Iterator Facade and Adaptor

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abstract: We propose a set of class templates that help programmers build standard-conforming iterators, both from scratch and by adapting other iterators.

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Motivation

Iterators play an important role in modern C++ programming. The iterator is the central abstraction of the algorithms of the Standard Library, allowing algorithms to be re-used in in a wide variety of contexts. The C++ Standard Library contains a wide variety of useful iterators. Every one of the standard containers comes with constant and mutable iterators, and also reverse versions of those same iterators which traverse the container in the opposite direction. The Standard
also supplies `istream_iterator` and `ostream_iterator` for reading from and writing to streams, `insert_iterator`, `front_insert_iterator` and `back_insert_iterator` for inserting elements into containers, and `raw_storage_iterator` for initializing raw memory [7].

Despite the many iterators supplied by the Standard Library, obvious and useful iterators are missing, and creating new iterator types is still a common task for C++ programmers. The literature documents several of these, for example line_iterator [3] and Constant_iterator [9]. The iterator abstraction is so powerful that we expect programmers will always need to invent new iterator types.

Although it is easy to create iterators that almost conform to the standard, the iterator requirements contain subtleties which can make creating an iterator which actually conforms quite difficult. Further, the iterator interface is rich, containing many operators that are technically redundant and tedious to implement. To automate the repetitive work of constructing iterators, we propose iterator_facade, an iterator base class template which provides the rich interface of standard iterators and delegates its implementation to member functions of the derived class. In addition to reducing the amount of code necessary to create an iterator, the iterator_facade also provides compile-time error detection. Iterator implementation mistakes that often go unnoticed are turned into compile-time errors because the derived class implementation must match the expectations of the iterator_facade.

A common pattern of iterator construction is the adaptation of one iterator to form a new one. The functionality of an iterator is composed of four orthogonal aspects: traversal, indirection, equality comparison and distance measurement. Adapting an old iterator to create a new one often saves work because one can reuse one aspect of functionality while redefining the other. For example, the Standard provides reverse_iterator, which adapts any Bidirectional Iterator by inverting its direction of traversal. As with plain iterators, iterator adaptors defined outside the Standard have become commonplace in the literature:

- The iterators of the View Template Library[14], which adapts containers, are themselves adaptors over the underlying iterators.
- Smart iterators [5] adapt an iterator’s dereferencing behavior by applying a function object to the object being referenced and returning the result.
- Custom iterators [4], in which a variety of adaptor types are enumerated.
- Compound iterators [1], which access a slice out of a container of containers.
- Several iterator adaptors from the MTL [12]. The MTL contains a strided iterator, where each call to operator++() moves the iterator ahead by some constant factor, and a scaled iterator, which multiplies the dereferenced value by some constant.

To fulfill the need for constructing adaptors, we propose the iterator_adaptor class template. Instantiations of iterator_adaptor serve as a base classes for new iterators, providing the default behavior of forwarding all operations to the underlying iterator. The user can selectively replace these features in the derived iterator class. This proposal also includes a number of more specialized adaptors, such as the transform_iterator that applies some user-specified function during the dereference of the iterator.

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1 We use the term concept to mean a set of requirements that a type must satisfy to be used with a particular template parameter.

2 The term mutable iterator refers to iterators over objects that can be changed by assigning to the dereferenced iterator, while constant iterator refers to iterators over objects that cannot be modified.
Impact on the Standard

This proposal is purely an addition to the C++ standard library. However, note that this proposal relies on the proposal for New Iterator Concepts.

Design

Iterator Concepts

This proposal is formulated in terms of the new iterator concepts as proposed in n1550, since user-defined and especially adapted iterators suffer from the well known categorization problems that are inherent to the current iterator categories.

This proposal does not strictly depend on proposal n1550, as there is a direct mapping between new and old categories. This proposal could be reformulated using this mapping if n1550 was not accepted.

Interoperability

The question of iterator interoperability is poorly addressed in the current standard. There are currently two defect reports that are concerned with interoperability issues.

Issue 179 concerns the fact that mutable container iterator types are only required to be convertible to the corresponding constant iterator types, but objects of these types are not required to interoperate in comparison or subtraction expressions. This situation is tedious in practice and out of line with the way built in types work. This proposal implements the proposed resolution to issue 179, as most standard library implementations do nowadays. In other words, if an iterator type A has an implicit or user defined conversion to an iterator type B, the iterator types are interoperable and the usual set of operators are available.

Issue 280 concerns the current lack of interoperability between reverse iterator types. The proposed new reverse_iterator template fixes the issues raised in 280. It provides the desired interoperability without introducing unwanted overloads.

Iterator Facade

While the iterator interface is rich, there is a core subset of the interface that is necessary for all the functionality. We have identified the following core behaviors for iterators:

- dereferencing
- incrementing
- decrementing
- equality comparison
- random-access motion
- distance measurement

In addition to the behaviors listed above, the core interface elements include the associated types exposed through iterator traits: value_type, reference, difference_type, and iterator_category.

Iterator facade uses the Curiously Recurring Template Pattern (CRTP) [Cop95] so that the user can specify the behavior of iterator_facade in a derived class. Former designs used policy objects to specify the behavior, but that approach was discarded for several reasons:

1. the creation and eventual copying of the policy object may create overhead that can be avoided with the current approach.
2. The policy object approach does not allow for custom constructors on the created iterator types, an essential feature if `iterator_facade` should be used in other library implementations.

3. Without the use of CRTP, the standard requirement that an iterator’s `operator++` returns the iterator type itself would mean that all iterators built with the library would have to be specializations of `iterator_facade<...>`, rather than something more descriptive like `indirect_iterator<T*>`. Cumbersome type generator metatypes would be needed to build new parameterized iterators, and a separate `iterator_adaptor` layer would be impossible.

Usage

The user of `iterator_facade` derives his iterator class from a specialization of `iterator_facade` and passes the derived iterator class as `iterator_facade`'s first template parameter. The order of the other template parameters have been carefully chosen to take advantage of useful defaults. For example, when defining a constant lvalue iterator, the user can pass a const-qualified version of the iterator’s `value_type` as `iterator_facade`’s `Value` parameter and omit the `Reference` parameter which follows.

The derived iterator class must define member functions implementing the iterator’s core behaviors. The following table describes expressions which are required to be valid depending on the category of the derived iterator type. These member functions are described briefly below and in more detail in the iterator facade requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>i.dereference()</code></td>
<td>Access the value referred to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>i.equal(j)</code></td>
<td>Compare for equality with j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>i.increment()</code></td>
<td>Advance by one position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>i.decrement()</code></td>
<td>Retreat by one position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>i.advance(n)</code></td>
<td>Advance by n positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>i.distance_to(j)</code></td>
<td>Measure the distance to j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to implementing the core interface functions, an iterator derived from `iterator_facade` typically defines several constructors. To model any of the standard iterator concepts, the iterator must at least have a copy constructor. Also, if the iterator type `X` is meant to be automatically interoperable with another iterator type `Y` (as with constant and mutable iterators) then there must be an implicit conversion from `X` to `Y` or from `Y` to `X` (but not both), typically implemented as a conversion constructor. Finally, if the iterator is to model Forward Traversal Iterator or a more-refined iterator concept, a default constructor is required.

