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WG21 N1222  
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Project: Programming Language C++  
Reply to: Beman Dawes <beman@esva.net>

# C++ Standard Library Defect Report List (Revision 11)

## *Committee Version*

Reference ISO/IEC IS 14882:1998(E)

Also see:

- [Table of Contents](#) for all library issues.
- [Index by Section](#) for all library issues.
- [Index by Status](#) for all library issues.
- [Library Active Issues List](#)
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This document contains only library issues which have been closed by the Library Working Group. That is, issues which have a status of [DR](#), [TC](#), or [RR](#). See the "[C++ Standard Library Active Issues List](#)" for active issues and more information. The introductory material in that document also applies to this document.

## Defect Reports

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### 1. C library linkage editing oversight

**Section:** 17.4.2.2 [lib.using.linkage](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Beman Dawes **Date:** 16 Nov 97

The change specified in the proposed resolution below did not make it into the Standard. This change was accepted in principle at the London meeting, and the exact wording below was accepted at the Morristown meeting.

#### **Proposed Resolution:**

Change [lib.using.linkage](#) paragraph 2 from:

It is unspecified whether a name from the Standard C library declared with external linkage has either extern "C" or extern "C++" linkage.

to:

Whether a name from the Standard C library declared with external linkage has extern "C" or extern "C++" linkage is implementation defined. It is recommended that an implementation use extern "C++" linkage for this purpose.

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### 2. Auto\_ptr conversions effects incorrect

**Section:** 20.4.5.3 [lib.auto\\_ptr.conv](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 4 Dec 97

Paragraph 1 in "Effects", says "Calls p->release()" where it clearly must be "Calls p.release()". (As it is, it seems to require using `auto_ptr<>::operator->` to refer to `X::release`, assuming that exists.)

#### Proposed Resolution:

Change [lib.auto\\_ptr.conv](#) paragraph 1 Effects from "Calls p->release()" to "Calls p.release()".

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## 4. Basic\_string size\_type and difference\_type should be implementation defined

**Section:** 21.3 [lib.basic.string](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Beman Dawes **Date:** 16 Nov 97

In Morristown we changed the `size_type` and `difference_type` typedefs for all the other containers to implementation defined with a reference to [lib.container.requirements](#). This should probably also have been done for strings.

#### Proposed Resolution:

Not a defect. [Originally classified as a defect, later reclassified. See the rationale.]

#### Rationale:

`basic_string`, unlike the other standard library template containers, is severely constrained by its use of `char_traits`. Those types are dictated by the traits class, and are far from implementation defined.

*[Kona: The LWG changed the proposed resolution of this issue for the reason given in the rationale above. The original resolution had been to make the two typedefs implementation defined.]*

---

## 5. String::compare specification questionable

**Section:** 21.3.6.8 [lib.string::compare](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Jack Reeves **Date:** 11 Dec 97

At the very end of the `basic_string` class definition is the signature: `int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, const charT* s, size_type n2 = npos) const`; In the following text this is defined as: returns `basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>(*this,pos1,n1).compare( basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>(s,n2);`

Since the constructor `basic_string(const charT* s, size_type n, const Allocator& a = Allocator())` clearly requires that `s != NULL` and `n < npos` and further states that it throws `length_error` if `n == npos`, it appears the `compare()` signature above should always throw length error if invoked like so: `str.compare(1, str.size()-1, s)`; where 's' is some null terminated character array.

This appears to be a typo since the obvious intent is to allow either the call above or something like: `str.compare(1, str.size()-1, s, strlen(s)-1)`;

This would imply that what was really intended was two signatures `int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, const charT* s) const` and `int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, const charT* s, size_type n2) const`; each defined in terms of the corresponding constructor.

#### Proposed Resolution:

Replace the `compare` signature in 21.3 [lib.basic.string](#) (at the very end of the `basic_string` synopsis) which reads:

```
int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1,
            const charT* s, size_type n2 = npos) const;
```

with:

```
int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1,
            const charT* s) const;
int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1,
            const charT* s, size_type n2) const;
```

Replace the portion of 21.3.6.8 [lib.string::compare](#) paragraphs 5 and 6 which read:

```
int compare(size_type pos, size_type n1,
            charT * s, size_type n2 = npos) const;

Returns:
basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>(*this, pos, n1).compare(
    basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>( s, n2))
```

with:

```
int compare(size_type pos, size_type n1,
            const charT * s) const;

Returns:
basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>(*this, pos, n1).compare(
    basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>( s ))

int compare(size_type pos, size_type n1,
            const charT * s, size_type n2) const;

Returns:
basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>(*this, pos, n1).compare(
    basic_string<charT,traits,Allocator>( s, n2))
```

Editors please note that in addition to splitting the signature, the third argument becomes const, matching the existing synopsis.

