



What is the purpose of std::make_pair vs the constructor of std::pair?

[Ask Question](#)

What is the purpose of
`std::make_pair` ?

Why not just do
`std::pair<int, char>(0, 'a')` ?

Is there any difference between the two methods?

`c++` `stl`

`std-pair`

edited Jan 6 '17 at 10:35



Ciro Santilli 新疆改造中心 六四事件 法轮功

116k 23 452 397

asked Feb 14 '12 at 1:37

user542687

5 In C++11, you can

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See
[my
answer](#)
.
–
[PlagueHammer](#)
Mar 19
'14 at
6:54

1 In
C++17,
std::
make_
pair
is
redund
ant.
There
is an
answer
below
that
details
this. –
[Drew Dormann](#)
May 22
at
14:56

6 Answers

The
difference is
that with
std::pair
you need to
specify the
types of both
elements,
whereas
std::make_pa
ir will create
a pair with
the type of
the elements
that are
passed to it,
without you
needing to
tell it. That's

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See this
example from
http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/std/utility/make_pair/

```
pair<int,int> one;
pair<int,int> two;

one = make_pair(1,2);
two = make_pair(3,4);
```

Aside from
the implicit
conversion
bonus of it, if
you didn't use
make_pair
you'd have to
do

```
one = pair<int,int>(1,2);
```

every time
you assigned
to one, which
would be
annoying
over time...

edited Feb 14 '12 at 1:51

answered Feb 14 '12 at 1:39



Tor Valamo

24.3k 8 62 75

Actually,
the
types
should
be
deduced
at
compile
time
without
the
need

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'12 at
1:51

@Tor
Yeah, I
know
how to
use
both of
them, I
was
just
curious
if there
was a
reason
for
std::
make_
pair .
Appare
ntly it
is just
for
conven
ience.

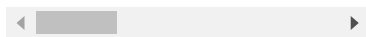
—
user5
42687
Feb 14
'12 at
1:56

@Jay
It
would
appear
so. —
[Tor Vala](#)
Feb 14
'12 at
1:58

13 I think
you
can do
one =
{10,
20}
nowad
ays but
I don't
have a
C++11
compil
er
handy
to
. . .

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4 Also
note
that
make_
pair
works
with
unnam
ed
types,
includi
ng
structs,
unions,
lambda
s, and
other
dooda
ds. –
[Mooing](#)
Feb 6
'15 at
22:29



As
@MSalters
replied
above, you
can now use
curly braces
to do this in
C++11 (just
verified this
with a C++11
compiler):

```
pair<int, in
```

lited Mar 22 '14 at 21:06



[Martin](#)

6,505 5 26 30

iswered Feb 24 '14 at 18:28



[Daniel Lemmer](#)

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difference
between
using
make_pair
and explicitly
calling the
pair
constructor
with specified
type
arguments.

std::make_pair
is more
convenient
when the
types are
verbose
because a
template
method has
type
deduction
based on its
given
parameters.
For example,

```
std::vector<
std::vector<

// shorter
vecOfPair .pu:

// longer
vecOfPair .pu:
emptyV));
```

answered Feb 14 '12 at 1:49

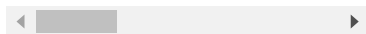


devil

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21



It's worth
noting that
this is a
common
idiom in C++
template
programming

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information
and a nice
example
[here](#).

Edit As
someone
suggested in
the
comments
(since
removed) the
following is a
slightly
modified
extract from
the link in
case it
breaks.

An Object
Generator
allows
creation of
objects
without
explicitly
specifying
their types. It
is based on a
useful
property of
function
templates
which class
templates
don't have:
The type
parameters of
a function
template are
deduced
automatically
from its
actual
parameters.
`std::make_pa`
`ir` is a
simple

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depending on
the actual
parameters of
the
std::make_pair
function.

```
template <class T, class U>  
std::pair<T, U>  
make_pair(T t, U u)  
{  
    return std::pair<T, U>(t, u);  
}
```

edited Apr 3 '14 at 9:37

answered Mar 15 '13 at 14:35



mkm

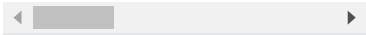
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I think
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—
[Mooing](#)
Feb 6
'15 at
22:31

@duck
Actual
ly &&
since
C++11.

—
[Justme](#)
Jan 22
at
15:53



**Class
template
arguments
could not be**

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Before
C++17 you
could not
write
something
like:

```
std::pair p(
```

since that
would infer
template
types from
the
constructor
arguments.

C++17
makes that
syntax
possible, and
therefore
make_pair
redundant.

Before
C++17,
std::make_pa
ir allowed
us to write
less verbose
code:

```
MyLongClassN  
MyLongClassN  
auto p = std
```

instead of the
more
verbose:

```
std::pair<My
```

which repeats
the types,
and can be
very long.

Type
inference
works in that

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make_pair is
essentially
equivalent to:

```
template<class T1, class T2>
std::pair<T1, T2>
make_pair(const T1& a, const T2& b)
{
    return std::pair<T1, T2>(a, b);
}
```

The same
concept
applies to
insertion VS
insert_iterator .

See also:

- [Why not infer template parameter from constructor?](#)
- https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/string/basic/string_view

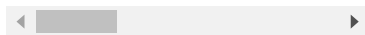
edited May 22 at 15:03

answered Jan 7 '17 at 12:26



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心 六四事件 法轮功

116k 23 452 397



make_pair
creates an
extra copy
over the

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simple
syntax.
This shows
the difference
(example by
Rampal
Chaudhary):

```
class Sample
{
    static int _objectNumber;

    int _objectNumber;
public:
    Sample()
    {
        _objectNumber++;
    }

    Sample(int _objectNumber)
    {
        _objectNumber = _objectNumber;
    }

    ~Sample()
    {
        _objectNumber--;
    }
};

int Sample::_objectNumber = 0;

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    Sample s1(1);
    std::map<int, Sample> map;

    map.insert(std::make_pair(1, s1));
    //map.insert(std::pair<int, Sample>(1, s1));
    return 0;
}
```

edited Nov 28 '13 at 14:34

answered Nov 28 '13 at 13:40



EmpZoooli

41 2

3 I am
pretty
sure
that

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if the
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[Björn P](#)
Feb 19
'14 at
13:00

Why
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correct
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– [sjbx](#)
Dec 2
'16 at
8:46

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```

std::
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```

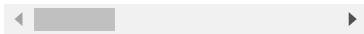
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'17 at
23:13

FWIW
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instanc
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say I
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ced by
C++11
have
helped
me a
lot. –
[John P](#)
Aug 30
'17 at
23:31



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