

Indirect Iterator

Author: David Abrahams, Jeremy Siek, Thomas Witt
Contact: dave@boost-consulting.com, jsiek@osl.iu.edu, witt@ive.uni-hannover.de
Organization: Boost Consulting, Indiana University Open Systems Lab, University of Hanover Institute for Transport Railway Operation and Construction
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abstract: `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.

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indirect_iterator synopsis

```
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 `indirect_iterator` are defined according to the following pseudo-code, where `V` is `iterator_traits<Iterator>::value_type`

```

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;

```

indirect_iterator requirements

The expression `*v`, where `v` is an object of `iterator_traits<Iterator>::value_type`, shall be valid expression and convertible to `reference`. `Iterator` shall model the traversal concept indicated by `iterator_category`. `Value`, `Reference`, and `Difference` shall be chosen so that `value_type`, `reference`, and `difference_type` meet the requirements indicated by `iterator_category`.

[Note: there are further requirements on the `iterator_traits<Iterator>::value_type` if the `Value` parameter is not `use_default`, as implied by the algorithm for deducing the default for the `value_type` member.]

indirect_iterator models

In addition to the concepts indicated by `iterator_category` and by `iterator_traversal<indirect_iterator>::type`, a specialization of `indirect_iterator` models the following concepts, Where `v` is an object of `iterator_traits<Iterator>::value_type`:

- Readable Iterator if `reference(*v)` is convertible to `value_type`.
- Writable Iterator if `reference(*v) = t` is a valid expression (where `t` is an object of type `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<
        Iterator2, Value2, Access, Traversal, Reference2, Difference2
        > const& y
    , 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
```

Example

This example prints an array of characters, using `indirect_iterator` to access the array of characters through an array of pointers. Next `indirect_iterator` is used with the `transform` algorithm to copy the characters (incremented by one) to another array. A constant indirect iterator is used for the source and a mutable indirect iterator is used for the destination. The last part of the example prints the original array of characters, but this time using the `make_indirect_iterator` helper function.

```
char characters[] = "abcdefg";  
const int N = sizeof(characters)/sizeof(char) - 1; // -  
// since characters has a null char  
char* pointers_to_chars[N]; // at the end.  
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
    pointers_to_chars[i] = &characters[i];  
  
// Example of using indirect_iterator  
  
boost::indirect_iterator<char**, char>  
    indirect_first(pointers_to_chars), indirect_last(pointers_to_chars + N);  
  
std::copy(indirect_first, indirect_last, std::ostream_iterator<char>(std::cout, ","));  
std::cout << std::endl;  
  
// Example of making mutable and constant indirect iterators  
  
char mutable_characters[N];  
char* pointers_to_mutable_chars[N];  
for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
    pointers_to_mutable_chars[j] = &mutable_characters[j];
```

```

boost::indirect_iterator<char* const> mutable_indirect_first(pointers_to_mutable_chars),
    mutable_indirect_last(pointers_to_mutable_chars + N);
boost::indirect_iterator<char* const*, char const> const_indirect_first(pointers_to_chars),
    const_indirect_last(pointers_to_chars + N);

std::transform(const_indirect_first, const_indirect_last,
    mutable_indirect_first, std::bind1st(std::plus<char>(), 1));

std::copy(mutable_indirect_first, mutable_indirect_last,
    std::ostream_iterator<char>(std::cout, ","));
std::cout << std::endl;

// Example of using make间接_iterator()

std::copy(boost::make间接_iterator(pointers_to_chars),
    boost::make间接_iterator(pointers_to_chars + N),
    std::ostream_iterator<char>(std::cout, ","));
std::cout << std::endl;

```

The output is:

```

a,b,c,d,e,f,g,
b,c,d,e,f,g,h,
a,b,c,d,e,f,g,

```

The source code for this example can be found [here](#).