Iterator Core Access

`iterator_facade` and the operator implementations need to be able to access the core member functions in the derived class. Making the core member functions public would expose an implementation detail to the user. The design used here ensures that implementation details do not appear in the public interface of the derived iterator type.

Preventing direct access to the core member functions has two advantages. First, there is no possibility for the user to accidentally use a member function of the iterator when a member of the `value_type` was intended. This has been an issue with smart pointer implementations in the past. The second and main advantage is that library implementers can freely exchange a hand-rolled iterator implementation for one based on `iterator_facade` without fear of breaking code that was accessing the public core member functions directly.
In a naive implementation, keeping the derived class' core member functions private would require it to grant friendship to `iterator_facade` and each of the seven operators. In order to reduce the burden of limiting access, `iterator_core_access` is provided, a class that acts as a gateway to the core member functions in the derived iterator class. The author of the derived class only needs to grant friendship to `iterator_core_access` to make his core member functions available to the library. `iterator_core_access` will be typically implemented as an empty class containing only private static member functions which invoke the iterator core member functions. There is, however, no need to standardize the gateway protocol. Note that even if `iterator_core_access` used public member functions it would not open a safety loophole, as every core member function preserves the invariants of the iterator.

**operator[]**

The indexing operator for a generalized iterator presents special challenges. A random access iterator's `operator[]` is only required to return something convertible to its `value_type`. Requiring that it return an lvalue would rule out currently-legal random-access iterators which hold the referenced value in a data member (e.g. `counting_iterator`), because *(p+n)* is a reference into the temporary iterator p+n, which is destroyed when `operator[]` returns.

Writable iterators built with `iterator_facade` implement the semantics required by the preferred resolution to issue 299 and adopted by proposal n1550: the result of p[n] is an object convertible to the iterator’s `value_type`, and p[n] = x is equivalent to *p[+n] = x (Note: This result object may be implemented as a proxy containing a copy of p+n). This approach will work properly for any random-access iterator regardless of the other details of its implementation. A user who knows more about the implementation of her iterator is free to implement an `operator[]` that returns an lvalue in the derived iterator class; it will hide the one supplied by `iterator_facade` from clients of her iterator.

**operator->**

The `reference` type of a readable iterator (and today’s input iterator) need not in fact be a reference, so long as it is convertible to the iterator’s `value_type`. When the `value_type` is a class, however, it must still be possible to access members through `operator->`. Therefore, an iterator whose `reference` type is not in fact a reference must return a proxy containing a copy of the referenced value from its `operator->`.

The return types for `iterator_facade`'s `operator->` and `operator[]` are not explicitly specified. Instead, those types are described in terms of a set of requirements, which must be satisfied by the `iterator_facade` implementation.

**Iterator Adaptor**

The `iterator_adaptor` class template adapts some `Base` type to create a new iterator. Instantiations of `iterator_adaptor` are derived from a corresponding instantiation of `iterator_facade` and implement the core behaviors in terms of the `Base` type. In essence, `iterator_adaptor` merely forwards all operations to an instance of the `Base` type, which it stores as a member.

The user of `iterator_adaptor` creates a class derived from an instantiation of `iterator_adaptor` and then selectively redefines some of the core member functions described in the `iterator_facade`


3 The term “Base” here does not refer to a base class and is not meant to imply the use of derivation. We have followed the lead of the standard library, which provides a base() function to access the underlying iterator object of a `reverse_iterator` adaptor.
core requirements table. The Base type need not meet the full requirements for an iterator; it need only support the operations used by the core interface functions of iterator_adaptor that have not been redefined in the user’s derived class.

Several of the template parameters of iterator_adaptor default to use_default. This allows the user to make use of a default parameter even when she wants to specify a parameter later in the parameter list. Also, the defaults for the corresponding associated types are somewhat complicated, so metaprogramming is required to compute them, and use_default can help to simplify the implementation. Finally, the identity of the use_default type is not left unspecified because specification helps to highlight that the Reference template parameter may not always be identical to the iterator’s reference type, and will keep users from making mistakes based on that assumption.

Specialized Adaptors
This proposal also contains several examples of specialized adaptors which were easily implemented using iterator_adaptor:

- **indirect_iterator**, which iterates over iterators, pointers, or smart pointers and applies an extra level of dereferencing.

- A new reverse_iterator, which inverts the direction of a Base iterator’s motion, while allowing adapted constant and mutable iterators to interact in the expected ways (unlike those in most implementations of C++98).

- **transform_iterator**, which applies a user-defined function object to the underlying values when dereferenced.

- **filter_iterator**, which provides a view of an iterator range in which some elements of the underlying range are skipped.

- **counting_iterator**, which adapts any incrementable type (e.g. integers, iterators) so that incrementing/decrementing the adapted iterator and dereferencing it produces successive values of the Base type.

- **function_output_iterator**, which makes it easier to create custom output iterators.

Based on examples in the Boost library, users have generated many new adaptors, among them a permutation adaptor which applies some permutation to a random access iterator, and a strided adaptor, which adapts a random access iterator by multiplying its unit of motion by a constant factor. In addition, the Boost Graph Library (BGL) uses iterator adaptors to adapt other graph libraries, such as LEDA [10] and Stanford GraphBase [8], to the BGL interface (which requires C++ Standard compliant iterators).

Proposed Text

Header <iterator_helper> synopsis [lib.iterator.helper.synopsis]

```cpp
struct use_default;

struct iterator_core_access { /* implementation detail */ };  

template <
    class Derived
    , class Value
    , class CategoryOrTraversal
    , class Reference = Value&
```
class Difference = ptrdiff_t
>
class iterator_facade;

template <
    class Derived
    , class Base
    , class Value = use_default
    , class CategoryOrTraversal = use_default
    , class Reference = use_default
    , class Difference = use_default
>
class iterator_adaptor;

template <
    class Iterator
    , class Value = use_default
    , class CategoryOrTraversal = use_default
    , class Reference = use_default
    , class Difference = use_default
>
class indirect_iterator;

template <class Dereferenceable>
struct pointee;

template <class Dereferenceable>
struct indirect_reference;

template <class Iterator>
class reverse_iterator;

template <
    class UnaryFunction
    , class Iterator
    , class Reference = use_default
    , class Value = use_default
>
class transform_iterator;

template <class Predicate, class Iterator>
class filter_iterator;

template <
    class Incrementable
    , class CategoryOrTraversal = use_default
    , class Difference = use_default
>
class counting_iterator;

template <class UnaryFunction>
class function_output_iterator;
Iterator facade [lib.iterator.facade]

iterator_facade is a base class template that implements the interface of standard iterators in terms of a few core functions and associated types, to be supplied by a derived iterator class.

