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Product-Type access

Abstract

This paper proposes a library mechanism for deconstructing types that parallels the language mechanism described in Structured binding P0144R2. This proposal name a type concerned by structured binding a *Product Type*. The interface includes getting the number of elements, access to the nth element and the type of the nth element.

The main benefits of this are cheap reflection, allow automatic serialization support, automated interfaces, etc.

In addition, some of the algorithms that work for *tuple-like* access types are adapted to work with *Product-Types*.

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History

- R1
  - Adaptation to the adopted structured binding paper P0217R3.

- Addition of algorithms working on *Product-Types*.

Introduction

Defining *tuple-like* access `tuple_size` , `tuple_element` and `get<I>/get<T>` for simple classes is -- as for comparison operators (N4475) -- tedious, repetitive, slightly error-prone, and easily automated.

P0144R2/P0217R3 propose the ability to bind all the members of some type, at a time via the new structured binding statement. This proposal names those types *product types*.

P0197R0 proposed the generation of the *tuple-like* access function for simple structs as the P0144R2 does for simple structs (case 3).

This paper proposes a library interface to access the same types covered by Structured binding P0144R2, *product types*. The interface includes getting the number of elements, access to the nth element and the type of the nth element. This interface doesn't use ADL.

The wording of Structured binding has been modified so that both structured binding and the possible product type access wording isn't repetitive.

Motivation

Status-quo

Besides `std::pair` , `std::tuple` and `std::array` , aggregates in particular are good candidates to be considered as *tuple-like* types. However defining the *tuple-like* access functions is tedious, repetitive, slightly error-prone, and easily automated.

Some libraries, in particular Boost.Fusion and Boost.Hana provide some macros to generate the needed reflection instantiations. Once this reflection is available for a type, the user can use the struct in algorithms working with heterogeneous sequences. Very often, when macros are used for something, it is hiding a language feature.

P0144R2/P0217R3 proposes the ability to bind all the members of a *tuple-like* type at a time via the new structured binding statement. P0197R0 proposes the generation of the *tuple-like* access function for simple structs as the P0144R2 does for simple structs (case 3 in P0144R2).

The wording in P0217R3, allows to do structure binding for C-arrays and allow bitfields as members in case 3 (built-in). But

- bitfields cannot be managed by the current *tuple-like* access function `get<I>(t)` without returning a bitfields reference wrapper, so P0197R0 doesn't provides a *tuple-like* access for all the types supported by P0217R3.

- we are unable to find a `get<I>(arr)` overload on C-arrays using ADL.

This is unfortunately asymmetric. We want to have structure binding, pattern matching and *product types* access for the same types.

This means that the *extended tuple-like* access cannot be limited to *tuple-like* access.

Algorithms such as `std::tuple_cat` and `std::experimental::apply` that work well with *tuple-like* types, should work also for *product* types. There are many more of them; a lot of the homogeneous container algorithm are applicable to heterogeneous containers and functions, see Boost.Fusion and Boost.Hana. Some examples of such algorithms are `swap`, `lexicographical_compare`, `for_each`, `filter`, `find`, `fold`, `any_of`, `all_of`, `none_of`, `accumulate`, `count`, ...

Other algorithms that need in addition that the *ProductType* to be also *TypeConstructible* are e.g. `transform`, `replace`, `join`, `zip`, `flatten`, ...

Ability to work with bitfields

To provide *extended tuple-like* access for all the types covered by P0144R2 which support getting the size and the nth element, we would need to define some kind of predefined operators `pt_size(T)` / `pt_get(N, pt)` that could use the new *product type* customization points. The use of operators, as opposed to pure library functions, is particularly required to support bitfield members.

The authors don't know how to define a function interface that could manage with bitfield references. See P0326R0 "Ability to work with bitfields only partially" for a description of the customization issues.

Parameter packs

We shouldn't forget parameter packs, which could be seen as being similar to product types. Parameter packs already have the `sizeof...(T)` operator. Some (see e.g. P0311R0 and references therein) are proposing to have a way to explicitly access the nth element of a pack (a variety of possible syntaxes have been suggested). The authors believe that the same operators should apply to parameter packs and product types.

Proposal

Taking into consideration these points, this paper proposes a *product type* access library interface as well as a number of functions that can be built on top of this access functions.

