

Basic C++

Lambda functions

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Lambda functions

- Terminology
- How it is compiled
- Capture by value and reference
- Mutable lambdas
- Use of this
- Init capture and generalized lambdas in C++14
- Constexpr lambda and capture *this and C++17

Functor

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

struct PrinterFunctor
{
    void operator()(int n) const { cout << n << " "; }
};

int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), PrinterFunctor());
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

$ g++ l.cpp
$ ./a.out
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

Lambda

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int n) { cout << n << " "; });
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

$ g++ l.cpp
$ ./a.out
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

Lambdas are mapped to functors

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int n) { cout << n << " "; } );
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Lambdas are mapped to functors

```
// [](int n) { cout << n << " "; }
```



```
struct LambdaFunctor
{
    void operator() (int n) const { cout << n << " "; }
};

int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), LambdaFunctor());
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Lambda

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int n) { cout << n << " "; });
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

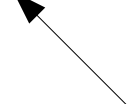
Lambda introducer with opt. capture



Lambda parameter declaration



Optional return type
in form: -> type



```
$ g++ l.cpp
```

```
$ ./a.out
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

Lambda terminology

- Lambda expression

```
[ ] (int n) { }
```

- Closure object
 - Runtime object created from lambda expression
 - Copy constructable (but not copy assignable)
 - Can be stored in `std::function`
 - May hold captured variables
- Closure class
 - The type of the closure object
 - Deleted default constructor and copy assignment operator

Explicit return type

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    deque<double> dd;
    deque<int> di;

    transform(v.begin(), v.end(), front_inserter(dd),
               [](int n) -> double { return n / 2.0; } );

    transform(v.begin(), v.end(), back_inserter(di),
               [](int n) -> int { return n / 2.0; } );

    for_each(dd.begin(), dd.end(), [](double n) { cout << n << " "; });
    cout << endl;
    for_each(di.begin(), di.end(), [](double n) { cout << n << " "; });
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

```
4.5 4 3.5 3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5 0
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4
```

Can contain multiple statements

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <ostream>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int n) {
        cout << n ;
        if ( n % 2 )
            cout << ":odd ";
        else
            cout << ":even ";
        });

    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

0:even 1:odd 2:even 3:odd 4:even 5:odd 6:even 7:odd 8:even 9:odd

Capture

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int x = 0;
    int y = 0;

    cin >> x >> y; // read 3 6

    v.erase( remove_if(v.begin(), v.end(), [x,y](int n) { return x < n && n < y; }),
            v.end() );

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int n) { cout << n << " "; });

    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

3 6
0 1 2 3 6 7 8 9

Capture by value

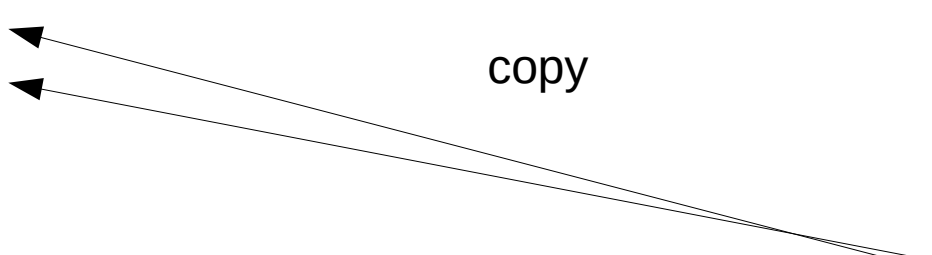
Capture by value

```
[x,y](int n) { return x < n && n < y; }
```

```
struct LambdaFunctor
{
public:
    LambdaFunctor(int a, int b) : m_a(a), m_b(b) { }
    bool operator()(int n) const { return m_a < n && n < m_b; }
private:
    int m_a;
    int m_b;
};

// ...

v.erase( remove_if(v.begin(),v.end(),LambdaFunctor(x,y)), v.end());
```



The `x` and `y` parameters are copied and being stored in the function object. We cannot modify the captured values because the `operator()` in functor is `const`. It is a real copy, therefore the modification of `x` and `y` is not reflected inside the lambda.