Class template iterator_facade

```cpp
template <
    class Derived,
    class Value,
    class CategoryOrTraversal,
    class Reference = Value&,
    class Difference = ptrdiff_t
>
class iterator_facade {
public:
    typedef remove_const<Value>::type value_type;
    typedef Reference reference;
    typedef Value* pointer;
    typedef Difference difference_type;
    typedef /* see below */ iterator_category;

    reference operator*() const;
    /* see below */ operator->() const;
    /* see below */ operator[](difference_type n) const;
    Derived& operator++();
    Derived operator++(int);
    Derived& operator--();
    Derived operator--(int);
    Derived& operator+=(difference_type n);
    Derived& operator-=(difference_type n);
    Derived operator-(difference_type n) const;

protected:
    typedef iterator_facade iterator_facade_;
};
```

// Comparison operators
```cpp
template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1,
    class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
    typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1,Dr2,bool>::type // exposition
    operator ==(iterator_facade<Dr1,V1,TC1,R1,D1> const& lhs,
                 iterator_facade<Dr2,V2,TC2,R2,D2> const& rhs);

template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1,
    class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
    typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1,Dr2,bool>::type
    operator !=(iterator_facade<Dr1,V1,TC1,R1,D1> const& lhs,
                 iterator_facade<Dr2,V2,TC2,R2,D2> const& rhs);

template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1,
    class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
    typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1,Dr2,bool>::type
    operator <(iterator_facade<Dr1,V1,TC1,R1,D1> const& lhs,
                iterator_facade<Dr2,V2,TC2,R2,D2> const& rhs),
```
The iterator_category member of iterator_facade is

\[
\text{iterator-category}(\text{CategoryOrTraversal}, \text{value_type}, \text{reference})
\]

where iterator-category is defined as follows:

\[
\text{iterator-category}(\text{C},\text{R},\text{V}) := \\
\text{if (C is convertible to std::input_iterator_tag} \\
\quad | \quad \text{C is convertible to std::output_iterator_tag} \\
\text{)}
\]

\[
\text{return C}
\]

\[
\text{else if (C is not convertible to incrementable_traversal_tag) the program is ill-formed}
\]

\[
\text{else return a type X satisfying the following two constraints:}
\]

1. X is convertible to X1, and not to any more-derived
type, where $X_1$ is defined by:

if (R is a reference type
     && C is convertible to forward_traversal_tag)
{
    if (C is convertible to random_access_traversal_tag)
        $X_1 = \text{random_access_iterator_tag}$
    else if (C is convertible to bidirectional_traversal_tag)
        $X_1 = \text{bidirectional_iterator_tag}$
    else
        $X_1 = \text{forward_iterator_tag}$
}
else
{
    if (C is convertible to single_pass_traversal_tag
         && R is convertible to V)
        $X_1 = \text{input_iterator_tag}$
    else
        $X_1 = \text{C}$
}

2. \textit{category-to-traversal}(X) is convertible to the most
   derived traversal tag type to which X is also
   convertible, and not to any more-derived traversal tag
   type.

   [Note: the intention is to allow \textit{iterator_category} to be one of the five original category tags when
   convertibility to one of the traversal tags would add no information]

   The \texttt{enable_if_interoperable} template used above is for exposition purposes. The member
   operators should only be in an overload set provided the derived types D$r_1$ and D$r_2$ are interoperable,
   meaning that at least one of the types is convertible to the other. The \texttt{enable_if_interoperable} ap-
   proach uses SFIAE to take the operators out of the overload set when the types are not interoperable.
   The operators should behave as-if \texttt{enable_if_interoperable} were defined to be:

   \begin{verbatim}
   template <bool, typename> enable_if_interoperable_impl
   
   template <typename T> enable_if_interoperable_impl<true,T>
   { typedef T type; }
   
   template<typename Dr1, typename Dr2, typename T>
   struct enable_if_interoperable
   : enable_if_interoperable_impl<
       is_convertible<Dr1,Dr2>::value || is_convertible<Dr2,Dr1>::value,
       T
   >
   {}
   \end{verbatim}

\texttt{iterator_facade} Requirements

The following table describes the typical valid expressions on \texttt{iterator_facade}'s \texttt{Derived} parameter,
depending on the iterator concept(s) it will model. The operations in the first column must be made ac-
cessible to member functions of class \texttt{iterator_core_access}. In addition, \texttt{static_cast<Derived*>(iterator_facade*)}
shall be well-formed.
In the table below, \( F \) is \texttt{iterator_facade\langle X, V, C, R, D\rangle}, \( a \) is an object of type \( X \), \( b \) and \( c \) are objects of type \texttt{const X}, \( n \) is an object of \( F::\text{difference\_type} \), \( y \) is a constant object of a single pass iterator type interoperable with \( X \), and \( z \) is a constant object of a random access traversal iterator type interoperable with \( X \).

\[
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
\text{Expression} & \text{Return Type} & \text{Assertion/Note} & \text{Used to implement Iterator Concept(s)} \\
\hline
\texttt{c.dereference()} & \texttt{F::reference} & & \text{Readable Iterator, Writable Iterator} \\
\hline
\texttt{c.equal(y)} & \text{convertible to bool} & \text{true iff } c \text{ and } y \text{ refer to the same position.} & \text{Single Pass Iterator} \\
\hline
\texttt{a.increment()} & \text{unused} & & \text{Incrementable Iterator} \\
\hline
\texttt{a.decrement()} & \text{unused} & & \text{Bidirectional Traversal Iterator} \\
\hline
\texttt{a.advance(n)} & \text{unused} & & \text{Random Access Traversal Iterator} \\
\hline
\texttt{c.distance\_to(z)} & \text{convertible to } F::\text{difference\_type} & \text{equivalent to } \text{distance}(c, X(z)). & \text{Random Access Traversal Iterator} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\textbf{iterator\_facade Core Operations}

The operations in this section are described in terms of operations on the core interface of \texttt{Derived} which may be inaccessible (i.e. private). The implementation should access these operations through member functions of class \texttt{iterator\_core\_access}.

