

Bidirectional Map

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1 Main Page	2
1.1 <code>bidirectional_map</code>	2
1.1.1 Properties	2
1.1.2 Doxygen Documentation	2
1.1.3 Code Example	2
2 Namespace Documentation	3
2.1 <code>bimap</code> Namespace Reference	3
2.1.1 Detailed Description	4
2.1.2 Function Documentation	4
2.2 <code>bimap::impl</code> Namespace Reference	4
2.2.1 Detailed Description	5
2.2.2 Function Documentation	5
2.3 <code>bimap::impl::traits</code> Namespace Reference	6
2.3.1 Detailed Description	6
3 Data Structure Documentation	6
3.1 <code>bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T ></code> Class Template Reference	6
3.1.1 Detailed Description	7
3.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	7
3.1.3 Member Function Documentation	9
3.1.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation	11
3.2 <code>bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType ></code> Class Template Reference	14
3.2.1 Detailed Description	15
3.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	16
3.2.3 Member Function Documentation	18
3.3 <code>bimap::impl::traits::is_multimap< T ></code> Struct Template Reference	30
3.3.1 Detailed Description	30
3.4 <code>bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator</code> Class Reference	30
3.4.1 Detailed Description	31
3.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	31
3.4.3 Member Function Documentation	32
3.5 <code>bimap::impl::Surrogate< T ></code> Class Template Reference	36
3.5.1 Detailed Description	36
3.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	36
3.5.3 Member Function Documentation	37
4 File Documentation	39
4.1 <code>bidirectional_map.hpp</code> File Reference	39
4.1.1 Detailed Description	40
Index	41

1 Main Page

1.1 `bidirectional_map`

Implementation of a bidirectional associative container in c++. Its goal is to behave similarly to popular stl containers like `std::unordered_map` while providing efficient lookup from key to value as well as from value to key.

1.1.1 Properties

The `bidirectional_map` container contains pairs of values of type K1 and K2.

- Objects in the container are immutable, neither values of type K1 nor values of type K2 can be modified to ensure the integrity of the underlying associative containers
- The container supports the use of different associative containers as base. The default base container is `std::unordered_map` for both forward and inverse lookup. Other tested containers are `std::map` as well as `std::multimap` and `std::unordered_multimap`.
- The mapping from values of K1 to values of K2 is enforced to be injective if the underlying containers for both forward and inverse lookup contain unique keys (like in the default case). This means that for example two pairs (k1, k2) and (k1', k2') can only be inserted at the same time if $k1 \neq k1'$ **and** $k2 \neq k2'$. The use of multimaps as base containers relaxes this constraint.

1.1.2 Doxygen Documentation

- [HTML](#)
- [PDF](#)

1.1.3 Code Example

An instance of `bidirectional_map` can be created similarly to `std::unordered_map`:

```
#include <string>
#include <unordered_map>
#include "bidirectional_map.hpp"
// empty container
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map;
// using initializer list
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map1 = {{"Test", 1}, {"Hello", 2}};
// from same container type
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map3(map1.begin(), map1.end());
// from different container type
std::unordered_map<std::string, int> values = {{"abc", 1}, {"def", 2}};
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map2(values.begin(), values.end());
```

From the items used for initialization only unique ones are inserted (see properties). Further items can be inserted using the `emplace` method

```
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map;
map.emplace("NewItem", 17); // constructs new item in place
// no insertion. 17 already exists in the container. Returns iterator to ("NewItem", 17)
auto [iterator, inserted] = map.emplace("AnotherItem", 17);
```

Item lookup:

```
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map{{"NewItem", 12}, {"Stuff", 17}};
auto location = map.find("NewItem");
if (location != map.end()) {
    std::cout << location->first << std::endl;
}
if (map.contains("Stuff")) {
    std::cout << map.at("Stuff") << std::endl; // at is only available when using underlying container that
    enforces
    // unique keys
}
```

1.1.3.1 Inverse Access

Using the `inverse()` member, inverse lookup and insertion is possible:

```
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map;
map.inverse().emplace(123, "one two three"); // inverse insertion
auto invLocation = map.inverse().find(123); // inverse lookup
std::cout << invLocation->first << std::endl; // prints '123'
// inverse of inverse() is again the original
auto location = map.inverse().inverse().find("one two three");
```

`inverse()` returns a reference to `bidirectional_map` where the template types `K1` and `K2` are reversed. It behaves exactly like the original map except... well the other way around. Even the iterator members are reversed. Copying the `inverse()` container is allowed and will copy the container contents. Moving from `inverse()` is also allowed and behaves as expected.

```
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int> map; // map from std::string -> int
auto inverse = map.inverse(); // independent (copied) container of reversed type (int -> string)
auto &inverseRef = map.inverse(); // inverse access to the same container
```

1.1.3.2 Custom Map Base Container

It is possible to specify a custom map base container for forward lookup as well as for inverse lookup. The default map base type is `std::unordered_map` for forward access as well as for inverse access. Another possible map base type is `std::map`:

```
// only forward access uses the ordered map std::map.
// Inverse access is still provided through std::unordered_map
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int, std::map> map;
// Both forward and inverse access use std::map
bimap::bidirectional_map<std::string, int, std::map, std::map> map1;
```

Another scenario for using a different map base type is when you need to specify for example a custom hash function:

```
struct MyString {...}; // Custom data structure with no default std::hash specialization
struct MyHash {...}; // Custom hash struct
struct MyComparator {...}; // Custom comparator necessary for std::unordered_map
template<typename T, typename U>
using BaseMap = std::unordered_map<T, U, MyHash, MyComparator>;
// for inverse access the default std::unordered_map is sufficient
bimap::bidirectional_map<MyString, int, BaseMap> map;
```

2 Namespace Documentation

2.1 bimap Namespace Reference

namespace containing the bidirectional map class

Namespaces

- [impl](#)

Namespace containing structures and helpers used to implement the bidirectional map. Normally there is no need to use any of its members directly.

Data Structures

- class [bidirectional_map](#)

Bidirectional associative container that supports efficient lookup in both directions.