Future *Product type* operator proposal (Not yet)

We don't propose yet the *product type* operators to get the size and the nth element as we don't have a good proposal for the operators's name. We prefer to wait until we have some concrete proposal for parameter packs direct access.

The *product type* access could be based on two operators: one `pt_size(T)` to get the size and the other `pt_get(N, pt)` to get the `N` th element of a *product type* instance `pt` of type `T`. The definition of these operators would be based on the wording of structured binding P0217R3.

The name of the operators `pt_size` and `pt_get` are of course subject to bike-shedding.

But what would be the result type of those operators? While we can consider `pt_size` as a function and we could say that it returns an `unsigned int`, `pt_get(N,pt)` wouldn't be a function (if we want to support bitfields), and so `decltype(pt_get(N,pt))` wouldn't be defined if the Nth element is a bitfield managed on P0144R2 case 3. In all the other cases we can define it depending on the const-rvalue nature of `pt`.

The following could be syntactic sugar for those operators but we don't propose them yet. We wait to see what we do with parameter packs direct access and sum types.

- `pt_size(PT)` = `sizeof...(PT)`
- `pt_get(N, pt)` = `pt.[N]`

Caveats

1. `pt_size(T)`, `pt_size(T)` and `pt_get(N, pt)` aren't functions, and so they cannot be used in any algorithm expecting a function. Generic algorithms working on *product* types should take the type as a template parameter and possibly an integral constant for the indices.

2. We need to find the name for those two operators.

Product type library proposal

An alternative is to define generic functions `std::product_type::size<PT>()` and `std::product_type::get<I>(pt)` using wording similar to that in P0217R3.

The interface tries to follow in someway the guidelines presented in N4381.

We have two possibilities for `std::product_type::get`: either it supports bitfield elements and we need a `std::bitfield_ref` type, or it doesn't supports them.

We believe that we should provide a `bitfield_ref` class in the future, but this is out of the scope of this paper.

However, we can already define the functions that will work well with all the *product types* expect for bitfields.

```
namespace std {
namespace product_type {

    template <class PT>
    struct size;

    // Wouldn't work for bitfields
    template <size_t N, class PT>
    constexpr auto get(PT&& pt)

    template <size_t N, class PT>
    struct element;

}}
```

While this could be seen as a limitation, and it would be in some cases, we can already start to define a lot of algorithms.

Users could already define their own `bitfield_ref` class and define its customization point for bitfields members if needed when structured binding will be updated to allow bitfield customization.

Waiting for that, the user will need to wrap the bitfields in a specific structure and do bit manipulation outside independently of the product type access.

Algorithms and function adaptation

`std::tuple_cat`

Adapt the definition of `std::tuple_cat` in [tuple.creation] to take care of product type

NOTE: This algorithm could be moved to a *product type* specific algorithms file.

Constructor from a product type with the same number of elements as the tuple

Similar to the constructor from `pair`.

This simplifies a lot the `std::tuple` interface (See N4387).

`std::apply`

Adapt the definition of `std::apply` in [xxx] to take care of product type

NOTE: This algorithm could be moved to a *product type* specific algorithms file.

`std::pair`

piecewise constructor

The following constructor could also be generalized to *product types*

```
template <class... Args1, class... Args2>
    pair(piecewise_construct_t,
        tuple<Args1...> first_args, tuple<Args2...> second_args);
```

```
template <class PT1, class PT2>
    pair(piecewise_construct_t, PT1 first_args, PT2 second_args);
```

Constructor and assignment from a product type with two elements

Similar to the `tuple` constructor from `pair`.

This simplifies a lot the `std::pair` interface (See N4387).

Design Rationale

What do we loss if we don't add this *product type* access?

We will be unable to define algorithms working on the same kind of types supported by Structured binding P0144R2.

While Structured binding is a good tool for the user, it is not adapted to the library authors, as we need to know the number of elements of a product type to do Structured binding.

This means that the user would continue to write generic algorithms based on the *tuple-like* access and we don't have a *tuple-like* access for c-arrays (which could be added) and for the types covered by Structured binding case 3 P0217R3.

Traits versus functions

Should the *product type* `size` access be a constexpr function or a trait?

