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BSI Standards Publication

Programming Languages — C++ Extensions for Library Fundamentals

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National foreword

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1.

1 General [general]

1.1 Scope [general.scope]

1 This technical specification describes extensions to the C++ Standard Library (1.2). These extensions are classes and functions that are likely to be used widely within a program and/or on the interface boundaries between libraries written by different organizations.

2 This technical specification is non-normative. Some of the library components in this technical specification may be considered for standardization in a future version of C++, but they are not currently part of any C++ standard. Some of the components in this technical specification may never be standardized, and others may be standardized in a substantially changed form.

3 The goal of this technical specification is to build more widespread existing practice for an expanded C++ standard library. It gives advice on extensions to those vendors who wish to provide them.

1.2 Normative references [general.references]

1 The following referenced document is indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

— ISO/IEC 14882:2014, *Programming Languages — C++*

2 ISO/IEC 14882:— is herein called the *C++ Standard*. References to clauses within the C++ Standard are written as "C++14 §3.2". The library described in ISO/IEC 14882:— clauses 17–30 is herein called the *C++ Standard Library*.

3 Unless otherwise specified, the whole of the C++ Standard's Library introduction (C++14 §17) is included into this Technical Specification by reference.

1.3 Namespaces, headers, and modifications to standard classes [general.namespaces]

1 Since the extensions described in this technical specification are experimental and not part of the C++ standard library, they should not be declared directly within namespace `std`. Unless otherwise specified, all components described in this technical specification either:

— modify an existing interface in the C++ Standard Library in-place,
— are declared in a namespace whose name appends `::experimental::fundamentals_v1` to a namespace defined in the C++ Standard Library, such as `std` or `std::chrono`, or
— are declared in a subnamespace of a namespace described in the previous bullet, whose name is not the same as an existing subnamespace of namespace `std`.

[*Example:* This TS does not define `std::experimental::fundamentals_v1::chrono` because the C++ Standard Library defines `std::chrono`. This TS does not define `std::pmr::experimental::fundamentals_v1` because the C++ Standard Library does not define `std::pmr`. — *end example*]

2 Each header described in this technical specification shall import the contents of `std::experimental::fundamentals_v1` into `std::experimental` as if by

```
namespace std {
  namespace experimental {
    inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {}
  }
}
```