Functions

- `template<typename ForwardKey, typename InverseKey, template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`void swap(bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > &lhs,`
`bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > &rhs) noexcept(noexcept(lhs.swap(rhs)))`

2.1.1 Detailed Description

namespace containing the bidirectional map class

2.1.2 Function Documentation

2.1.2.1 swap() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`void bimap::swap (`
`bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > &`
`lhs,`
`bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > & rhs`
`) [noexcept]`

See member function [bidirectional_map::swap](#)

Parameters

<i>lhs</i>	left hand side
<i>rhs</i>	right hand sode

2.2 bimap::impl Namespace Reference

Namespace containing structures and helpers used to implement the bidirectional map. Normally there is no need to use any of its members directly.

Namespaces

- [traits](#)

namespace containing type traits used in implementation of [bidirectional_map](#)

Data Structures

- class [AllocOncePointer](#)

Very simple pointer class that can be used to allocate storage once but can also be used as a non owning pointer.

- class [Surrogate](#)

Non owning pointer to an object. It overloads the equality operators in order to compare the underlying objects instead of the pointer values.

Functions

- `template<typename T >`
`constexpr auto && get_first (T &&val) noexcept`
- `template<typename T >`
`constexpr void swap (AllocOncePointer< T > &a, AllocOncePointer< T > &b) noexcept`

2.2.1 Detailed Description

Namespace containing structures and helpers used to implement the bidirectional map. Normally there is no need to use any of its members directly.

2.2.2 Function Documentation

2.2.2.1 get_first() `template<typename T >
constexpr auto&& bimap::impl::get_first (
 T && val) [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Helper function that selects the first member of a tuple

Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	any type
----------	----------

Parameters

<i>val</i>	function argument
------------	-------------------

Returns

if *T* is a `std::pair`, selects the first member. Otherwise, *val* is forwarded

2.2.2.2 swap() `template<typename T >
constexpr void bimap::impl::swap (
 AllocOncePointer< T > & a,
 AllocOncePointer< T > & b) [constexpr], [noexcept]`

See member function [AllocOncePointer::swap](#)

Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	type of pointer
----------	-----------------

Parameters

<i>a</i>	left hand side
<i>b</i>	right hand side

2.3 bimap::impl::traits Namespace Reference

namespace containing type traits used in implementation of [bidirectional_map](#)

Data Structures

- struct [is_multimap](#)
type trait that indicates that a given typ is a multimap

Variables

- template<typename T >
 constexpr bool **is_bidirectional_v** = is_bidirectional<T>::value
- template<typename T >
 constexpr bool **is_multimap_v** = [is_multimap](#)<T>::value
- template<typename T >
 constexpr bool **nothrow_comparable** = noexcept(std::declval<T>() == std::declval<T>())

2.3.1 Detailed Description

namespace containing type traits used in implementation of [bidirectional_map](#)

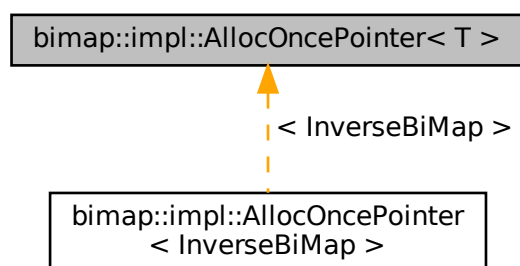
3 Data Structure Documentation

3.1 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T > Class Template Reference

Very simple pointer class that can be used to allocate storage once but can also be used as a non owning pointer.

```
#include <bidirectional_map.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >:



Public Member Functions

- constexpr [AllocOncePointer](#) () noexcept
- constexpr [AllocOncePointer](#) (T *data) noexcept
- template<typename ... ARGS>
 [AllocOncePointer](#) (ARGS &&...args)
- constexpr [AllocOncePointer](#) (const [AllocOncePointer](#) &other) noexcept
- constexpr void [swap](#) ([AllocOncePointer](#) &other) noexcept
- constexpr [AllocOncePointer](#) ([AllocOncePointer](#) &&other) noexcept
- constexpr [AllocOncePointer](#) & [operator=](#) ([AllocOncePointer](#) other) noexcept
- [~AllocOncePointer](#) ()
- constexpr bool [isOwner](#) () const noexcept
- constexpr T & [operator*](#) () noexcept
- constexpr const T & [operator*](#) () const noexcept
- constexpr T * [operator->](#) () noexcept
- constexpr const T * [operator->](#) () const noexcept
- constexpr bool [operator==](#) (const [AllocOncePointer](#) &other) const noexcept
- constexpr bool [operator!=](#) (const T *other) const noexcept

Friends

- constexpr friend bool [operator==](#) (const [AllocOncePointer](#) &lhs, std::nullptr_t) noexcept
- constexpr friend bool [operator==](#) (std::nullptr_t, const [AllocOncePointer](#) &rhs) noexcept
- constexpr friend bool [operator!=](#) (const [AllocOncePointer](#) &lhs, std::nullptr_t) noexcept
- constexpr friend bool [operator!=](#) (std::nullptr_t, const [AllocOncePointer](#) &rhs) noexcept

3.1.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >
```

Very simple pointer class that can be used to allocate storage once but can also be used as a non owning pointer.

Unlike `shared_ptr`, copies of this class are non-owning pointers and unlike `weak_ptr`, non-owning pointers do not know if the object behind the pointer still exists. The owning pointer deallocates storage at destruction

Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	type of object behind the pointer
----------	-----------------------------------

3.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.1.2.1 [AllocOncePointer\(\)](#) [1/5] `template<typename T >`
 constexpr [bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer](#)< T >::[AllocOncePointer](#) () [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]

Creates an empty nullptr object

3.1.2.2 AllocOncePointer() [2/5] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::AllocOncePointer (`
`T * data) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Creates a non owning pointer to an existing object

Parameters

<i>data</i>	memory location of object
-------------	---------------------------

3.1.2.3 AllocOncePointer() [3/5] `template<typename T >`
`template<typename ... ARGS>`
`bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::AllocOncePointer (`
`ARGS &&... args) [inline], [explicit]`

Allocates storage and creates an instance of T in place. Becomes owner of the storage

Template Parameters

<i>ARGS</i>	Argument types
-------------	----------------

Parameters

<i>args</i>	Arguments that are passed to the constructor of T by std::forward
-------------	---

3.1.2.4 AllocOncePointer() [4/5] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::AllocOncePointer (`
`const AllocOncePointer< T > & other) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Copy constructor, creates a non-owning pointer

Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

3.1.2.5 AllocOncePointer() [5/5] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::AllocOncePointer (`
`AllocOncePointer< T > && other) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Move CTor. Takes ownership if other is owning

Parameters

other	source
-----------------------	------------------------

3.1.2.6 `~AllocOncePointer()` `template<typename T >`
`bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::~~AllocOncePointer ()` `[inline]`

Destructor. Deallocates memory only when owner

3.1.3 Member Function Documentation

3.1.3.1 `isOwner()` `template<typename T >`
`constexpr bool bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::isOwner () const` `[inline]`, `[constexpr]`, `[noexcept]`

Check if pointer is owner

Returns

true if owner

3.1.3.2 `operator!=()` `template<typename T >`
`constexpr bool bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::operator!= (`
`const T * other) const` `[inline]`, `[constexpr]`, `[noexcept]`

Parameters

other	right hand side
-----------------------	-----------------

Returns

true if *this is not equal to other

3.1.3.3 `operator*()` `[1/2]` `template<typename T >`
`constexpr const T& bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::operator* () const` `[inline]`, `[constexpr]`, `[noexcept]`

Dereference operator

Returns

reference to stored data

3.1.3.4 operator*() [2/2] `template<typename T >`

```
constexpr T& bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::operator* ( ) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Dereference operator

Returns

reference to stored data

3.1.3.5 operator->() [1/2] `template<typename T >`

```
constexpr const T* bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::operator-> ( ) const [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Member access operator

Returns

stored pointer

3.1.3.6 operator->() [2/2] `template<typename T >`

```
constexpr T* bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::operator-> ( ) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Member access operator

Returns

stored pointer

3.1.3.7 operator=() `template<typename T >`

```
constexpr AllocOncePointer& bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::operator= ( AllocOncePointer< T > other ) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Assignment operator

Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

Returns

reference to this

3.1.3.8 operator==() template<typename T >

```
constexpr bool bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::operator== (
    const AllocOncePointer< T > & other ) const [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Equality comparison operator. Compares data pointers

Parameters

<i>other</i>	right hand side
--------------	-----------------

Returns

true if data pointers point to the same object, false otherwise

3.1.3.9 swap() template<typename T >

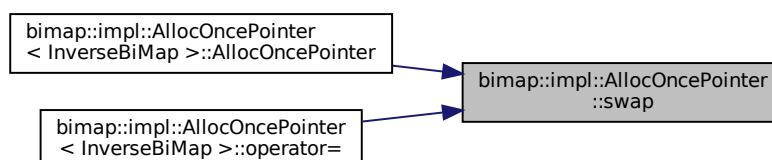
```
constexpr void bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >::swap (
    AllocOncePointer< T > & other ) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Swaps pointer and ownership with other

Parameters

<i>other</i>	swap target
--------------	-------------

Here is the caller graph for this function:

**3.1.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation**

3.1.4.1 operator!= [1/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr friend bool operator!= (`
 `const AllocOncePointer< T > & lhs,`
 `std::nullptr_t) [friend]`

Inequality comparison operator. Compares data pointers

Parameters

<i>lhs</i>	left hand side
------------	----------------

Returns

true if data is not nullptr

3.1.4.2 operator!= [2/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr friend bool operator!= (`
 `std::nullptr_t ,`
 `const AllocOncePointer< T > & rhs) [friend]`

Parameters

<i>rhs</i>	right hand side
------------	-----------------

Returns

true if data is not nullptr

3.1.4.3 operator== [1/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr friend bool operator== (`
 `const AllocOncePointer< T > & lhs,`
 `std::nullptr_t) [friend]`

Parameters

<i>lhs</i>	left hand side
------------	----------------

Returns

true if data is not nullptr

3.1.4.4 operator== [2/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr friend bool operator== (`

```
std::nullptr_t ,  
const AllocOncePointer< T > & rhs ) [friend]
```

Parameters

<i>rhs</i>	right hande side
------------	------------------

Returns

true if data is not nullptr

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [bidirectional_map.hpp](#)

3.2 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >` Class Template Reference

Bidirectional associative container that supports efficient lookup in both directions.

```
#include <bidirectional_map.hpp>
```

Data Structures

- class [iterator](#)
[bidirectional_map](#) iterator

Public Member Functions

- [bidirectional_map](#) ()
- `template<typename InputIt >`
[bidirectional_map](#) (InputIt start, InputIt end)
- [bidirectional_map](#) (std::initializer_list< std::pair< ForwardKey, InverseKey >> init)
- [bidirectional_map](#) (const [bidirectional_map](#) &other)
- void [swap](#) ([bidirectional_map](#) &other) noexcept(std::is_nothrow_swappable_v< ForwardMap > &&std::is_nothrow_swappable_v< InverseMap >)
- [bidirectional_map](#) ([bidirectional_map](#) &&other)
- [bidirectional_map](#) & [operator=](#) ([bidirectional_map](#) other) noexcept(noexcept(std::declval< [bidirectional_map](#) >()).[swap](#)(other))
- `template<typename ... ARGS>`
auto [emplace](#) (ARGS &&...args) -> std::pair< [iterator](#), bool >
- auto [size](#) () const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval< ForwardMap >().size()))
- bool [empty](#) () const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval< ForwardMap >().empty()))
- constexpr auto [inverse](#) () noexcept -> [InverseBiMap](#) &
- constexpr auto [inverse](#) () const noexcept -> const [InverseBiMap](#) &
- [iterator](#) [begin](#) () const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval< ForwardMap >().begin()) &&iterator_ctor_nothrow)
- [iterator](#) [end](#) () const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval< ForwardMap >().end()) &&iterator_ctor_nothrow)
- [iterator](#) [find](#) (const ForwardKey &key) const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval< ForwardMap >().find(key)) &&iterator_ctor_nothrow)
- `template<REQUIRES_THAT(ForwardMap, std::declval< _T_ >().lower_bound(std::declval< ForwardKey >())) >`
auto [lower_bound](#) (const ForwardKey &key) const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval< ForwardMap >().lower_bound(key)) &&iterator_ctor_nothrow) -> [iterator](#)