We have chosen a traits to be inline with *tuple-like* access. Note also that having a function to get the element type is not natural and its use is not friendly.

Locating the interface on a specific namespace

The name of *product type* interface, `size`, `get`, `element`, are quite common. Nesting them on a specific namespace makes the intent explicit.

We can also preface them with `product_type_`, but the role of namespaces was to be able to avoid this kind of prefixes.

Namespace versus struct

We can also place the interface nested on a struct. Using a namespace has the advantage is open for addition. It can also be used with using directives and using declarations.

Using a `struct` would make the interface closed to adding new nested functions, but it would be open by derivation.

Other functions for *ProductType*

There are a lot of useful function associated to product types that make use only of the product type access traits and functions.

`apply`

```
    template <class F, class ProductType>
        constexpr decltype(auto) apply(F&& f, ProductType&& pt);
```

This is the equivalent of `std::apply` applicable to product types instead of tuple-like types.

`std::apply` could be defined in function of it.

`copy`

```
    template <class PT1, class PT2>
        PT1& copy(PT1& pt1, PT2&& pt2);
```

Assignment from another product type with the same number of elements and convertible elements.

This function can be used while defining the `operator=` on product types. See the wording changes for `std::tuple`, `std::pair` and `std::array`.

`for_each`

```
  template <class F, class ProductType>
    constexpr void for_each(F&& f, ProductType&& pt);
```

This is the equivalent of `std::for_each` applicable to product types instead of homogeneous containers or range types.

`make_from_product_type`

```
    template <class T, class ProductType>
        constexpr `see below` make_from_product_type(ProductType&& pt);
```

This is the equivalent of `std::make_from_tuple` applicable to product types instead of tuple-like types.

`std::make_from_tuple` could be defined in function of it.

This function is similar to `apply` when applied with a specific `construct<T>` function.

`swap`

```
    template <class PT>
      void swap(PT& x, PT& y) noexcept(`see below`);
```

Swap of two product types.

This function can be used while defining the `swap` on the namespace associated to the product type.

If we adopt [SWAPPABlE] proposal we could even be able to customize the swap operation for product types.

`to_tuple`

```
    template <class ProductType>
        constexpr `see below` to_tuple(ProductType&& pt);
```

`std::tuple` is the more generic product type. Some functions could expect a specific product type.

`lexicographical_compare`

This is the equivalent of `std::lexicographical_compare` applicable to product types instead of homogeneous containers types.

This function can be used while defining the comparison operators on product types when the default comparisons N4475 are not applicable. Note that default comparison is not applicable to all the *Product Types*, in particular the product types customized by the user.

This function requires that all the element of the product type are *OrderedComparable*.

`all_of`

Checks if n-unary predicate `p` returns `true` for all elements in the product type.

`any_of`

Checks if n-unary predicate `p` returns `true` for at least one elements in the product type.

`none_of`

Checks if n-unary predicate `p` returns `true` for no elements in the product type.

Other functions for *TypeConstructible ProductTypes*

An alternative is to use `std::tuple` when the *Product Type* is not *Type Constructible*.

We could also add a TypeConstructor parameter, as e.g.

```
    template <template <class...> TC, class ...ProductTypes>
        constexpr `see below` cat(ProductTypes&& ...pts);
    template <class TC, class ...ProductTypes>
        constexpr `see below` cat(ProductTypes&& ...pts);
```

Where `TC` is a variadic template for a *ProductType* as e.g. `std::tuple` or a TypeConstructor [TypeConstructor].

cat

```
    template <class ...ProductTypes>
        constexpr `see below` cat(ProductTypes&& ...pts);
```

This is the equivalent of `std::tuple_cat` applicable to product types instead of tuple-like types. This function requires the first *Product Type* to be *Type Constructible*.

An alternative is to use `std::tuple` when the first *Product Type* is not *Type Constructible*.

We could also have

```
    template <template <class...> TC, class ...ProductTypes>
        constexpr `see below` cat(ProductTypes&& ...pts);
    template <class TC, class ...ProductTypes>
        constexpr `see below` cat(ProductTypes&& ...pts);
```

Where `TC` is a variadic template for a *ProductType* as e.g. `std::tuple` or a TypeConstructor

[TypeConstructor].

`std::tuple_cat` could be defined in function of it one of the alternatives.