- \textbf{reference operator*() const;}
  
  Returns: \texttt{static\_cast<Derived const*>(this)->dereference()}

- \textbf{operator->() const;}
  
  (see below)

  Returns: If \texttt{reference} is a reference type, an object of type \texttt{pointer} equal to:
  
  \[ \&\text{static\_cast<Derived const*/>(this)->dereference()} \]

  Otherwise returns an object of unspecified type such that, \( (**\text{static\_cast<Derived const*/>(this))}\rightarrow m \) is equivalent to \( w = **\text{static\_cast<Derived const*/>(this)}, w.m \) for some temporary object \( w \) of type \texttt{value\_type}.

- \textbf{unspecified operator[](difference\_type n) const;}
  
  Returns: an object convertible to \texttt{value\_type}. For constant objects \( v \) of type \texttt{value\_type}, and \( n \) of type \texttt{difference\_type}, \( (**\text{this})[n] = v \) is equivalent to \( *(**\text{this} + n) = v \), and \texttt{static\_cast<value\_type const&>((*this)[n])} is equivalent to \texttt{static\_cast<value\_type const&>*((**\text{this} + n))}

- \textbf{Derived& operator++();}
  
  Effects: \texttt{static\_cast<Derived*>(this)->increment(); return *static\_cast<Derived*>(this);}

- \textbf{Derived operator++(int);}
  
  Effects: \texttt{Derived tmp(static\_cast<Derived const*>(this)); +++this; return tmp;}

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Derived& operator--();
  Effects:  static_cast<Derived*>(this)->decrement();
            return *static_cast<Derived*>(this);

Derived operator--(int);
  Effects:  Derived tmp(static_cast<Derived const*>(this));
            --*this;
            return tmp;

Derived& operator+=(difference_type n);
  Effects:  static_cast<Derived*>(this)->advance(n);
            return *static_cast<Derived*>(this);

Derived& operator-=(difference_type n);
  Effects:  static_cast<Derived*>(this)->advance(-n);
            return *static_cast<Derived*>(this);

Derived operator-(difference_type n) const;
  Effects:  Derived tmp(static_cast<Derived const*>(this));
            return tmp -= n;

template <class Dr, class V, class TC, class R, class D>
Derived operator+ (iterator_facade<Dr,V,TC,R,D> const&,
                  typename Derived::difference_type n);

template <class Dr, class V, class TC, class R, class D>
Derived operator+ (typename Derived::difference_type n,
                  iterator_facade<Dr,V,TC,R,D> const&);
  Effects:  Derived tmp(static_cast<Derived const*>(this));
            return tmp += n;

template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1,
         class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1,Dr2,bool>::type
operator ==(iterator_facade<Dr1,V1,TC1,R1,D1> const& lhs,
             iterator_facade<Dr2,V2,TC2,R2,D2> const& rhs);

Returns: if is_convertible<Dr2,Dr1>::value
  then  ((Dr1 const&)lhs).equal((Dr2 const&)rhs).
     Otherwise,  ((Dr2 const&)rhs).equal((Dr1 const&)lhs).

template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1,
         class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1,Dr2,bool>::type
operator !=(iterator_facade<Dr1,V1,TC1,R1,D1> const& lhs,
            iterator_facade<Dr2,V2,TC2,R2,D2> const& rhs);

Returns: if is_convertible<Dr2,Dr1>::value
  then  !((Dr1 const&)lhs).equal((Dr2 const&)rhs).
     Otherwise,  !((Dr2 const&)rhs).equal((Dr1 const&)lhs).
template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1, 
class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1, Dr2, bool>::type
operator <(iterator_facade<Dr1, V1, TC1, R1, D1> const& lhs, 
iterator_facade<Dr2, V2, TC2, R2, D2> const& rhs);

Returns: if is_convertible<Dr2, Dr1>::value
          then ((Dr1 const&)lhs).distance_to((Dr2 const&)rhs) < 0.
          Otherwise, ((Dr2 const&)rhs).distance_to((Dr1 const&)lhs) > 0.

template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1, 
class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1, Dr2, bool>::type
operator <=(iterator_facade<Dr1, V1, TC1, R1, D1> const& lhs, 
iterator_facade<Dr2, V2, TC2, R2, D2> const& rhs);

Returns: if is_convertible<Dr2, Dr1>::value
          then ((Dr1 const&)lhs).distance_to((Dr2 const&)rhs) <= 0.
          Otherwise, ((Dr2 const&)rhs).distance_to((Dr1 const&)lhs) >= 0.

template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1, 
class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1, Dr2, bool>::type
operator >=(iterator_facade<Dr1, V1, TC1, R1, D1> const& lhs, 
iterator_facade<Dr2, V2, TC2, R2, D2> const& rhs);

Returns: if is_convertible<Dr2, Dr1>::value
          then ((Dr1 const&)lhs).distance_to((Dr2 const&)rhs) >= 0.
          Otherwise, ((Dr2 const&)rhs).distance_to((Dr1 const&)lhs) <= 0.

template <class Dr1, class V1, class TC1, class R1, class D1, 
class Dr2, class V2, class TC2, class R2, class D2>
typename enable_if_interoperable<Dr1, Dr2, difference>::type
operator -(iterator_facade<Dr1, V1, TC1, R1, D1> const& lhs, 
iterator_facade<Dr2, V2, TC2, R2, D2> const& rhs);

Return Type: if is_convertible<Dr2, Dr1>::value
              then difference shall be iterator_traits<Dr1>::difference_type.
              Otherwise difference shall be iterator_traits<Dr2>::difference_type

Returns: if is_convertible<Dr2, Dr1>::value
          then -((Dr1 const&)lhs).distance_to((Dr2 const&)rhs).
          Otherwise, ((Dr2 const&)rhs).distance_to((Dr1 const&)lhs).
Iterator adaptor [lib.iterator.adaptor]

Each specialization of the iterator_adaptor class template is derived from a specialization of iterator_facade. The core interface functions expected by iterator_facade are implemented in terms of the iterator_adaptor’s Base template parameter. A class derived from iterator_adaptor typically redefines some of the core interface functions to adapt the behavior of the Base type. Whether the derived class models any of the standard iterator concepts depends on the operations supported by the Base type and which core interface functions of iterator_facade are redefined in the Derived class.