Capture by reference

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int x = 0;
    int y = 0;
    int sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y; // read 2 7

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [&sum, x, y](int n) { if (x < n && n < y) sum += n; });

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

2 7
sum = 18

Mutable lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y;    // read 2 7

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(), [&sum,x,y](int n) { if (x-- < n && n < y++) sum += n; });

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

```
$ g++ -std=c++11 -Wall -pedantic lambda4.cpp
```

```
lambda4.cpp: In lambda function:
```

```
lambda4.cpp:18:62: error: decrement of read-only variable 'x'
```

```
    std::for_each(v.begin(),v.end(), [&sum,x,y](int n) { if (x--<n && n<y++) sum+=n; });
                                     ^~
```

```
lambda4.cpp:18:73: error: increment of read-only variable 'y'
```

```
    std::for_each(v.begin(),v.end(), [&sum,x,y](int n) { if (x--<n && n<y++) sum+=n; });
                                     ^~
```

Mutable lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y;    // read 2 7

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(), [&sum,x,y](int n) mutable { if (x-- < n && n < y++)
                                                                sum += n; });

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

2 7
sum = 44
x = 2
y = 7
```

Globals are not captured

```
int x = 0;
int y = 0;

int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y; // read 2 7

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [&sum, x, y](int n) mutable { if (x-- < n && n < y++)
                                                                    sum += n; });

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
$ g++ -std=c++11 -Wall -pedantic lambda4.cpp
```

```
lambda5.cpp: In function main:
```

```
lambda5.cpp:19:43: warning: capture of variable 'x' with non-automatic storage duration
```

```
lambda5.cpp:19:45: warning: capture of variable 'y' with non-automatic storage duration
```


Globals are not captured

```
int x = 0;
int y = 0;

int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y;    // read 2 7

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [&sum](int n) mutable { if (x-- < n && n < y++)
                                                            sum += n; });

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

2 7
sum = 44
x = -8
y = 15
```

Capturing summary

- No capture

[]

- By value

[x,y] [=]

- By reference

[&x, &y] [&]

- Mixed:

[=, &x, &y] [&, x, y]

- Only automatic lifetime (local) variables could be captured
- Constness is preserved on capture
- Global variables, static members, heap storage can be used if visible but they are not captured

Capturing *this*

```
struct X
{
    int s;
    vector<int> v;
    void print() const
    {
        for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int n) { cout << n*s << " "; });
    }
};

int main()
{
    X x;
    x.s = 2;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        x.v.push_back(i);

    x.print();
    return 0;
}
```

```
$ g++ l10.cpp
l10.cpp: In lambda function:
l10.cpp:15:60: error: 'this' was not captured for this lambda function
```

Capturing *this*

```
struct X
{
    int s;
    vector<int> v;
    void print() const
    {
        for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [this](int n) { cout << n*s << " "; });
    }
};

int main()
{
    X x;
    x.s = 2;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        x.v.push_back(i);

    x.print();
    return 0;
}
```

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18

Capturing *this*

```
struct X
{
    int s;
    vector<int> v;
    void print() const
    {
        int s = 9;
        for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [this,s](int n) { cout << n*s << " "
                                                    << this->s << " "; });
    }
};

int main()
{
    X x;
    x.s = 2;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        x.v.push_back(i);

    x.print();
    return 0;
}
```

0 2 9 2 18 2 27 2 36 2 45 2 54 2 63 2 72 2 81 2

Capturing *this*

- The **this** not captured by default
- The **this** is always captured by value
- [=] implicitly captures **this**
- Since C++17 ***this** can be captured (by value)
- Capturing **this** can be dangerous
 - Storing a non-smart pointer
 - Lifetime may already finished when lambda function is called

Capturing *this*

```
std::function<void (int)> f; // global

struct X
{
    X(int i) : ii(i) {}
    int ii;
    void addLambda()
    {
        f = [=](int n) { if (n == ii) cout << n; // [=] captures this if needs
                        else cout << ii; // this->ii, indicates capturing this
                        };
    }
};

int main()
{
    {
        std::unique_ptr<X> up = std::make_unique<X>(4);
        up->addLambda();
        f(4);
    } // object pointed by "up" destroyed here

    f(4); // Likely aborts! The captured this points to already dead object
    return 0;
}
```

Copying lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;
    auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; };

    cin >> x >> y;    // read 2 7

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f);

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

2 7
sum = 0
x = 2
y = 7
```