`transform`

```
template <class F, class ProductType>
  constexpr `see below` transform(F&& f, ProductType&& pt);
```

This is the equivalent of `std::transform` applicable to product types instead of homogeneous containers types.

This needs in addition that `ProductType` is *TypeConstructible* (See P0338R0). Note that `std::pair`, `std::tuple` and `std::array` are *TypeConstructible*, but `std::pair` and `std::array` limit either in the number or in the kind of types (all the ame). A c-array is not type *TypeConstructible* as it cannot be returned by value.

Wording

Add the following section

Product types terms

A type `E` is a *product type* if the following terms are well defined. Let `e` be a lvalue of type `E`

product type size of E

- If `E` is an array type with element type `T`, then is equal to the number of elements of `E`.
- Otherwise, the unqualified-id `product_type_size` is looked up in the scope of `E` by class member access lookup (3.4.5 [basic.lookup.classref]), and if that finds at least one declaration, then is `e.product_type_size()`. Otherwise, then is `product_type_size(e)`, where `product_type_size` is looked up in the associated namespaces (3.4.2 [basic.lookup.argdep]). [Note: Ordinary unqualified lookup (3.4.1 [basic.lookup.unqual]) is not performed. -- end note].
- Otherwise, if all of `E`'s non-static data members and bit-fields shall be public direct members of `E` or of the same unambiguous public base class of `E`, `E` shall not have an anonymous union member, equal to the number of non-static data members of `E`.
- Otherwise it is undefined.

product type i th-element of E

- If the *product type size of E* is defined and `i` is less than the *product type size of E*.

  - If `E` is an array type with element type `T`, equal to `e[i]`.
  - Otherwise,if the expression `e.product_type_size()` is a well-formed integral constant

expression, equal to the following: The unqualified-id `product_type_get` is looked up in the scope of `E` by class member access lookup (3.4.5 [basic.lookup.classref]), and if that finds at least one declaration, the value is `e.product_type_get<i-1>()`. Otherwise, the value is `product_type_get<i-1>(e)`, where `product_type_get` is looked up in the associated namespaces (3.4.2 [basic.lookup.argdep]). [Note: Ordinary unqualified lookup (3.4.1 [basic.lookup.unqual]) is not performed. -- end note].
    - Otherwise, if all of `E` 's non-static data members and bit-fields shall be public direct members of `E` or of the same unambiguous public base class of `E`, `E` shall not have an anonymous union member, equal to `e.mi` where `i` -th non-static data member of `E` in declaration order is designated by `mi`.
    - Otherwise it is undefined.

- Otherwise it is undefined.

product type i th-element type of E

- If the *product type size of E* is defined and `i` is less than the *product type size of E*.

    - If `E` is an array type with element type `T`, equal to `T`.
    - Otherwise, if the expression `E::product_type_element_type<i-1>::type` is a well-formed integral constant expression, equal to `E::element_type<i-1>::type`.
    - Otherwise, the unqualified-id `product_type_element_type` is looked up in the scope of `E` by class member access lookup (3.4.5 [basic.lookup.classref]), and if that finds at least one declaration, the type is `decay_t<decltype(e.product_type_element_type(integral_constant<size_t, i>{}))>`.
    - Otherwise, the unqualified-id `product_type_element_type` is looked up in the associated namespaces (3.4.2 [basic.lookup.argdep]). [Note: Ordinary unqualified lookup (3.4.1 [basic.lookup.unqual]) is not performed. -- end note], and if that finds at least one declaration, the type is `decay_t<decltype(product_type_element_type(integral_constant<size_t, i>{}, e)>`
    - Otherwise, if the *product type i th-element of e* is defined the type is `decay_t<` *product type i th-element of e* `>`.
    - Otherwise, if all of `E` 's non-static data members and bit-fields shall be public direct members of `E` or of the same unambiguous public base class of `E`, `E` shall not have an anonymous union member, equal to `decay_t<decltype(e.mi)>` where `i` -th non-static data member of `E` in declaration order is designated by `mi`.
    - Otherwise it is undefined.

- Otherwise it is undefined.

If any of the previous terms is not defined the other are not defined.