Class template iterator_adaptor

```cpp
template <
    class Derived,
    class Base,
    class Value = use_default,
    class CategoryOrTraversal = use_default,
    class Reference = use_default,
    class Difference = use_default
>
class iterator_adaptor
    : public iterator_facade<Derived, V', C', R', D'> // see details
{
    friend class iterator_core_access;

    iterator_adaptor();
    explicit iterator_adaptor(Base const& iter);
    Base const& base() const;

    typedef iterator_adaptor iterator_adaptor_;
    Base const& base_reference() const;
    Base& base_reference();

    private: // Core iterator interface for iterator_facade.
        typename iterator_adaptor::reference dereference() const;

        template <
            class OtherDerived, class OtherIterator,
            class V, class C, class R, class D
        >
            bool equal(iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIterator, V, C, R, D> const& x) const;

            void advance(typename iterator_adaptor::difference_type n);
            void increment();
            void decrement();

        template <
            class OtherDerived, class OtherIterator,
            class V, class C, class R, class D
        >
            typename iterator_adaptor::difference_type distance_to(
                iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIterator, V, C, R, D> const& y) const;
```
private:
    Base m_iterator; // exposition only
};

iterator_adaptor requirements

static_cast<Derived*>(iterator_adaptor*) shall be well-formed. The Base argument shall be Assignable and Copy Constructible.

iterator_adaptor base class parameters

The \( V' \), \( C' \), \( R' \), and \( D' \) parameters of the iterator_facade used as a base class in the summary of iterator_adaptor above are defined as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
V' &= \text{if (Value is use_default)} \quad \text{return iterator_traits<Base>::value_type} \\
&\quad \text{else} \quad \text{return Value} \\
C' &= \text{if (CategoryOrTraversal is use_default)} \quad \text{return iterator_traversal<Base>::type} \\
&\quad \text{else} \quad \text{return CategoryOrTraversal} \\
R' &= \text{if (Reference is use_default)} \quad \text{if (Value is use_default)} \quad \text{return iterator_traits<Base>::reference} \\
&\quad \text{else} \quad \text{return Value&} \\
&\quad \text{else} \quad \text{return Reference} \\
D' &= \text{if (Difference is use_default)} \quad \text{return iterator_traits<Base>::difference_type} \\
&\quad \text{else} \quad \text{return Difference}
\end{align*}
\]

iterator_adaptor public operations

iterator_adaptor();

Requires: The Base type must be Default Constructible.

Returns: An instance of iterator_adaptor with \( m_{\text{iterator}} \) default constructed.

explicit iterator_adaptor(Base const& iter);

Returns: An instance of iterator_adaptor with \( m_{\text{iterator}} \) copy constructed from iter.

Base const& base() const;

Returns: \( m_{\text{iterator}} \)
iterator_adaptor protected member functions

Base const& base_reference() const;

Returns: A const reference to m_iterator.

Base& base_reference();

Returns: A non-const reference to m_iterator.

iterator_adaptor private member functions

typename iterator_adaptor::reference dereference() const;

Returns: *m_iterator

template<
    class OtherDerived, class OtherIterator, class V, class C, class R, class D
>
bool equal(iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIterator, V, C, R, D> const & x) const;

Returns: m_iterator == x.base()

void advance(typename iterator_adaptor::difference_type n);

Effects: m_iterator += n;

void increment();

Effects: ++m_iterator;

void decrement();

Effects: --m_iterator;

template<
    class OtherDerived, class OtherIterator, class V, class C, class R, class D
>
typename iterator_adaptor::difference_type distance_to(
    iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIterator, V, C, R, D> const & y) const;

Returns: y.base() - m_iterator

Specialized adaptors [lib.iterator.special.adaptors]

The enable_ifConvertible<X,Y>::type expression used in this section is for exposition purposes. The converting constructors for specialized adaptors should be only be in an overload set provided that an object of type X is implicitly convertible to an object of type Y. The signatures involving enable_ifConvertible should behave as-if enable_ifConvertible were defined to be:

    template <bool> enable_ifConvertible_impl
    {};

    template <> enable_ifConvertible_impl<true>
    { struct type; };

    template<typename From, typename To>
    struct enable_ifConvertible
    : enable_ifConvertible_impl<is_convertible<From,To>::value>
    {};

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If an expression other than the default argument is used to supply the value of a function parameter whose type is written in terms of `enable_if_convertible`, the program is ill-formed, no diagnostic required.

[Note: The `enable_if_convertible` approach uses SFINAE to take the constructor out of the overload set when the types are not implicitly convertible. ]

**Indirect iterator**

`indirect_iterator` adapts an iterator by applying an extra dereference inside of `operator*()`. For example, this iterator adaptor makes it possible to view a container of pointers (e.g. `list<foo*>`) as if it were a container of the pointed-to type (e.g. `list<foo>`). `indirect_iterator` depends on two auxiliary traits, `pointee` and `indirect_reference`, to provide support for underlying iterators whose `value_type` is not an iterator.

**Class template pointee**

```cpp
template <class Dereferenceable>
struct pointee
{
    typedef /* see below */ type;
};
```

**Requires:** For an object `x` of type `Dereferenceable`, `*x` is well-formed. If `++x` is ill-formed it shall neither be ambiguous nor shall it violate access control, and `Dereferenceable::element_type` shall be an accessible type. Otherwise `iterator_traits<Dereferenceable>::value_type` shall be well formed. [Note: These requirements need not apply to explicit or partial specializations of `pointee`]

`type` is determined according to the following algorithm, where `x` is an object of type `Dereferenceable`:

```cpp
if ( ++x is ill-formed )
{
    return "Dereferenceable::element_type"
}
else if ("*x" is a mutable reference to std::iterator_traits<Dereferenceable>::value_type)
{
    return iterator_traits<Dereferenceable>::value_type
}
else
{
    return iterator_traits<Dereferenceable>::value_type const
}
```

**Class template indirect_reference**

```cpp
template <class Dereferenceable>
struct indirect_reference
{
    typedef /* see below */ type;
};
```
Requires: For an object `x` of type `Dereferenceable`, `*x` is well-formed. If `++x` is ill-formed it shall neither be ambiguous nor shall it violate access control, and `pointee<Dereferenceable>::type&` shall be well-formed. Otherwise `iterator_traits<Dereferenceable>::reference` shall be well-formed. [Note: These requirements need not apply to explicit or partial specializations of `indirect_reference`]

type is determined according to the following algorithm, where `x` is an object of type `Dereferenceable`:

```cpp
if ( ++x is ill-formed )
  return `pointee<Dereferenceable>::type&`
else
  std::iterator_traits<Dereferenceable>::reference
```