Copying lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;
    // auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; };

    cin >> x >> y; // read 2 7
    auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; };

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f);

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

2 7
sum = 44
x = 2
y = 7
```

Copying lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;
    // auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; };

    cin >> x >> y; // read 2 7
    auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; };

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f);
    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f); // 2nd time

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
2 7
sum = 88
x = 2
y = 7
```

Copying lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y;    // read 2 7
    auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; }; // copy constr

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f);    // copy constr


    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

2 7
sum = 44
x = 2
y = 7
```

Copying lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y;    // read 2 7
    auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; }; // copy constr

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f);    // copy constr

    // f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; };    op= deleted

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

2 7
sum = 44
x = 2
y = 7
```

Copying lambda

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    int    x = 0;
    int    y = 0;
    int    sum = 0;

    cin >> x >> y; // read 2 7
    auto f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; }; // copy constr

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f); // copy constr

    // f = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; }; op= deleted

    const auto& f2 = [=,&sum](int n) mutable { if( x-- < n && n < y++ ) sum += n; }; // ref

    for_each(v.begin(),v.end(),f2); // copy constr

    cout << "sum = " << sum << endl;
    cout << "x = " << x << endl;
    cout << "y = " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
2 7
sum = 88
x = 2
y = 7
```

Nullary lambdas

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    int i = 0;

    generate_n(back_inserter(v), 10, [&] { return i++; } );

    for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int n) { cout << n << " "; });
    return 0;
}
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Conversion to function pointer

```
int main()
{
    vector<int> v;
    for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
        v.push_back(i);

    deque<double> dd;
    deque<int> di;

    double (*fp1)(int) = [](int n) -> double { return n / 2.0; }; // no capture
    int (*fp2)(int) = [](int n) -> int { return n / 2.0; }; // no capture
    void (*fp3)(double) = [](double n) { std::cout << n << " "; }; // no capture

    std::transform(v.begin(), v.end(), front_inserter(dd), fp1);
    std::transform(v.begin(), v.end(), back_inserter(di), fp2);

    for_each(dd.begin(), dd.end(), fp3);
    cout << endl;
    for_each(di.begin(), di.end(), fp3);
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

```
4.5 4 3.5 3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5 0
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4
```

IIFE – Immediately Invoked Function Expression

```
/* const */ int i = some_default_value; // can't do it const
                                           // since value depends
                                           // on some condition.
if(someConditionIstrue)
{
    // Do some operations and calculate the value of i;
    i = // some calculated value;
}
int x = i; // use i
```

```
// But unfortunately in this case there is no way to guarantee
// it is used as a constant, so now if some one comes and does
i = 10; // This is valid
```

=====

```
const int i = [&]{
    int i = some_default_value;

    if(someConditionIstrue)
    {
        // Do some operations and calculate the value of i;
        i = // some calculated value;
    }
    return i;
} (); // note: () invokes the lambda!
```


Generalized lambdas in C++14

```
auto L = [](const auto& x, auto& y){ return x + y; };
```

means:

```
struct /* anonymous */
{
    template <typename T, typename U>
    auto operator()(const T& x, U& y) const // N3386 Return type deduction
    {
        return x + y;
    }
} L;
```

Generalized lambdas in C++14

```
int main()
{
    auto my_lambda = [](auto a, auto b) { return a < b; };

    float af = 1.5, bf = 2.0;
    int ai = 3, bi = 1;
    std::string as = "Hello", bs = "World";

    std::cout << "Float: " << my_lambda(af, bf) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Integer: " << my_lambda(ai, bi) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "String: " << my_lambda(as, bs) << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Init capture in C++14

```
auto up = std::make_unique<X>();
```

```
auto func = [up = std::move(up)] { return up->f(); }
```

up is a member
inside the lambda

outer up is
captured

here we use the member up
inside the lambda