Update the Structured binding wording to make use of the previous terms

In 7.1.6.4 [dcl.spec.auto] paragraph 8 of the Structured Binding proposal

Replace

If E is an array, ...

bit-field if that member is a bit-field.

by

If the *product type size* of `E` is defined and *product type i* th*-element* is defined for all `i` in 0..*product type size* then

- then number of elements in the identifier-list shall be equal to *product type size* of `e`.
- each `vi` is the name of an lvalue that refers to the *product type i-1* th*-element* and whose type is *product type i-1* th*-element type*.

Add a new `<product_type>` file in 17.6.1.2 Headers [headers] Table 14

Add the following section

Product type object

Product type synopsis

```
namespace std {
    template <class PT>
        struct is_product_type;

namespace product_type {

    template <class PT>
        struct size;

    template <size_t N, class PT>
        constexpr auto get(PT&& pt);

    template <size_t I, class PT>
        struct element;

    template <class F, class ProductType>
        constexpr decltype(auto) apply(F&& f, ProductType&& pt);

    template <class PT1, class PT2>
        PT1& copy(PT1& pt1, PT2&& pt2);

    template <class ...PTs>
        constexpr `see below` cat(PTs&& ...pts);

    template <class T, class PT>
        constexpr `see below` make_from_product_type(PT&& pt);

    template <class PT>
       void swap(PT& x, PT& y) noexcept(`see below`);

    template <class PT>
        constexpr `see below` to_tuple(PT&& pt);

}}
```

Template Class `product_type::size`

```
template <class PT>
struct size : integral_constant<size_t, `see below`> {};
```

Remark: if *product type size* `PT` is defined, the value of the integral constant is *product type size* `PT`. Otherwise the trait is undefined.

Note: In order to implement this trait library it would be required that the compiler provides some builtin as e.g. `__builtin_pt_size(PT)` that implements *product type size* `PT`.

Template Class `product_type::element`

```
template <class PT>
struct element {
    using type = `see below`
};
```

Remark: if *product type N*th*-element type of PT* is defined the nested alias `type` is *product type N*th*-element type of PT*.Otherwise it is undefined.

Note: In order to implement this trait library it would be required that the compiler provides some builtin as e.g. `__builtin_pt_element_type(N, PT)` that implements *product type element type* `N`, `PT`.

Template Function `product_type::get`

```
template <size_t N, class PT>
constexpr auto get(PT && pt);
```

Requires: `N < size<PT>()`

Returns: the *product type `N` th-element* of `pt`.

Remark: This operation would not be defined if *product type Nth-element* of `pt` is undefined.

Note: In order to implement this function library it would be required that the compiler provides some builtin as e.g. `__builtin_pt_get(N, pt)` that implements *product type Nth-element* of `pt`.

Template Function `product_type::apply`

```
template <class F, class PT>
    constexpr decltype(auto) apply(F&& f, PT&& pt);
```

Template Function `product_type::copy`

```
template <class PT1, class PT2>
    PT1& copy(PT1& pt1, PT2&& pt2);
```

Template Function `product_type::make_from_product_type`

```
template <class T, class PT>
    constexpr `see below` make_from_product_type(PT&& pt);
```

Template Function `product_type::swap`

```
template <class PT>
    void swap(PT& x, PT& y) noexcept(`see below`);
```

Template Function `product_type::to_tuple`

```
template <class PT>
    constexpr `see below` to_tuple(PT&& pt);
```

Template Function `product_type::fold_left`

```
template <class F, class State, class ProductType>
  constexpr decltype(auto) fold_left(ProductType&& pt, State&& state, F&& f);

template <class F, class ProductType
  constexpr decltype(auto) fold_left(ProductType&& pt, F&& f);
```

Change 20.5.1p1 [tuple.general], Header synopsis as indicated.

Replace

```
template <class... Tuples>
constexpr tuple<CTypes...> tuple_cat(Tuples&&... tpls);
```

by

```
template <class... PTs>
constexpr tuple<CTypes...> tuple_cat(PTs&&... pts);
```

Change 20.5.2 [tuple.tuple], class template tuple synopsis, as indicated.

