Document No: WG21 N4307 Date: 2014-11-12 References: ISO/IEC PDTS 19568 Reply To: Barry Hedquist <beh@peren.com> INCITS/PL22.16 IR

National Body Comments

ISO/IEC PDTS 19568

Technical Specification: C++ Extensions for Library Fundamentals

Attached is WG21 N4307, National Body Comments for ISO/IEC PDTS 19568, Technical Specification – C++ Extensions for Library Fundamentals.

Document numbers referenced in the ballot comments are WG21 documents unless otherwise stated.

| NB Comments PDTS 19568, Library Fundamentals | Date:2014-11-11 | Document: SC22 / WG21 N4307 | Project: 19568 |
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| | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | ::value>> | |
| | | | | | | auto apply(F&& f, const Tuple& args) | |
| | | | | | | { | |
| | | | | | | return apply_impl(std::forward <f>(f), args, Indices());</f> | |
| | | | | | | } | |
| | | | | | | template <typename f=""></typename> | |
| | | | | | | class apply_functor { | |
| | | | | | | F f_; | |
| | | | | | | public: | |
| | | | | | | explicit apply_functor(F&& f) | |
| | | | | | | : f_(std::forward <f>(f)) {}</f> | |
| | | | | | | template <typename tuple=""></typename> | |
| | | | | | | auto operator()(Tuple&& args) | |
| | | | | | | { | |
| | | | | | | return apply(std::forward <f>(f_), std::forward<tuple>(args));</tuple></f> | |
| | | | | | | } | |
| | | | | | | template <typename tuple=""></typename> | |
| | | | | | | auto operator()(const Tuple& args) | |
| | | | | | | { | |
| | | | | | | return apply(std::forward <f>(f_), args);</f> | |
| | | | | | | } | |
| | | | | | | }; | |
| | | | | | | template <typename f=""></typename> | |
| | | | | | | apply_functor <f> make_apply(F&& f)</f> | |
| | | | | | | { | |
| | | | | | | return apply_functor <f>(std::forward<f>(f));</f></f> | |

MB = Member body / NC = National Committee (enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. CN for China; comments from the ISO/CS editing unit are identified by **)
 Type of comment: ge = general te = technical ed = editorial

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| | | | | | | <pre>} Usage example: #include <iostream> #include <vector> #include <string> #include <algorithm> int main() { std::vector<std::tuple<int, char,="" std::string="">> v = { {1, 'a', "Alice"}, {2, 'b', "Bob"}, {3, 'c', "Carol"} }; std::for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), make_apply([](int a, char b, const std::string& c) {</std::tuple<int,></algorithm></string></vector></iostream></pre> | |
| | | | | | | std::cout << a << ' ' << b << ' ' << c << std::endl; })); } | |
| GB 1 | | 6.3.1 | p15 | Те | The allocator-extended copy constructor for std::experimental::any cannot be implemented as specified, so should be removed. Without this constructor, the value of allocator support in std::experimental::any is questionable. | Suggest removing all constructors taking allocator_arg_t from std::experimental::any. | |
| GB 2 | | 11.2 | | Те | Conversion should be provided from/to any specific endianness | Addition of further conversion functions to support conversion to and from big-endian and little-endian representations (as a minimum) | |

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| FI 2 | | [any.cons] | 15 | te | Implementation vendors report that the signatures that take an any&& or const any& are unimplementable as currently specified. | Either remove allocator support from any or make it use a polymorphic memory resource. | |
| FI 5 | | [header.net.s ynop] | | te | As explained in N4249, using the same names for the network byte order conversion functions as the existing posix facilities that may be macros is highly problematic. | Rename the functions so that they do not clash with the existing practice. | |
| FI 1 | | [optional.obje ct.observe] | 11, 20 | te | As per <u>https://issues.isocpp.org/show_bug.cgi?id=45</u> , the rvalue-reference-qualified observers of optional should not return a value, but an rvalue reference instead, in order to ease perfect forwarding and to not cause double-move on emplace to containers. Such a double-move may end up being a double-copy on optionals of legacy types. | Change the signatures to return T&& instead of T and const T&& instead of T | |
| FI 4 | | [string.view.a ccess] | 19 | ed | The note is confusing. basic_string::data() returns a pointer to a null-terminated buffer regardless of how and from what the basic_string was constructed. How/when is the buffer returned by string_view::data() not null-terminated when a string_view has been constructed from a literal, and how is it typical that passing data() to a function expecting a null-terminated char* a mistake? | Clarify or strike the note. | |
| FI 3 | | [string.view.c ons] | 6 | ed | "Constructs a basic_string_view referring to the same string as str,", str doesn't refer to a string, and the wording is inconsistent with similar constructors for basic_string in the standard proper, where such charT* are said to "point to an array". See [string.cons] for reference. | Use the same terminology as the standard basic_string specification uses. | |

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