```
auto func = [up = std::make_unique<X>()] { return up->f(); }
```

```
auto func = [x = std::as_const(x)] { ... } // make x const inside the lambda
```

Init capture example

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <functional>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

int main()
{
    std::vector<int> v;
    int i = 0;

    auto f = [cnt = 0](int n) mutable { std::cout << ++cnt << ":" << n << " "; };

    std::generate_n( std::back_inserter(v), 10, [&] { return i++; } );

    std::for_each( v.begin(), v.end(), f);
    std::for_each( v.begin(), v.end(), f);
    return 0;
}
```

1:0 2:1 3:2 4:3 5:4 6:5 7:6 8:7 9:8 10:9 1:0 2:1 3:2 4:3 5:4 6:5 7:6 8:7 9:8 10:9

Constexpr lambda in C++17

```
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    constexpr auto multi = [](int a, int b){ return a * b; };

    static_assert(multi(3, 7) == 21, "3x7 == 21");
    static_assert(multi(4, 5) == 15, "4x5 != 15");

    return 0;
}
```

constexpr lambda in C++17

```
template<typename Range, typename Func, typename T>
constexpr T SimpleAccumulate(const Range& range, Func func, T init)
{
    for (auto &&elem : range)
    {
        init += func(elem);
    }
    return init;
}
int main()
{
    constexpr int t[] = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };

    constexpr int x = 2;
    constexpr int y = 7;

    constexpr auto f = [x,y](int n) { return (x < n && n < y) ? 0 : n; };
    constexpr int sum = SimpleAccumulate( t, f, 0);

    static_assert( 27 == sum );

    std::cout << "sum = " << SimpleAccumulate( t, f, 0) << '\n';
    std::cout << "x = " << x << '\n';
    std::cout << "y = " << y << '\n';
    return 0;
}
```

constexpr lambda in C++17

```
template<typename Range, typename Func, typename T>
constexpr T SimpleAccumulate(const Range& range, Func func, T init)
{
    for (auto &&elem: range)
    {
        init += func(elem);
    }
    return init;
}

int main()
{
    constexpr int t[] = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };

    constexpr int x = 2;
    constexpr int y = 7;

    // constexpr auto f = [x,y](int n) { return (x < n && n < y) ? 0 : n; };
    constexpr int sum = SimpleAccumulate( t,
                                           [x,y](int n) { return (x < n && n < y) ? 0 : n; }, 0);

    static_assert( 27 == sum );

    std::cout << "sum = " << SimpleAccumulate( t, f, 0) << '\n';
    std::cout << "x = " << x << '\n';
    std::cout << "y = " << y << '\n';
    return 0;
}
```

Capture `*this` in C++17

```
struct my_struct
{
    int x;
    int y;
    void value();
};

void my_struct::value()
{
    [=, this](){};           // C++17 error: = captures this by default, ok since C++20
    [=, *this](){};         // captures my_struct by value since C++17
    [this, *this](){};      // ok since C++20: repeating this in capture
}
```


C++20

- Allow [=,this]
- Pack expression in init capture [...args = std::move(args)]
- Capture for structured bindings
- Template lambdas (with concepts)
- Default constructible and assignable lambdas (if no state)
- Lambdas in unevaluated context (pl. sizeof)
- *this is captured by reference if captured implicitly by [=] or [&]
- *this captured by [=] is deprecated

std::function

- General purpose function wrapper
- Can store, copy and invoke
 - Pointer to function
 - Functor
 - Lambda expression
 - Bind expression
 - Member function
 - Pointer to data member
- Pretty expensive template construct

std::function

```
#include <functional>
#include <cmath>      // std::sin

double fahr2cels(double x){ return 5./9.*(x-32); } // function

struct half // functor
{
    double operator()(double x) { return x/2 ;}
};
void f(int choice)
{
    auto lambda = [](double x) { return 2*x; }; // lambda

    std::function<duble(double)> func; // empty

    switch(choice)
    {
        case 1: func = std::sin; break; // from <cmath>
        case 2: func = lambda; break; // lambda
        case 3: func = half; break; // functor
        case 4: func = fahr2cels; break; // function pointer
    }
    if ( func ) // otherwise std::bad_function_call is thrown
    {
        std::cout << func(0.5) << '\n';
    }
}
```