Replace

```
    // 20.4.2.1, tuple construction
    ...
    template <class... UTypes>
      EXPLICIT constexpr tuple(const tuple<UTypes...>&);
    template <class... UTypes>
      EXPLICIT constexpr tuple(tuple<UTypes...>&&);

    template <class U1, class U2>
      EXPLICIT constexpr tuple(const pair<U1, U2>&);          // only if sizeof...(Types
    template <class U1, class U2>
      EXPLICIT constexpr tuple(pair<U1, U2>&&);               // only if sizeof...(Types

    // 20.4.2.2, tuple assignment
    ...
    template <class... UTypes>
      tuple& operator=(const tuple<UTypes...>&);
    template <class... UTypes>
      tuple& operator=(tuple<UTypes...>&&);
    template <class U1, class U2>
      tuple& operator=(const pair<U1, U2>&); // only if sizeof...(Types) == 2
    template <class U1, class U2>
      tuple& operator=(pair<U1, U2>&&); // only if sizeof...(Types) == 2

    // allocator-extended constructors
    ...
    template <class Alloc, class... UTypes>
      EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, const tuple<UTypes...>&);
    template <class Alloc, class... UTypes>
      EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, tuple<UTypes...>&&);
    template <class Alloc, class U1, class U2>
      EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, const pair<U1, U2>&);
    template <class Alloc, class U1, class U2>
      EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, pair<U1, U2>&&);
```

by

```
    // 20.4.2.1, tuple construction
    ...
    template <class PT>
      EXPLICIT constexpr tuple(PT&&);

    // 20.4.2.2, tuple assignment
    ...
    template <class PT>
        tuple& operator=(PT&& u);

    // allocator-extended constructors
    ...
    template <class Alloc, class PT>
      EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, PT&&);
```

Constructor from a product type

Suppress in 20.5.2.1p3, Construction [tuple.cnstr]

> , and `Ui` be the `i` `th` type in a template parameter pack named `UTypes`, where indexing is zero-based

Replace 20.5.2.1p15-26, Construction [tuple.cnstr] by

```
template <class PT>
  EXPLICIT constexpr tuple(PT&& u);
```

Let `Ui` is `product_type::element<i, decay_t<PT>>::type`.

Effects: For all `i`, the constructor initializes the `i` th element of `*this` with `std::forward<Ui>(product_type::get<i>(u))`.

Remarks: This constructor shall not participate in overload resolution unless `PT` is a *product type* with the same number elements than this tuple and `is_constructible<Ti, Ui&&>::value` is true for all `i`. The constructor is explicit if and only if `is_convertible<Ui&&, Ti>::value` is false for at least one `i`.

Assignment from a product type

Suppress in 20.5.2.2p1, Assignment [tuple.assign]

> and `Ui` be the `i` `th` type in a template parameter pack named `UTypes`, where indexing is zero-based

Replace 20.5.2.2p9-20, Assignment [tuple.assign] by

```
template <class PT>
  tuple& operator=(PT&& u);
```

Let `Ui` is `product_type::element<i, decay_t<PT>>::type` .

Effects: For all `i` , assigns `std::forward<Ui>(product_type::get<i>(u))` to `product_type::get<i>(*this)`

Returns: `*this`

Remarks: This function shall not participate in overload resolution unless `PT` is a *product type* with the same number elements than this tuple and `is_assignable<Ti&, const Ui&>::value` is true for all `i` .

Allocator-extended constructors from a product type

Change the signatures

```

template <class Alloc>
  tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, const tuple&);
template <class Alloc>
  tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, tuple&&);
template <class Alloc, class... UTypes>
EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, const tuple<UTypes...>&);
template <class Alloc, class... UTypes>
EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, tuple<UTypes...>&&);
template <class Alloc, class U1, class U2>
EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, const pair<U1, U2>&);
template <class Alloc, class U1, class U2>
EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, pair<U1, U2>&&);
```

by

```
    template <class Alloc, class PT>
      EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, const PT&&);
    template <class Alloc, class PT>
      EXPLICIT tuple(allocator_arg_t, const Alloc& a, PT&&);
```

`std::tuple_cat`

Adapt the definition of `std::tuple_cat` in [tuple.creation] to take care of product type

Replace `Tuples` by `PTs` , `tpls` by `pts` , `tuple` by `product type` , get by `product_type::get` and `tuple_size` by `product_type::size` .

```
template <class... PTs>
constexpr tuple<CTypes...> tuple_cat(PTs&&... pts);
```