Class template `indirect_iterator`

```cpp
template <
  class Iterator,
  class Value = use_default,
  class CategoryOrTraversal = use_default,
  class Reference = use_default,
  class Difference = use_default
>
class indirect_iterator
{
  public:
    typedef /* see below */ value_type;
    typedef /* see below */ reference;
    typedef /* see below */ pointer;
    typedef /* see below */ difference_type;
    typedef /* see below */ iterator_category;

    indirect_iterator();
    indirect_iterator(Iterator x);

    template <
      class Iterator2, class Value2, class Category2,
      class Reference2, class Difference2
    >
    indirect_iterator(
      indirect_iterator<
        Iterator2, Value2, Category2, Reference2, Difference2
      > const& y,
      typename enable_if_convertible<Iterator2, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition
    );

    Iterator const& base() const;
    reference operator*() const;
    indirect_iterator& operator++();
    indirect_iterator& operator--();

  private:
    Iterator m_iterator; // exposition
};
```
The member types of \texttt{indirect\_iterator} are defined according to the following pseudo-code, where \( V \) is \texttt{iterator\_traits<Iterator>::value\_type}

\begin{verbatim}
if (Value is use\_default) then
    typedef remove\_const<pointee<V>::type>::type value\_type;
else
    typedef remove\_const<value>::type value\_type;

if (Reference is use\_default) then
    if (Value is use\_default) then
        typedef indirect\_reference<V>::type reference;
    else
        typedef Value& reference;
else
    typedef Reference reference;

if (Value is use\_default) then
    typedef pointee<V>::type* pointer;
else
    typedef Value* pointer;

if (Difference is use\_default)
    typedef iterator\_traits<Iterator>::difference\_type difference\_type;
else
    typedef Difference difference\_type;

if (CategoryOrTraversal is use\_default)
    typedef iterator\_category (iterator\_traversal<Iterator>::type, 'reference', 'value\_type') iterator\_category;
else
    typedef iterator\_category (CategoryOrTraversal, 'reference', 'value\_type') iterator\_category;
\end{verbatim}

\textit{indirect\_iterator requirements}

The expression \(*v\), where \( v \) is an object of \texttt{iterator\_traits<Iterator>::value\_type}, shall be valid expression and convertible to \texttt{reference}. \texttt{Iterator} shall model the traversal concept indicated by \texttt{iterator\_category}. \texttt{Value}, \texttt{Reference}, and \texttt{Difference} shall be chosen so that \texttt{value\_type}, \texttt{reference}, and \texttt{difference\_type} meet the requirements indicated by \texttt{iterator\_category}.

[Note: there are further requirements on the \texttt{iterator\_traits<Iterator>::value\_type} if the \texttt{Value} parameter is not \texttt{use\_default}, as implied by the algorithm for deducing the default for the \texttt{value\_type} member.]

\textit{indirect\_iterator models}

In addition to the concepts indicated by \texttt{iterator\_category} and by \texttt{iterator\_traversal<indirect\_iterator>::type}, a specialization of \texttt{indirect\_iterator} models the following concepts, Where \( v \) is an object of \texttt{iterator\_traits<Iterator>::value\_type}:

- **Readable Iterator** if \texttt{reference(*v)} is convertible to \texttt{value\_type}.
- **Writable Iterator** if \texttt{reference(*v) = t} is a valid expression (where \( t \) is an object of type \texttt{indirect\_iterator::value\_type})
- Lvalue Iterator if reference is a reference type.

indirect_iterator<X,V1,C1,R1,D1> is interoperable with indirect_iterator<Y,V2,C2,R2,D2> if and only if X is interoperable with Y.

indirect_iterator operations

In addition to the operations required by the concepts described above, specializations of indirect_iterator provide the following operations.

indirect_iterator();

Requires: Iterator must be Default Constructible.
Effects: Constructs an instance of indirect_iterator with a default-constructed m_iterator.

indirect_iterator(Iterator x);

Effects: Constructs an instance of indirect_iterator with m_iterator copy constructed from x.

template <
class Iterator2, class Value2, unsigned Access, class Traversal,
class Reference2, class Difference2
>
indirect_iterator(
    indirect_iterator<
        indirect_iterator<
            Iterator2, Value2, Access, Traversal, Reference2, Difference2
            > const& y
        , typename enable_if_convertible<Iterator2, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition
    >
    , typename enable_if_convertible<Iterator2, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition
);

Requires: Iterator2 is implicitly convertible to Iterator.
Effects: Constructs an instance of indirect_iterator whose m_iterator subobject is constructed from y.base().

Iterator const& base() const;

Returns: m_iterator

reference operator*() const;

Returns: **m_iterator

indirect_iterator& operator++();

Effects: ++m_iterator
Returns: *this

indirect_iterator& operator--();

Effects: --m_iterator
Returns: *this

Reverse iterator

The reverse iterator adaptor iterates through the adapted iterator range in the opposite direction.
Class template reverse_iterator

    template <class Iterator>
    class reverse_iterator
    {
    public:
        typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::value_type value_type;
        typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::reference reference;
        typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::pointer pointer;
        typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::difference_type difference_type;
        typedef // see below */ iterator_category;

        reverse_iterator() {} 
        explicit reverse_iterator(Iterator x) ;

        template<class OtherIterator>
        reverse_iterator(
            reverse_iterator<OtherIterator> const& r
        , typename enable_if_convertible<OtherIterator, Itera-tor>::type* = 0 // exposition
        );
        Iterator const& base() const;
        reference operator*() const;
        reverse_iterator& operator++();
        reverse_iterator& operator--();
    private:
        Iterator m_iterator; // exposition
    };

    If Iterator models Random Access Traversal Iterator and Readable Lvalue Iterator, then iterator_category is convertible to random_access_iterator_tag. Otherwise, if Iterator models Bidirectional Traversal Iterator and Readable Lvalue Iterator, then iterator_category is convertible to bidirectional_iterator_tag. Otherwise, iterator_category is convertible to input_iterator_tag.

reverse_iterator requirements

Iterator must be a model of Bidirectional Traversal Iterator. The type iterator_traits<Iterator>::reference must be the type of *i, where i is an object of type Iterator.

reverse_iterator models

A specialization of reverse_iterator models the same iterator traversal and iterator access concepts modeled by its Iterator argument. In addition, it may model older iterator concepts specified in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If I models</th>
<th>then reverse_iterator&lt;I&gt; models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Readable Lvalue Iterator, Bidirectional Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Bidirectional Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writable Lvalue Iterator, Bidirectional Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Mutable Bidirectional Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readable Lvalue Iterator, Random Access Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Random Access Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writable Lvalue Iterator, Random Access Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Mutable Random Access Iterator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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reverse_iterator<X> is interoperable with reverse_iterator<Y> if and only if X is interoperable with Y.

reverse_iterator operations

In addition to the operations required by the concepts modeled by reverse_iterator, reverse_iterator provides the following operations.

reverse_iterator();

Requires: Iterator must be Default Constructible.
Effects: Constructs an instance of reverse_iterator with m_iterator default constructed.

explicit reverse_iterator(Iterator x);

Effects: Constructs an instance of reverse_iterator with m_iterator copy constructed from x.

template<class OtherIterator>
reverse_iterator(
    reverse_iterator<OtherIterator> const& r
 , typename enable_if_convertible<OtherIterator, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition
);

Requires: OtherIterator is implicitly convertible to Iterator.
Effects: Constructs instance of reverse_iterator whose m_iterator subobject is constructed from y.base().