- `template<REQUIRES_THAT(ForwardMap, std::declval<_T_>().upper_bound(std::declval<ForwardKey>()))>`
`auto upper_bound (const ForwardKey &key) const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval<ForwardMap>().upper_bound(key)) &&iterator_ctor_nothrow) -> iterator`
- `auto equal_range (const ForwardKey &key) const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval<ForwardMap>().equal_range(key)) &&iterator_ctor_nothrow) -> std::pair<iterator, iterator>`
- `iterator erase (iterator pos)`
- `std::size_t erase (const ForwardKey &key)`
- `iterator erase (iterator first, iterator last)`
- `bool operator== (const bidirectional_map &other) const noexcept(impl::traits::nothrow_comparable<ForwardMap> &&impl::traits::nothrow_comparable<InverseMap>)`
- `bool operator!= (const bidirectional_map &other) const noexcept(noexcept(other==other))`
- `void clear () noexcept(noexcept(std::declval<ForwardMap>().clear()) &&noexcept(std::declval<InverseMap>().clear()))`
- `bool contains (const ForwardKey &key) const noexcept(noexcept(std::declval<bidirectional_map>().find(key)) &&noexcept(std::declval<iterator>() !=std::declval<iterator>()))`
- `template<bool UniqueKeys = !impl::traits::is_multimap_v<ForwardMap>>`
`auto at (const ForwardKey &key) const -> std::enable_if_t<UniqueKeys, const InverseKey &>`

Friends

- class `impl::AllocOncePointer<bidirectional_map>`

3.2.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ForwardKey, typename InverseKey, template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>
class bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >
```

Bidirectional associative container that supports efficient lookup in both directions.

This class manages two unidirectional maps in order to enable bidirectional lookup. Neither items of type `ForwardKey` nor `InverseKey` can be modified. The map types for forward and for inverse lookup can be changed. The following map types are supported and have been tested:

- `std::unordered_map` (default for both lookup directions)
- `std::map`
- `std::unordered_multimap`
- `std::multimap`

Template Parameters

<i>ForwardKey</i>	Type of key used for forward lookup
<i>InverseKey</i>	Type of key used for inverse lookup
<i>ForwardMapType</i>	base map container used for forward lookup. Default is <code>std::unordered_map</code>
<i>InverseMapType</i>	base map container used for inverse lookup. Default is <code>std::unordered_map</code>

Note

when specifying the underlying map types, make sure that the respective types expect two template type arguments. Further arguments have to be deducible or have defaults. Using a custom map type not included in the list should be possible. Make sure that the typical map member functions (like find, emplace, etc) are supported and behave similar to the stl containers. If your map type is a multimap, you have to specialise the type trait [impl::traits::is_multimap](#)

3.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.2.2.1 `bidirectional_map()` [1/5] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template<typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::bidirectional_map`
`() [inline]`

Creates an empty container

3.2.2.2 `bidirectional_map()` [2/5] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template<typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`template<typename InputIt >`
`bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::bidirectional_map`
`(`
`InputIt start,`
`InputIt end) [inline]`

Creates the container from the iterator range [start, end)

Template Parameters

<i>InputIt</i>	Type of iterator
----------------	------------------

Parameters

<i>start</i>	begin of range (inclusive)
<i>end</i>	end of range (exclusive)

3.2.2.3 `bidirectional_map()` [3/5] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template<typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::bidirectional_map`
`(`
`std::initializer_list< std::pair< ForwardKey, InverseKey >> init) [inline]`

Creates the container from the given initializer list

Parameters

<i>init</i>	list of value pairs
-------------	---------------------

3.2.2.4 bidirectional_map() [4/5] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template<typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::bidirectional_map`
`(`
`const bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`
`& other) [inline]`

Copy constructor

Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

3.2.2.5 bidirectional_map() [5/5] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template<typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::bidirectional_map`
`(`
`bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > &&`
`other) [inline]`

Move constructor. Moves objects from other. If ForwardMapType and InverseMapType support moving, no objects are copied

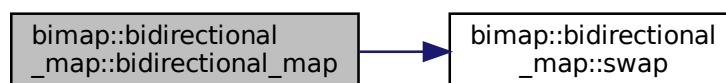
Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

Note

this move Ctor may throw exceptions if memory allocation fails

Here is the call graph for this function:



3.2.3 Member Function Documentation

3.2.3.1 at() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`template<bool UniqueKeys = !impl::traits::is_multimap_v<ForwardMap>>`
`auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::at (`
`const ForwardKey & key) const -> std::enable_if_t<UniqueKeys, const InverseKey`
`&> [inline]`

Returns the value found by the given key

Parameters

<i>key</i>	key used for lookup
------------	---------------------

Returns

reference to found value

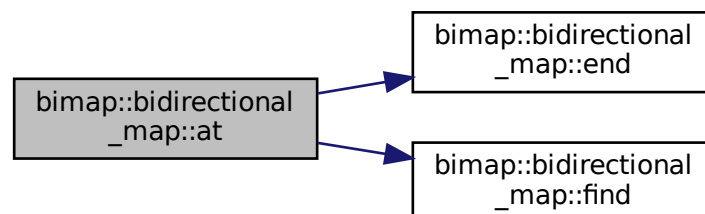
Exceptions

<i>out_of_range</i>	if key does not exist
---------------------	-----------------------

Note

not available when using multimap as base container

Here is the call graph for this function:



3.2.3.2 begin() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`iterator bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::begin () const [inline], [noexcept]`

iterator to first element

Note

Ordering of objects depends on the underlying container specified by ForwardMpaType and InverseMapType. Ordering of forward access may be different from ordering of inverse access

Returns

iterator to first element of forward lookup map

3.2.3.3 clear() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`void bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::clear () [inline], [noexcept]`

Erases all elements from the container

3.2.3.4 contains() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`bool bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::contains (const ForwardKey & key) const [inline], [noexcept]`

Check if a certain key can be found

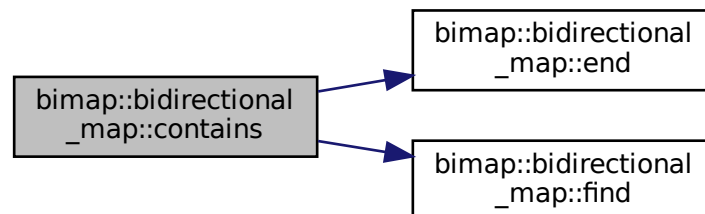
Parameters

<i>key</i>	key used for lookup
------------	---------------------

Returns

true if key can be found, false otherwise

Here is the call graph for this function:



```

3.2.3.5 emplace() template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ...
> typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>
template<typename ... ARGS>
auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::
::emplace (
    ARGS &&... args ) -> std::pair<iterator, bool> [inline]
  
```

Constructs elements in place. If a pair of values with same ForwardKey or same InverseKey already exists and the corresponding container requires unique keys, then no insertion happens. For example, if `std::multiset` is used for forward lookup and the map contains the following pair `(a, b)` then inserting `(a, b')` is possible whereas `(a', b)` will not be inserted since the inverse lookup is carried out by `std::unordered_map`

Template Parameters

<i>ARGS</i>	argument types
-------------	----------------

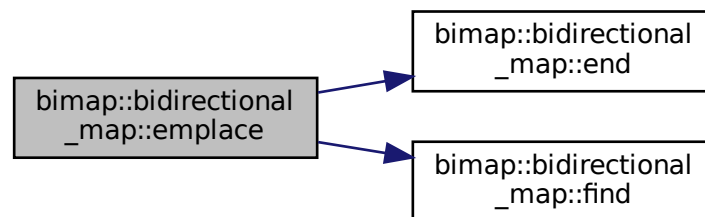
Parameters

<i>args</i>	arguments used to construct elements
-------------	--------------------------------------

Returns

`std::pair(iterator to inserted element or already existing element, bool whether insertion happened)`

Here is the call graph for this function:



3.2.3.6 empty() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`bool bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::empty () const [inline], [noexcept]`

Whether container is empty

Returns

true if container is empty

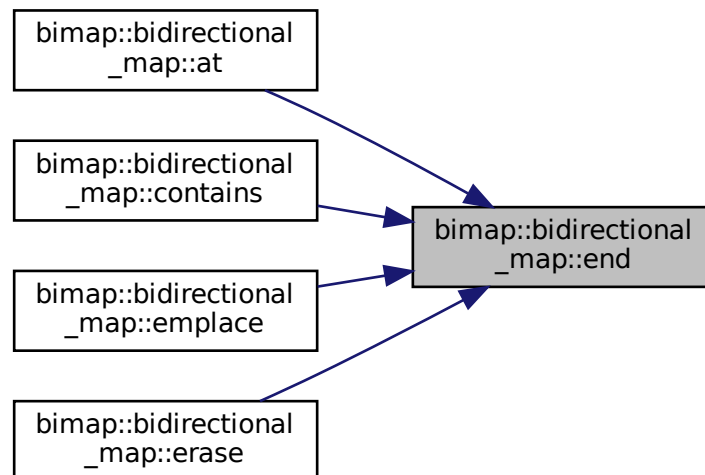
3.2.3.7 end() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`iterator bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::end () const [inline], [noexcept]`

iterator to the past the end element. This iterator does not point to anything. Access results in undefined behaviour

Returns

iterator to past the end element of forward lookup map

Here is the caller graph for this function:



```

3.2.3.8 equal_range() template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >↵
::equal_range (
    const ForwardKey & key ) const -> std::pair<iterator, iterator>    [inline],
[noexcept]
  
```

Calls `equal_range` on the underlying container. For more information see documentation of the respective container type.

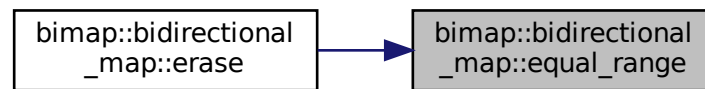
Parameters

<i>key</i>	Key used for lookup
------------	---------------------

Returns

iterator range containing equal elements

Here is the caller graph for this function:



```

3.2.3.9 erase() [1/3] template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
std::size_t bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType
>::erase (
    const ForwardKey & key ) [inline]
  
```

Erases all elements with forward key equivalent to key.

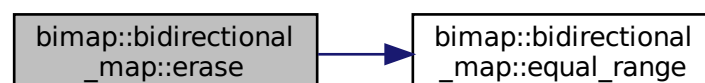
Parameters

<i>key</i>	key used for lookup
------------	---------------------

Returns

number of erased elements

Here is the call graph for this function:




```

3.2.3.10 erase() [2/3] template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
iterator bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >↵
::erase (
    iterator first,
    iterator last ) [inline]

```

Erases all elements in the range [first, last) which must be a valid range in *this

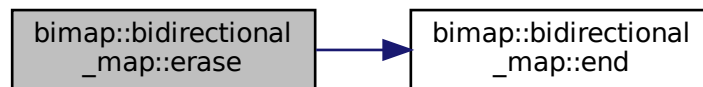
Parameters

<i>first</i>	start of the range (inclusive)
<i>last</i>	end of the range (exclusive)

Returns

iterator following the last removed element

Here is the call graph for this function:



```

3.2.3.11 erase() [3/3] template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
iterator bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >↵
::erase (
    iterator pos ) [inline]

```

Erases the element at position pos

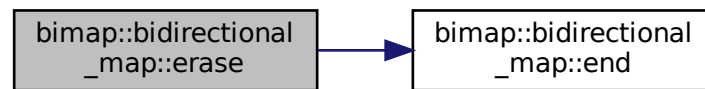
Parameters

<i>pos</i>	iterator to the element to remove. if pos == end() , this method does nothing
------------	---

Returns

iterator pointing to the next element in the container

Here is the call graph for this function:



```

3.2.3.12 find() template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... >
typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>
iterator bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::find (
    const ForwardKey & key ) const [inline], [noexcept]
  
```

Finds an element with forward key equivalent to key

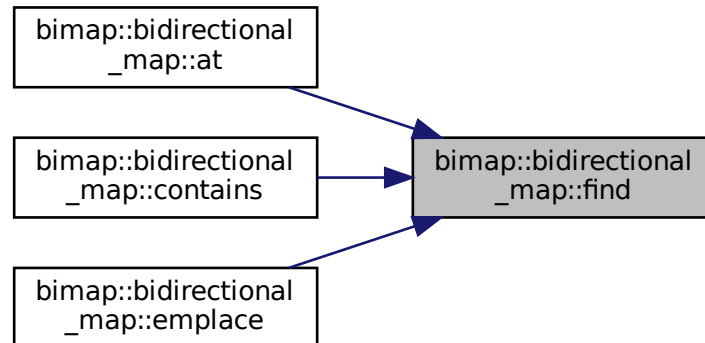
Parameters

<i>key</i>	key used for lookup
------------	---------------------

Returns

iterator to an element with forward key equivalent to key. If no such element is found, past-the-end (see [end\(\)](#)) iterator is returned.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



3.2.3.13 inverse() [1/2] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::inverse () const -> const InverseBiMap & [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Readonly access to the inverted map for reverse lookup

Returns

const reference to inverted map

3.2.3.14 inverse() [2/2] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::inverse () -> InverseBiMap & [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Access to the inverted map for reverse lookup or insertion

Returns

Reference to inverted map