### Rationale:

While the LWG dislikes adding signatures, this is a clear defect in the Standard which must be fixed. The same problem was also identified in issues 7.5 and 87.

## 7. String clause minor problems

**Section:** 21 [lib.strings](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 15 Dec 97

(1) In 21.3.5.4 [lib.string::insert](#), the description of template <class InputIterator> insert(iterator, InputIterator, InputIterator) makes no sense. It refers to a member function that doesn't exist. It also talks about the return value of a void function.

(2) Several versions of basic\_string::replace don't appear in the class synopsis.

(3) basic\_string::push\_back appears in the synopsis, but is never described elsewhere. In the synopsis its argument is const charT, which doesn't make much sense; it should probably be charT, or possibly const charT&.

(4) basic\_string::pop\_back is missing.

(5) `int compare(size_type pos, size_type n1, charT* s, size_type n2 = npos)` make no sense. First, it's `const charT*` in the synopsis and `charT*` in the description. Second, given what it says in RETURNS, leaving out the final argument will always result in an exception getting thrown. This is paragraphs 5 and 6 of 21.3.6.8 [lib.string::compare](#).

(6) In table 37, in section 21.1.1 [lib.char\\_traits.require](#), there's a note for `X::move(s, p, n)`. It says "Copies correctly even where p is in [s, s+n)". This is correct as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough; it should also guarantee that the copy is correct even where s is in [p, p+n). These are two orthogonal guarantees, and neither one follows from the other. Both guarantees are necessary if `X::move` is supposed to have the same sort of semantics as `memmove` (which was clearly the intent), and both guarantees are necessary if `X::move` is actually supposed to be useful.

### Proposed Resolution:

ITEM 1: In 21.3.5.4 [`lib.string::insert`], change paragraph 16 to

EFFECTS: Equivalent to `insert(p - begin(), basic_string(first, last))`.

ITEM 2: Not a defect; the Standard is clear.. There are ten versions of `replace()` in the synopsis, and ten versions in 21.3.5.6 [`lib.string::replace`].

ITEM 3: Change the declaration of `push_back` in the string synopsis (21.3, [`lib.basic.string`]) from:

```
void push_back(const charT)
```

to

```
void push_back(charT)
```

Add the following text immediately after 21.3.5.2 [`lib.string::append`], paragraph 10.

```
void basic_string::push_back(charT c);
EFFECTS: Equivalent to append(static_cast<size_type>(1), c);
```

ITEM 4: Not a defect. The omission appears to have been deliberate.

ITEM 5: Duplicate; see issue 5 (and 87).

ITEM 6: In table 37, Replace:

"Copies correctly even where p is in [s, s+n)."

with:

"Copies correctly even where the ranges [p, p+n) and [s, s+n) overlap."

## 11. Bitset minor problems

**Section:** 23.3.5 [lib.template.bitset](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 22 Jan 98

(1) `bitset<>::operator[]` is mentioned in the class synopsis (23.3.5), but it is not documented in 23.3.5.2.

(2) The class synopsis only gives a single signature for `bitset<>::operator[]`, reference `operator[](size_t pos)`. This doesn't make much sense. It ought to be overloaded on `const`. reference `operator[](size_t pos)`; `bool operator[](size_t pos) const`.

(3) Bitset's stream input function (23.3.5.3) ought to skip all whitespace before trying to extract 0s and 1s. The standard

doesn't explicitly say that, though. This should go in the Effects clause.

#### Rationale:

The LWG believes Item 3 is not a defect. "Formatted input" implies the desired semantics. See 27.6.1.2 [lib.istream.formatted](#).

#### Proposed Resolution:

ITEMS 1 AND 2:

In the bitset synopsis (23.3.5, [lib.template.bitset](#)), replace the member function

```
reference operator[](size_t pos);
```

with the two member functions

```
bool operator[](size_t pos) const;
reference operator[](size_t pos);
```

Add the following text at the end of 23.3.5.2 [lib.bitset.members](#), immediately after paragraph 45:

```
bool operator[](size_t pos) const;
Requires: pos is valid
Throws: nothing
Returns: test(pos)

bitset<N>::reference operator[](size_t pos);
Requires: pos is valid
Throws: nothing
Returns: An object of type bitset<N>::reference such that (*this)[pos] == this->test
(pos), and such that (*this)[pos] = val is equivalent to this->set(pos, val);
```

---

## 13. Eos refuses to die

**Section:** 27.6.1.2.3 [lib.istream::extractors](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** William M. Miller **Date:** 3 Mar 98

In 27.6.1.2.3, there is a reference to "eos", which is the only one in the whole draft (at least using Acrobat search), so it's undefined.