Iterator const& base() const;

Returns: m_iterator

reference operator*() const;

Effects:

Iterator tmp = m_iterator;
return *--tmp;

reverse_iterator& operator++();

Effects: --m_iterator

Returns: *this

reverse_iterator& operator--();

Effects: ++m_iterator

Returns: *this

Transform iterator

The transform iterator adapts an iterator by modifying the operator* to apply a function object to the result of dereferencing the iterator and returning the result.
Class template transform_iterator

template <class UnaryFunction, 
class Iterator, 
class Reference = use_default, 
class Value = use_default>
class transform_iterator
{
public:
    typedef /* see below */ value_type;
    typedef /* see below */ reference;
    typedef /* see below */ pointer;
    typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::difference_type difference_type;
    typedef /* see below */ iterator_category;

    transform_iterator();
    transform_iterator(Iterator const& x, UnaryFunction f);

    template<class F2, class I2, class R2, class V2>
    transform_iterator(
        transform_iterator<F2, I2, R2, V2> const& t
        , typename enable_if_convertible<I2, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition only
        , typename enable_if_convertible<F2, UnaryFunction>::type* = 0 // exposition only
    );
    UnaryFunction functor() const;
    Iterator const& base() const;
    reference operator*() const;
    transform_iterator& operator++();
    transform_iterator& operator--();

private:
    Iterator m_iterator; // exposition only
    UnaryFunction m_f; // exposition only
};

If Reference is use_default then the reference member of transform_iterator is result_of<UnaryFunction(Iterator)>::type.
Otherwise, reference is Reference.
If Value is use_default then the value_type member is remove_cv<remove_reference<reference> >::type. Otherwise, value_type is Value.
If Iterator models Readable Lvalue Iterator and if Iterator models Random Access Traversal Iterator, then iterator_category is convertible to random_access_iterator_tag. Otherwise, if Iterator models Bidirectional Traversal Iterator, then iterator_category is convertible to bidirectional_iterator_tag. Otherwise iterator_category is convertible to input_iterator_tag.
If Iterator does not model Readable Lvalue Iterator then iterator_category is convertible to input_iterator_tag.

transform_iterator requirements

The type UnaryFunction must be Assignable, Copy Constructible, and the expression f(*i) must be valid where f is an object of type UnaryFunction, i is an object of type Iterator, and where the type of f(*i) must be result_of<UnaryFunction(iterator_traits<Iterator>::reference)>::type.
The argument Iterator shall model Readable Iterator.
transform_iterator models

The resulting transform_iterator models the most refined of the following that is also modeled by Iterator.

- Writable Lvalue Iterator if transform_iterator::reference is a non-const reference.
- Readable Lvalue Iterator if transform_iterator::reference is a const reference.
- Readable Iterator otherwise.

The transform_iterator models the most refined standard traversal concept that is modeled by the Iterator argument.

If transform_iterator is a model of Readable Lvalue Iterator then it models the following original iterator concepts depending on what the Iterator argument models.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If Iterator models</th>
<th>then transform_iterator models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Pass Iterator</td>
<td>Input Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Forward Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidirectional Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Bidirectional Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Access Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Random Access Iterator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If transform_iterator models Writable Lvalue Iterator then it is a mutable iterator (as defined in the old iterator requirements).

transform_iterator<F1, X, R1, V1> is interoperable with transform_iterator<F2, Y, R2, V2> if and only if X is interoperable with Y.

transform_iterator operations

In addition to the operations required by the concepts modeled by transform_iterator, transform_iterator provides the following operations.

transform_iterator();

Returns: An instance of transform_iterator with m_f and m_iterator default constructed.

transform_iterator(Iterator const& x, UnaryFunction f);

Returns: An instance of transform_iterator with m_f initialized to f and m_iterator initialized to x.

template<class F2, class I2, class R2, class V2>
transform_iterator(
    transform_iterator<F2, I2, R2, V2> const& t,
    typename enable_if_convertible<I2, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition only
    , typename enable_if_convertible<F2, UnaryFunction>::type* = 0 // exposition only
    );

Returns: An instance of transform_iterator with m_f initialized to t.functor() and m_iterator initialized to t.base().

Requires: OtherIterator is implicitly convertible to Iterator.

UnaryFunction functor() const;

Returns: m_f
Filter iterator
The filter iterator adaptor creates a view of an iterator range in which some elements of the range are skipped. A predicate function object controls which elements are skipped. When the predicate is applied to an element, if it returns true then the element is retained and if it returns false then the element is skipped over. When skipping over elements, it is necessary for the filter adaptor to know when to stop so as to avoid going past the end of the underlying range. A filter iterator is therefore constructed with pair of iterators indicating the range of elements in the unfiltered sequence to be traversed.

Class template filter_iterator

```cpp
template <class Predicate, class Iterator>
class filter_iterator
{
public:
  typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::value_type value_type;
  typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::reference reference;
  typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::pointer pointer;
  typedef iterator_traits<Iterator>::difference_type difference_type;
  typedef /* see below */ iterator_category;

  filter_iterator();
  filter_iterator(Predicate f, Iterator x, Iterator end = Iterator());
  filter_iterator(Iterator x, Iterator end = Iterator());
  template<class OtherIterator>
  filter_iterator(
      filter_iterator<Predicate, OtherIterator> const& t
  , typename enable_if_convertible<OtherIterator, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition
  );
  Predicate predicate() const;
  Iterator end() const;
  Iterator const& base() const;
  reference operator*() const;
  filter_iterator& operator++();
private:
  Predicate m_pred; // exposition only
};
```
Iterator m_iter; // exposition only
Iterator m_end; // exposition only

If Iterator models Readable Lvalue Iterator and Bidirectional Traversal Iterator then iterator_category is convertible to std::bidirectional_iterator_tag. Otherwise, if Iterator models Readable Lvalue Iterator and Forward Traversal Iterator then iterator_category is convertible to std::forward_iterator_tag. Otherwise iterator_category is convertible to std::input_iterator_tag.

filter_iterator requirements

The Iterator argument shall meet the requirements of Readable Iterator and Single Pass Iterator or it shall meet the requirements of Input Iterator.

The Predicate argument must be Assignable, Copy Constructible, and the expression p(x) must be valid where p is an object of type Predicate, x is an object of type iterator_traits<Iterator>::value_type, and where the type of p(x) must be convertible to bool.

filter_iterator models

The concepts that filter_iterator models are dependent on which concepts the Iterator argument models, as specified in the following tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If Iterator models</th>
<th>then filter_iterator models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Single Pass Iterator</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Forward Traversal Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writable Iterator</td>
<td>Writable Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lvalue Iterator</td>
<td>Lvalue Iterator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Readable Iterator, Single Pass Iterator</td>
<td>Input Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readable Lvalue Iterator, Forward Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Forward Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writable Lvalue Iterator, Forward Traversal Iterator</td>
<td>Mutable Forward Iterator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writable Lvalue Iterator, Bidirectional Iterator</td>
<td>Mutable Bidirectional Iterator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

filter_iterator<P1, X> is interoperable with filter_iterator<P2, Y> if and only if X is interoperable with Y.

filter_iterator operations

In addition to those operations required by the concepts that filter_iterator models, filter_iterator provides the following operations.

filter_iterator();

Requires: Predicate and Iterator must be Default Constructible.