```

3.2.3.15 lower_bound() template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
template<REQUIRES_THAT(ForwardMap, std::declval< _T_ >().lower_bound(std::declval< ForwardKey
>())) >
auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >↵
::lower_bound (
    const ForwardKey & key ) const -> iterator    [inline], [noexcept]

```

Calls `lower_bound` on the underlying container. For more information see documentation of the respective container type. Only available when using sorted containers like `std::map`

Parameters

<i>key</i>	Key used for lookup
------------	---------------------

Returns

lower bound iterator

```

3.2.3.16 operator"!="() template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
bool bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >↵
::operator!= (
    const bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >
& other ) const [inline], [noexcept]

```

Compares container by elements, see `operator==`

Parameters

<i>other</i>	right hand side
--------------	-----------------

Returns

true if `*this != other`

```

3.2.3.17 operator=() template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
bidirectional_map& bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, Inverse↵
MapType >::operator= (
    bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > other
) [inline], [noexcept]

```

Assignment operator

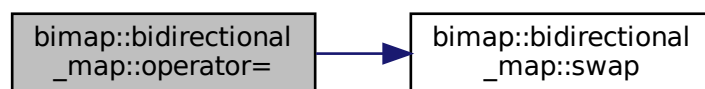
Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

Returns

reference to **this*

Here is the call graph for this function:



```

3.2.3.18 operator==( template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename
... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename Inverse↵
MapType = std::unordered_map>
bool bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >↵
::operator== (
    const bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >
& other ) const [inline], [noexcept]
  
```

Compares underlying containers

Parameters

<i>other</i>	right hand side
--------------	-----------------

Returns

true if both forward mapping and inverse mapping are equivalent

Note

for more details see documentation of the used underlying containers. If the default containers are used, the underlying `std::unordered_maps` are compared

3.2.3.19 `size()` `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::size`
`() const [inline], [noexcept]`

Number of contained elements

Returns

Number of contained elements

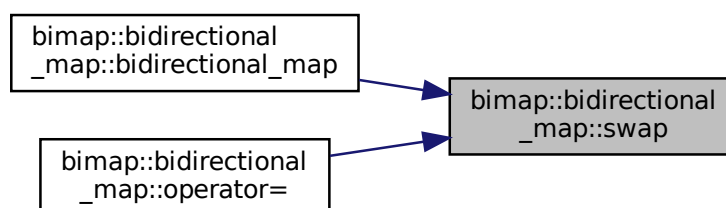
3.2.3.20 `swap()` `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`void bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::swap`
`(`
`bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > &`
`other) [inline], [noexcept]`

Swaps the content of the containers. If `ForwardMapType` and `InverseMapType` support moving, no objects are copied

Parameters

<i>other</i>	swap target
--------------	-------------

Here is the caller graph for this function:



3.2.3.21 `upper_bound()` `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`template<REQUIRES_THAT(ForwardMap, std::declval< _T_ >().upper_bound(std::declval< ForwardKey`
`>())) >`

```
auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >↔
::upper_bound (
    const ForwardKey & key ) const -> iterator    [inline], [noexcept]
```

Calls upper_bound on the underlying container. For more information see documentation of the respective container type. Only available when using sorted containers like std::map

Parameters

<i>key</i>	Key used for lookup
------------	---------------------

Returns

upper bound iterator

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [bidirectional_map.hpp](#)

3.3 bimap::impl::traits::is_multimap< T > Struct Template Reference

type trait that indicates that a given typ is a multimap

```
#include <bidirectional_map.hpp>
```

Static Public Attributes

- static constexpr bool **value** = false

3.3.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
struct bimap::impl::traits::is_multimap< T >
```

type trait that indicates that a given typ is a multimap

If you want to use a custom multimap type, specialize this trait for said type. Example for a type called MyMulti↔Map

```
template<typename Key, typename Val, typename Stuff>
struct bimap::impl::traits::is_multimap<MyMultiMap<Key, Val, Stuff> : std::true_type {};
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [bidirectional_map.hpp](#)

3.4 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator Class Reference

[bidirectional_map](#) iterator

```
#include <bidirectional_map.hpp>
```

Public Types

- using **value_type** = `std::pair< const ForwardKey &, const InverseKey & >`
- using **reference** = `value_type`
- using **pointer** = `std::add_pointer_t< std::add_const_t< value_type > >`
- using **difference_type** = `typename std::iterator_traits< IteratorType >::difference_type`
- using **iterator_category** = `typename std::iterator_traits< IteratorType >::iterator_category`

Public Member Functions

- constexpr `iterator` (`const IteratorType &it`) noexcept(`copy_constructable`)
- constexpr `iterator` (`const iterator &other`) noexcept(`std::is_constructible_v< iterator, IteratorType >`)
- constexpr `iterator` (`iterator &&other`) noexcept(`std::is_constructible_v< iterator, IteratorType >`)
- constexpr `iterator & operator=` (`iterator other`) noexcept(`copy_assignable`)
- constexpr `iterator & operator++` () noexcept(`noexcept(++std::declval< IteratorType >())`)
- constexpr `iterator operator++` (`int`) noexcept(`std::is_nothrow_copy_constructible_v< iterator > &&noexcept(++std::declval< iterator >())`)
- constexpr `bool operator==` (`const iterator &other`) const noexcept(`impl::traits::nothrow_comparable< IteratorType >`)
- constexpr `bool operator!=` (`const iterator &other`) const noexcept(`noexcept(other==other)`)
- constexpr `reference operator*` () const
- constexpr `pointer operator->` () const

bidirectional iterators

the following operators are only available if all underlying iterators support bidirectional access

- `template<bool IsBidirectional = impl::traits::is_bidirectional_v<IteratorType>>`
`constexpr auto operator--` () noexcept(`noexcept(--std::declval< IteratorType >())`) -> `std::enable_if_t< IsBidirectional, iterator & >`
- `template<bool IsBidirectional = impl::traits::is_bidirectional_v<IteratorType>>`
`constexpr auto operator--` (`int`) noexcept(`std::is_nothrow_copy_constructible_v< iterator > &&noexcept(--std::declval< iterator >())`) -> `std::enable_if_t< IsBidirectional, iterator >`

Friends

- class `bidirectional_map`

3.4.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ForwardKey, typename InverseKey, template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>
class bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator
```