`std::apply`

Adapt the definition of `std::apply` in [tuple.apply] to take care of product type

Replace `Tuple` by `PT`, `t` by `pt`, `tuple` by `product type`, `std::get` by `product_type::get` and `std::tuple_size` by `product_type::size`.

```
template <class F, class PT>
constexpr decltype(auto) apply(F&& f, PT&& t);
```

`std::pair`

Change 20.3.2 [pairs.pair], class template pair synopsis, as indicated:

Replace

```
template <class... Args1, class... Args2>
    pair(piecewise_construct_t,
        tuple<Args1...> first_args, tuple<Args2...> second_args);
```

by

```
template <class PT1, class PT2>
    pair(piecewise_construct_t, PT1 first_args, PT2 second_args);
```

Add
```C++
template EXPLICIT constexpr pair(PT&& u); //... template pair& operator=(PT&& u);

}```

### piecewise constructor

**Replace**

```
template <class... Args1, class... Args2>
    pair(piecewise_construct_t,
        tuple<Args1...> first_args, tuple<Args2...> second_args);
```
```

by

```
template <class PT1, class PT2>
    pair(piecewise_construct_t, PT1 first_args, PT2 second_args);
```

Constructor from a product type

Add

```
template <class PT>
  EXPLICIT constexpr pair(PT&& u);
```

Let `Ui` be `product_type::element<i, decay_t<PT>>::type`.

Effects: For all `i`, the constructor initializes the `i` th element of `*this` with `std::forward(product_type::get*(u)).*

Remarks: This function shall not participate in overload resolution unless `PT` is a product type with 2 elements and `is_constructible<Ti, Ui&&>::value` is true for all `i` The constructor is explicit if and only if `is_convertible<Ui&&, Ti>::value` is false for at least one `i`.

Assignment from a product type

```
template <class PT>
  pair& operator=(PT&& u);
```

Let `Ui` is `product_type::element<i, decay_t<PT>>::type`.

Effects: For all `i` in `0..1`, assigns `std::forward<Ui>(product_type::get<i>(u))` to `product_type::get<i>(*this)`

Returns: `*this`

Remarks: This function shall not participate in overload resolution unless `PT` is a product type with 2 elements and `is_assignable<Ti&, const Ui&>::value` is true for all `i`.

`std::array`

No change to `std::array` as it is an aggregate.

Implementability

This is not just a library proposal as the behavior depends on Structured binding [P0217R3](). There is no *implementation as of the date of the whole proposal paper, however there is an implementation for the part that doesn't depend on the core language [PT_impl] emulating the cases 1 and 2. The standard library has not been adapted yet neither.*

Open Questions

The authors would like to have an answer to the following points if there is any interest at all in this proposal:

- *Do we want the `std::product_type::size` / `std::product_type::get` functions?*
- *Do we want the `std::product_type::size` / `std::product_type::element` traits?*
- *Do we want to adapt `std::tuple_cat`*
- *Do we want to adapt `std::apply`*
- *Do we want the new constructors for `std::pair` and `std::tuple`*
- *Do we want the `pt_size` / `pt_get` operators in a future proposal?*

Future work

Add `bitfield_ref` class and allow product type function access for bitfield members

Add other algorithms on Product Types

`front`

`front: PT(T) -> T`

`back`

`back: PT(T) -> T`

`is_empty`

`is_empty : PT(T) -> bool`

Add other algorithms on TypeConstructible Product Types

The following algorithms need a `make<TC>(args...)` factory [P0338R0].

If the first product type argument is TypeConstructible from the `CTypes` then return an instance of it, Otherwise construct a `std::tuple`.

`cat`

`cat: TCPT(T)... -> TCPT(T)`

`drop_front`

`drop_front: TCPT(T) -> TCPT(T)`

`drop_back`

`drop_back: TCPT(T) -> TCPT(T)`

`group`

`TCPT(T) -> TCPT(TCPT(T))`

`insert`

`insert: TCPT(T) x unsigned x T -> TCPT(T)`

...

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- *P0221R2 Proposed wording for default comparisons*

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- *[SWAPPABlE] ProductTypes must be Swappable by default*

  https://github.com/viboes/std-make/blob/master/doc/proposal/reflection/product_type.cpp

- *PT_impl Product types access emulation and algorithms*

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