Functors

```
std::list<int> li = { 1, 3, 5, ... };

// find the third occurrence of value less than 55
auto it = find_if( li.begin(), li.end(), ? );

if ( li.end() != it )
{
    *it = 56
}

// Iterator based algorithm
template <typename It, typename Pred>
It find_if( It begin, It end, Pred p )
{
    while ( begin != end )
    {
        if ( p(*begin) )
        {
            return begin;
        }
        ++begin;
    }
    return end;
}
```

Functors

```
std::list<int> li = { 1, 3, 5, ... };

// find the third occurrence of value less than 55
bool less55_3rd(int x)
{
    static int cnt = 0;
    if ( x < 55 )    ++cnt;
    return 3 == cnt;
}

// Iterator based algorithm
template <typename It, typename Pred>
It find_if( It begin, It end, Pred p)
{
    while ( begin != end )
    {
        if ( p(*begin) )    // calls less55_3rd(*begin)
        {
            return begin;
        }
        ++begin;
    }
    return end;
}
```

Functors

```
std::list<int> li = { 1, 3, 5, ... };
```

```
bool less55_3rd(int x)
{
    static int cnt = 0;
    if ( x < 55 )    ++cnt;
    return 3 == cnt;
}
```

```
// find the third occurrence of value less than 55
auto it = find_if( li.begin(), li.end(), less55_3rd);
```

```
if ( li.end() != it )
{
    *it = 56;
}
```

Functors

```
std::list<int> li = { 1, 3, 5, ... };
```

```
bool less55_3rd(int x)
{
    static int cnt = 0;
    if ( x < 55 )    ++cnt;
    return 3 == cnt;
}
```

```
// find the third occurrence of value less than 55
```

```
auto it = find_if( li.begin(), li.end(), less55_3rd);
```

```
if ( li.end() != it )
{
    *it = 56;
    it = find_if( ++it, li.end(), less55_3rd);    // works?
}
```

Functors

```
struct less55_3rd
{
    less55_3rd() : cnt(0) { }
    bool operator()(int x)
    {
        if ( x < 55 )    ++cnt;
        return 3 == cnt;
    }
private:
    int cnt;
};

template <typename It, typename Pred>
It find_if( It begin, It end, Pred p)
{
    while ( begin != end )
    {
        if ( p(*begin) )    // calls p.operator()( *begin)
        {
            return begin;
        }
        ++begin;
    }
    return end;
}
```


Functors

```
struct less55_3rd
{
    less55_3rd() : cnt(0) { }
    bool operator()(int x)
    {
        if ( x < 55 )    ++cnt;
        return 3 == cnt;
    }
private:
    int cnt;
};
```

```
// find the third occurrence of value less than 55
auto it = find_if( li.begin(), li.end(), less55_3rd{});
```

```
if ( li.end() != it )
{
    *it = 56;
    it = find_if( ++it, li.end(), less55_3rd{});    // new object, cnt = 0
}
```

Functors

```
struct less55_3rd
{
    less55_3rd() : cnt(0) { }
    bool operator()(int x)
    {
        if ( x < 55 )    ++cnt;
        return 3 == cnt;
    }
private:
    int cnt;
};

// find the third occurrence of value less than 55
auto it = find_if( li.begin(), li.end(), [](int x) { static int cnt = 0;
                                                    if(x < 55) ++cnt;
                                                    return 3 == cnt;} );

if ( li.end() != it )
{
    *it = 56;
    it = find_if( ++it, li.end(), [](int x) { ... } ); // new lambda, cnt = 0
}
```

Functors

```
struct less55_3rd
{
    less55_3rd() : cnt(0) { }
    bool operator()(int x)
    {
        if ( x < 55 )    ++cnt;
        return 3 == cnt;
    }
private:
    int cnt;
};
```

```
// find the third occurrence of value less than 55
auto it = find_if( li.begin(), li.end(), [cnt=0](int x) { // since C++14
                                                         if(x < 55) ++cnt;
                                                         return 3 == cnt;} );

if ( li.end() != it )
{
    *it = 56;
    it = find_if( ++it, li.end(), [cnt=0](int x) { ... }); // new lambda
}
```