`bidirectional_map` iterator

3.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.4.2.1 iterator() [1/3] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator::iterator (`
`const IteratorType & it) [inline], [explicit], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

CTor

Parameters

<i>it</i>	iterator to underlying map element
-----------	------------------------------------

3.4.2.2 iterator() [2/3] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`
`::iterator::iterator (`
`const iterator & other) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Copy ctor

Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

3.4.2.3 iterator() [3/3] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`
`::iterator::iterator (`
`iterator && other) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Move Ctor

Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

3.4.3 Member Function Documentation

3.4.3.1 operator"!="() `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr bool bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator::operator!= (`
`const iterator & other) const [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Inequality operator. Compares underlying map iterators

Parameters

<i>other</i>	right hand side
--------------	-----------------

Returns

true if `*this != other`

3.4.3.2 `operator*()` `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr reference bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator::operator* () const [inline], [constexpr]`

Returns a pair of reference to container elements

Returns

`std::pair` of references to map elements

Note

when using structured bindings, map elements are captured by const reference

```
bidirectional_map<int, char> map{{1, 'a'}};
auto begin = map.begin();
auto [num, c] = *begin; // num and c are const references, no additional reference binding is necessary
num = 3; // error
```

3.4.3.3 `operator++()` [1/2] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr iterator& bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator::operator++ () [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Increments underlying iterator by one

Returns

reference to this

3.4.3.4 operator++() [2/2] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr iterator bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::operator++ (`
`int) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Post increment. Increments underlying iterator by one

Returns

instance of iterator

3.4.3.5 operator--() [1/2] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`template<bool IsBidirectional = impl::traits::is_bidirectional_v<IteratorType>>`
`constexpr auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::operator-- () -> std::enable_if_t<IsBidirectional, iterator &> [inline],`
`[constexpr], [noexcept]`

Decrements underlying iterator by one. Only available if base iterator supports bidirectional iteration

Template Parameters

<i>IsBidirectional</i>	SFINAE guard. Do not specify
------------------------	------------------------------

Returns

reference to this

3.4.3.6 operator--() [2/2] `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`template<bool IsBidirectional = impl::traits::is_bidirectional_v<IteratorType>>`
`constexpr auto bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::operator-- (`
`int) -> std::enable_if_t<IsBidirectional, iterator> [inline], [constexpr],`
`[noexcept]`

Post decrement. Only available if base iterator supports bidirectional iteration

Template Parameters

<i>IsBidirectional</i>	SFINAE guard. Do not specify
------------------------	------------------------------

Returns

instance of iterator

3.4.3.7 `operator->()` `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr pointer bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator::operator-> () const [inline], [constexpr]`

Member access operator

Returns

pointer to reference pair

3.4.3.8 `operator=()` `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr iterator& bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator::operator= (`
`iterator other) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Assignment operator

Parameters

<i>other</i>	source
--------------	--------

Returns

reference to this

3.4.3.9 `operator==()` `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>`
`constexpr bool bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator::operator== (`
`const iterator & other) const [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Equality operator. Compares underlying map iterators

Parameters

<i>other</i>	right hand side
--------------	-----------------

Returns

true if underlying iterators are equal

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [bidirectional_map.hpp](#)

3.5 bimap::impl::Surrogate< T > Class Template Reference

Non owning pointer to an object. It overloads the equality operators in order to compare the underlying objects instead of the pointer values.

```
#include <bidirectional_map.hpp>
```

Public Member Functions

- constexpr [Surrogate](#) (T *data) noexcept
- constexpr bool [operator==](#) ([Surrogate](#) other) const noexcept(traits::nothrow_comparable< T >)
- constexpr bool [operator!=](#) ([Surrogate](#) other) const noexcept(noexcept(other==other))
- constexpr T & [operator*](#) () noexcept
- constexpr const T & [operator*](#) () const noexcept
- constexpr T * [operator->](#) () noexcept
- constexpr const T * [operator->](#) () const noexcept
- constexpr T * [get](#) () noexcept
- constexpr const T * [get](#) () const noexcept

3.5.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T>
class bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >
```

Non owning pointer to an object. It overloads the equality operators in order to compare the underlying objects instead of the pointer values.

Template Parameters

<i>T</i>	type of object behind the pointer
----------	-----------------------------------

3.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
3.5.2.1 Surrogate() template<typename T >
constexpr bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::Surrogate (
    T * data ) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

CTor. Stores pointer to data.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	memory location of data
-------------	-------------------------

Note

Instances of this type are always non-owning

3.5.3 Member Function Documentation

3.5.3.1 **get()** [1/2] `template<typename T >`

```
constexpr const T* bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::get ( ) const [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Getter for stored pointer

Returns

raw pointer to data

3.5.3.2 **get()** [2/2] `template<typename T >`

```
constexpr T* bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::get ( ) [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Getter for stored pointer

Returns

raw pointer to data

3.5.3.3 **operator"!=()** `template<typename T >`