Effects: Constructs a filter_iterator whose m_pred, m_iter, and m_end members are a default constructed.

filter_iterator(Predicate f, Iterator x, Iterator end = Iterator());
Effects: Constructs a `filter_iterator` where `m_iter` is either the first position in the range `[x,end)` such that `f(*m_iter) == true` or else `m_iter == end`. The member `m_pred` is constructed from `f` and `m_end` from `end`.

```cpp
filter_iterator(Iterator x, Iterator end = Iterator());
```

Requires: Predicate must be Default Constructible and Predicate is a class type (not a function pointer).

Effects: Constructs a `filter_iterator` where `m_iter` is either the first position in the range `[x,end)` such that `m_pred(*m_iter) == true` or else `m_iter == end`. The member `m_pred` is default constructed.

```cpp
template <class OtherIterator>
filter_iterator(
    filter_iterator<Predicate, OtherIterator> const& t
    , typename enable_if_convertible<OtherIterator, Iterator>::type* = 0 // exposition
);
```

Requires: `OtherIterator` is implicitly convertible to `Iterator`.

Effects: Constructs a filter iterator whose members are copied from `t`.

```cpp
Predicate predicate() const;

Returns: `m_pred`

Iterator end() const;

Returns: `m_end`

Iterator const& base() const;

Returns: `m_iterator`

reference operator*() const;

Returns: `*m_iter`

filter_iterator& operator++();

Effects: Increments `m_iter` and then continues to increment `m_iter` until either `m_iter == m_end` or `m_pred(*m_iter) == true`.

Returns: `*this`
```

Counting iterator

counting_iterator adapts an object by adding an `operator*` that returns the current value of the object. All other iterator operations are forwarded to the adapted object.

Class template counting_iterator

template <
    class Incrementable
    , class CategoryOrTraversal = use_default
    , class Difference = use_default
>
class counting_iterator
public:
  typedef Incrementable value_type;
  typedef const Incrementable& reference;
  typedef const Incrementable* pointer;
  typedef /* see below */ difference_type;
  typedef /* see below */ iterator_category;

  counting_iterator();
  counting_iterator(counting_iterator const& rhs);
  explicit counting_iterator(Incrementable x);
  Incrementable const& base() const;
  reference operator*() const;
  counting_iterator& operator++();
  counting_iterator& operator--();

private:
  Incrementable m_inc; // exposition
};

If the Difference argument is use_default then difference_type is an unspecified signed integral
type. Otherwise difference_type is Difference.
iterator_category is determined according to the following algorithm:

if (CategoryOrTraversal is not use_default)
  return CategoryOrTraversal
else if (numeric_limits<Incrementable>::is_specialized)
  return iterator_category(
      random_access_traversal_tag, Incrementable, const Incrementable&)
else
  return iterator_category(
      iterator_traversal<Incrementable>::type,
      Incrementable, const Incrementable&)

[Note: implementers are encouraged to provide an implementation of operator- and a dif-
ference_type that avoids overflows in the cases where std::numeric_limits<Incrementable>::is_specialized
is true.]

counting_iterator requirements
The Incrementable argument shall be Copy Constructible and Assignable.
  If iterator_category is convertible to forward_iterator_tag or forward_traversal_tag, the
following must be well-formed:

  Incrementable i, j;
  ++i;   // pre-increment
  i == j; // operator equal

  If iterator_category is convertible to bidirectional_iterator_tag or bidirectional_traversal_tag,
the following expression must also be well-formed:

  --i

  If iterator_category is convertible to random_access_iterator_tag or random_access_traversal_tag,
the following must must also be valid:
counting_iterator::difference_type n;
i += n;
n = i - j;
i < j;

counting_iterator models

Specializations of counting_iterator model Readable Lvalue Iterator. In addition, they model the concepts corresponding to the iterator tags to which their iterator_category is convertible. Also, if CategoryOrTraversal is not use_default then counting_iterator models the concept corresponding to the iterator tag CategoryOrTraversal. Otherwise, if numeric_limits<Incrementable>::is_specialized, then counting_iterator models Random Access Traversal Iterator. Otherwise, counting_iterator models the same iterator traversal concepts modeled by Incrementable.

counting_iterator<X,C1,D1> is interoperable with counting_iterator<Y,C2,D2> if and only if X is interoperable with Y.

counting_iterator operations

In addition to the operations required by the concepts modeled by counting_iterator, counting_iterator provides the following operations.

counting_iterator();

Requires: Incrementable is Default Constructible.

Effects: Default construct the member m_inc.

counting_iterator(counting_iterator const& rhs);

Effects: Construct member m_inc from rhs.m_inc.

explicit counting_iterator(Incrementable x);

Effects: Construct member m_inc from x.

reference operator*() const;

Returns: m_inc
counting_iterator& operator++();

Effects: ++m_inc

Returns: *this
counting_iterator& operator--();

Effects: --m_inc

Returns: *this

Incrementable const& base() const;

Returns: m_inc

Function output iterator

The function output iterator adaptor makes it easier to create custom output iterators. The adaptor takes a unary function and creates a model of Output Iterator. Each item assigned to the output iterator is passed as an argument to the unary function. The motivation for this iterator is that creating a conforming output iterator is non-trivial, particularly because the proper implementation usually requires a proxy object.
Class template function_output_iterator

template <class UnaryFunction>
class function_output_iterator {
public:
    typedef std::output_iterator_tag iterator_category;
    typedef void value_type;
    typedef void difference_type;
    typedef void pointer;
    typedef void reference;

    explicit function_output_iterator();
    explicit function_output_iterator(const UnaryFunction& f);

    /* see below */ operator*();
    function_output_iterator& operator++();
    function_output_iterator& operator++(int);

private:
    UnaryFunction m_f; // exposition only
};

function_output_iterator requirements
UnaryFunction must be Assignable and Copy Constructible.

function_output_iterator models
function_output_iterator is a model of the Writable and Incrementable Iterator concepts.

function_output_iterator operations
explicit function_output_iterator(const UnaryFunction& f = UnaryFunction());

    Effects: Constructs an instance of function_output_iterator with m_f constructed from f.

operator*();

    Returns: An object r of unspecified type such that r = t is equivalent to m_f(t) for all t.

function_output_iterator& operator++();

    Returns: *this

function_output_iterator& operator++(int);

    Returns: *this