# Multidimensional subscript operator


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## Abstract


We propose that user-defined types can define a subscript operator with multiple arguments to better support multi-dimensional containers and views.


## Tony tables

Before

```
template<class ElementType, class Extents>
class mdpan {
  template<class... IndexType>
  constexpr reference operator()(IndexType...);
};

int main() {
  int buffer[2*3*4] = { };
  auto s = mdspan<int, extents<2, 3, 4>>(buffer);
  s(1, 1, 1) = 42;
}
```

After

```
template<class ElementType, class Extents>
class mdpan {
  template<class... IndexType>
  constexpr reference operator[](IndexType...);
};

int main() {
  int buffer[2*3*4] = { };
  auto s = mdspan<int, extents<2, 3, 4>> (buffer);
  s[1, 1, 1] = 42;
}
```

## Motivation

Types that represent multidimensional views (`mdspan`), containers (`mdarray`), grid, matrixes, images, geometric spaces, etc, need to index multiple dimensions.

In the absence of a more suitable solution, these classes overload the call operator. While this is functionally equivalent to the proposed multidimensional subscript operator, it does not carry the same semantic, making the code harder to read and reason about. It also encourages non-semantical operator overloading.

## Proposal

We propose that the `operator[]` should be able to accept 1 or more argument, including variadic arguments. Both its use and definition would match that of `operator()`, with the exception that at least one argument would be required.

## What about comma expressions?

In C++20 we deprecated the use of comma expressions in subscript expressions [P1161R3][1]. This proposal would make these ill-formed and give a new meaning to commas in subscript expressions. While the timeline is aggressive, we think it is important that this feature be available for the benefit of `mdspan` and `mdarray`. At the time of writing [P1161R3], [1] has been implemented by at least GCC, clang and MSVC. [P1161R3][1] further denotes that the cases where comma expressions appear in subscript are vanishingly rare.

However, an implementation could keep supporting the current behavior as an extension, for example, they could fall-back to a comma expression if no overload is found for an expression list, or always assume a comma expression in the presence of a C-array.

Because we should not make C++ more confusing, we think the standard should not continue to support the old meaning of a comma in subscript expressions.

## What about [foo][bar]?

As mentioned in [P1161R3][1], an `operator[]` can return an object which has itself an `operator[]`. Therefore chaining multiple `[]` to index a single object isn't a viable proposal.

# Wording

## 🔲 Expressions [expr]

### 🔲 Postfix expressions [expr.post]

Postfix expressions group left-to-right.

*postfix-expression:*
*primary-expression*
~~*postfix-expression* [ *expr-or-braced-init-list* ]~~
*postfix-expression* [ *expression-list* ]
*postfix-expression* [ *braced-init-list* ]
*postfix-expression* ( $_{opt}$*expression-list* )
*simple-type-specifier* ( $_{opt}$*expression-list* )
*typename-specifier* ( $_{opt}$*expression-list* )
*simple-type-specifier braced-init-list*

### 🔲 Subscripting [expr.sub]

A postfix expression followed an expression in square brackets is a postfix expression. One of the expressions shall be a glvalue of type "array of `T`" or a prvalue of type "pointer to `T`" and the other shall be a prvalue of unscoped enumeration or integral type. The result is of type "`T`". The type "`T`" shall be a completely-defined object type.[1] The expression `E1[E2]` is identical (by definition) to `*((E1)+(E2))`, except that in the case of an array operand, the result is an lvalue if that operand is an lvalue and an xvalue otherwise. The expression `E1` is sequenced before the expression `E2`.

[ *Note:* A comma expression appearing as the *expr-or-braced-init-list* of a subscripting expression is deprecated; see [depr.comma.subscript]. — *end note* ]

[ *Note:* Despite its asymmetric appearance, subscripting is a commutative operation except for sequencing. See [expr.unary] and [expr.add] for details of `*` and `+` and [dcl.array] for details of array types. — *end note* ]

~~A *braced-init-list* shall not be used w~~ With the built-in subscript operator~~.~~ a *braced-init-list* shall not be used and a *expression-list* shall be a single expression.

[1] This is true even if the subscript operator is used in the following common idiom: `&x[0]`.

## Overloaded operators [over.oper]

### Subscripting [over.sub]

`operator[]` shall be a non-static member function with ~~exactly~~ at least one parameter. It implements the subscripting syntax

*postfix-expression* `[` *expr-or-braced-init-list* `]`

*postfix-expression* `[` *expression-list* `]`

*postfix-expression* `[` *braced-init-list* `]`

Thus, a subscripting expression `x[y, ,...]` is interpreted as `x.operator[](y, ,...)` for a class object `x` of type `T` if `T::operator[](T1, , T2, T3)` exists and if the operator is selected as the best match function by the overload resolution mechanism. [*Example:*

```
struct X {
    Z operator[](std::initializer_list<int>);
};
X x;
x[{1,2,3}] = 7;                 // OK: meaning x.operator[]({1,2,3})
int a[10];
a[{1,2,3}] = 7;                 // error: built-in subscript operator
```

— *end example* ]

### Comma operator [expr.comma]

In contexts where comma is given a special meaning, [*Example:* in lists of arguments to functions, subscript expressions and lists of initializers — *end example* ] the comma operator as described in this subclause can appear only in parentheses. [*Example:*

```
f(a, (t=3, t+2), c);
```

has three arguments, the second of which has the value 5. — *end example* ]

[*Note:* A comma expression appearing as the *expr-or-braced-init-list* of a subscripting expression [expr.sub] is deprecated; see depr.comma.subscript. — *end note* ]

## C++ and ISO C++ 2020 [diff.cpp20]

### `[expr.sub]`: declarations [diff.cpp20.expr.sub]

**Change:** Change the meaning of comma in subscript expressions

**Rationale:** Enable repurposing a deprecated syntax to support multidimensional indexing
**Effect on original feature:** valid C++ program that uses a comma expression within a subscript expression may fail to compile

```
arr[1, 2] //was equivalent to arr[(1, 2)], now equivalent to arr.operator[](1, 2) or ill-formed
```

## 🔰 Comma operator in subscript expressions[depr.comma.subscript]

A comma expression appearing as the *expr-or-braced-init-list* of a subscripting expression is deprecated. [ *Note:* A parenthesized comma expression is not deprecated. — *end note* ] [ *Example:*

```
void f(int *a, int b, int c) {
    a[b,c];                     // deprecated
    a[(b,c)];                   // OK
}
```

— *end example* ]

## Acknowledgments

## References


[1] Corentin Jabot. P1161R3: Deprecate uses of the comma operator in subscripting expressions. https://wg21.link/p1161r3, 2 2019.

[N4849] Richard Smith *Working Draft, Standard for Programming Language C++* https://wg21.link/N4849