```
constexpr bool bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::operator!= (
    Surrogate< T > other ) const [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]
```

Compares objects behind the pointer

Parameters

<i>other</i>	right hand side
--------------	-----------------

Returns

true if *this is not equal to other

3.5.3.4 operator*() [1/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr const T& bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::operator* () const [inline], [constexpr],`
`[noexcept]`

Dereference operator

Returns

reference to stored data

3.5.3.5 operator*() [2/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr T& bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::operator* () [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Dereference operator

Returns

reference to stored data

3.5.3.6 operator->() [1/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr const T* bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::operator-> () const [inline], [constexpr],`
`[noexcept]`

Member access operator

Returns

stored pointer

3.5.3.7 operator->() [2/2] `template<typename T >`
`constexpr T* bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::operator-> () [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Member access operator

Returns

stored pointer

3.5.3.8 operator==() `template<typename T >`
`constexpr bool bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >::operator== (`
`Surrogate< T > other) const [inline], [constexpr], [noexcept]`

Compares objects behind the pointer

Parameters

<i>other</i>	right hand side
--------------	-----------------

Returns

true if underlying objects compare equal

Note

unlike for example `std::shared_ptr`, the actual objects behind the pointers are compared, not the pointer values themselves. This requires that both left and right hand side point to valid memory locations

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [bidirectional_map.hpp](#)

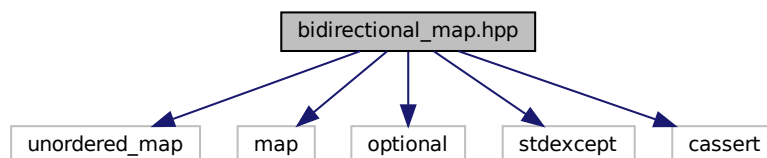
4 File Documentation

4.1 bidirectional_map.hpp File Reference

This file contains the class definition of a bidirectional associative container that can be used for efficient lookup in both directions. Its contents are immutable to ensure the integrity of the underlying map containers.

```
#include <unordered_map>
#include <map>
#include <optional>
#include <stdexcept>
#include <cassert>
```

Include dependency graph for `bidirectional_map.hpp`:



Data Structures

- struct `bimap::impl::traits::is_multimap< T >`
type trait that indicates that a given typ is a multimap
- class `bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >`
Very simple pointer class that can be used to allocate storage once but can also be used as a non owning pointer.
- class `bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >`
Non owning pointer to an object. It overloads the equality operators in order to compare the underlying objects instead of the pointer values.
- class `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`
Bidirectional associative container that supports efficient lookup in both directions.
- class `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator`
`bidirectional_map` iterator

Namespaces

- [bimap](#)
namespace containing the bidirectional map class
- [bimap::impl](#)
Namespace containing structures and helpers used to implement the bidirectional map. Normally there is no need to use any of its members directly.
- [bimap::impl::traits](#)
namespace containing type traits used in implementation of [bidirectional_map](#)

Macros

- `#define REQUIRES_THAT(TYPENAME, EXPRESSION) typename _T_ = TYPENAME, typename = std::enable_if_t<decltype(EXPRESSION)>`

Functions

- `template<typename T >
constexpr auto && bimap::impl::get_first (T &&val) noexcept`
- `template<typename T >
constexpr void bimap::impl::swap (AllocOncePointer< T > &a, AllocOncePointer< T > &b) noexcept`
- `template<typename ForwardKey , typename InverseKey , template< typename ... > typename ForwardMapType = std::unordered_map, template< typename ... > typename InverseMapType = std::unordered_map>
void bimap::swap (bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > &lhs, bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType > &rhs)
noexcept(noexcept(lhs.swap(rhs)))`

Variables

- `template<typename T >
constexpr bool bimap::impl::traits::is_bidirectional_v = is_bidirectional<T>::value`
- `template<typename T >
constexpr bool bimap::impl::traits::is_multimap_v = is_multimap<T>::value`
- `template<typename T >
constexpr bool bimap::impl::traits::nothrow_comparable = noexcept(std::declval<T>()) == std::declval<T>()`

4.1.1 Detailed Description

This file contains the class definition of a bidirectional associative container that can be used for efficient lookup in both directions. Its contents are immutable to ensure the integrity of the underlying map containers.

Author

Tim Luchterhand

Date

2021-06-16

Index

`~AllocOncePointer`
 `bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >`, 9

`AllocOncePointer`
 `bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >`, 7, 8

`at`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 18

`begin`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 18

`bidirectional_map`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 16, 17

`bidirectional_map.hpp`, 39

`bimap`, 3
 `swap`, 4

`bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 14
 `at`, 18
 `begin`, 18
 `bidirectional_map`, 16, 17
 `clear`, 19
 `contains`, 19
 `emplace`, 20
 `empty`, 21
 `end`, 21
 `equal_range`, 22
 `erase`, 23, 24
 `find`, 25
 `inverse`, 26
 `lower_bound`, 26
 `operator!=`, 27
 `operator=`, 27
 `operator==`, 28
 `size`, 28
 `swap`, 29
 `upper_bound`, 29

`bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator`, 30
 `iterator`, 31, 32
 `operator!=`, 32
 `operator*`, 33
 `operator++`, 33
 `operator->`, 35
 `operator--`, 34
 `operator=`, 35
 `operator==`, 35

`bimap::impl`, 4
 `get_first`, 5
 `swap`, 5

`bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >`, 6
 `~AllocOncePointer`, 9
 `AllocOncePointer`, 7, 8
 `isOwner`, 9
 `operator!=`, 9, 11, 12
 `operator*`, 9, 10
 `operator->`, 10
 `operator=`, 10
 `operator==`, 11, 12
 `swap`, 11

`bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >`, 36
 `get`, 37
 `operator!=`, 37
 `operator*`, 37, 38
 `operator->`, 38
 `operator==`, 38
 `Surrogate`, 36

`bimap::impl::traits`, 6
 `bimap::impl::traits::is_multimap< T >`, 30

`clear`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 19

`contains`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 19

`emplace`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 20

`empty`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 21

`end`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 21

`equal_range`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 22

`erase`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 23, 24

`find`
 `bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >`, 25

`get`

bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >, 37
 get_first
 bimap::impl, 5

 inverse
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 26

 isOwner
 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >, 9

 iterator
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 31, 32

 lower_bound
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 26

 operator!=
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 27
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 32
 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >, 9, 11, 12
 bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >, 37

 operator*
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 33
 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >, 9, 10
 bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >, 37, 38

 operator++
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 33

 operator->
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 35
 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >, 10
 bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >, 38

 operator--
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 34

 operator=
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 27
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 35
 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >, 10

 operator==
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 28
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >::iterator, 35
 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >, 11, 12
 bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >, 38

 size
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 28

 Surrogate
 bimap::impl::Surrogate< T >, 36

 swap
 bimap, 4
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 29
 bimap::impl, 5
 bimap::impl::AllocOncePointer< T >, 11

 upper_bound
 bimap::bidirectional_map< ForwardKey, InverseKey, ForwardMapType, InverseMapType >, 29