#### Proposed Resolution:

In 27.6.1.2.3 [lib.istream::extractors](#), replace "eos" with "charT()"

---

## 14. Locale::combine should be const

**Section:** 22.1.1.3 [lib.locale.members](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

locale::combine is the only member function of locale (other than constructors and destructor) that is not const. There is no reason for it not to be const, and good reasons why it should have been const. Furthermore, leaving it non-const conflicts with 22.1.1 paragraph 6: "An instance of a locale is immutable."

History: this member function originally was a constructor. it happened that the interface it specified had no

corresponding language syntax, so it was changed to a member function. As constructors are never const, there was no "const" in the interface which was transformed into member "combine". It should have been added at that time, but the omission was not noticed.

#### Proposed Resolution:

In 22.1.1.1 [\[lib.locale\]](#) and also in 22.1.1.3 [\[lib.locale.members\]](#), add "const" to the declaration of member combine:

```
template <class Facet> locale combine(const locale& other) const;
```

---

## 15. Locale::name requirement inconsistent

**Section:** 22.1.1.3 [lib.locale.members](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

locale::name() is described as returning a string that can be passed to a locale constructor, but there is no matching constructor.

#### Proposed Resolution:

In 22.1.1.3 [\[lib.locale.members\]](#), paragraph 5, replace "locale(name())" with "locale(name().c\_str())".

---

## 16. Bad ctype\_byname<char> decl

**Section:** 22.2.1.4 [lib.locale.ctype.byname.special](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The new virtual members ctype\_byname<char>::do\_widen and do\_narrow did not get edited in properly. Instead, the member do\_widen appears four times, with wrong argument lists.

#### Proposed Resolution:

The correct declarations for the overloaded members do\_narrow and do\_widen should be copied from 22.2.1.3, [\[lib.facet.ctype.special\]](#).

---

## 18. Get(...bool&) omitted

**Section:** 22.2.2.1.1 [lib.facet.num.get.members](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

In the list of num\_get<> non-virtual members on page 22-23, the member that parses bool values was omitted from the list of definitions of non-virtual members, though it is listed in the class definition and the corresponding virtual is listed everywhere appropriate.

#### Proposed Resolution:

Add at the beginning of 22.2.2.1.1 [\[lib.facet.num.get.members\]](#) another get member for bool&, copied from the entry in 22.2.2.1 [\[lib.locale.num.get\]](#).

---

## 20. Thousands\_sep returns wrong type

**Section:** 22.2.3.1.2 [lib.facet.numpunct.virtuals](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The synopsis for `numpunct<>::do_thousands_sep`, and the definition of `numpunct<>::thousands_sep` which calls it, specify that it returns a value of type `char_type`. Here it is erroneously described as returning a `"string_type"`.

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 22.2.3.1.2 [[lib.facet.numpunct.virtuals](#)], above paragraph 2, change `"string_type"` to `"char_type"`.

---

## 22. Member open vs. flags

**Section:** 27.8.1.7 [lib.istream.members](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The description of `basic_istream<>::open` leaves unanswered questions about how it responds to or changes flags in the error status for the stream. A strict reading indicates that it ignores the bits and does not change them, which confuses users who do not expect `eofbit` and `failbit` to remain set after a successful open. There are three reasonable resolutions: 1) status quo 2) fail if `fail()`, ignore `eofbit` 3) clear `failbit` and `eofbit` on call to `open()`.

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 27.8.1.7 [[lib.istream.members](#)] paragraph 3, `_and_` in 27.8.1.10 [[lib.ostream.members](#)] paragraph 3, under `open()` effects, add a footnote:

A successful open does not change the error state.

---

## 23. Num\_get overflow result

**Section:** 22.2.2.1.2 [lib.facet.num.get.virtuals](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The current description of numeric input does not account for the possibility of overflow. This is an implicit result of changing the description to rely on the definition of `scanf()` (which fails to report overflow), and conflicts with the documented behavior of traditional and current implementations.

Users expect, when reading a character sequence that results in a value unrepresentable in the specified type, to have an error reported. The standard as written does not permit this.

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 22.2.2.1.2 [[lib.facet.num.get.virtuals](#)], paragraph 11, second bullet item, change

The sequence of chars accumulated in stage 2 would have caused `scanf` to report an input failure.

to

The sequence of chars accumulated in stage 2 would have caused `scanf` to report an input failure, or the value of the sequence cannot be represented in the type of `_val_`.

---

## 24. "do\_convert" doesn't exist

**Section:** 22.2.1.5.2 [lib.locale.codecvt.virtuals](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The description of `codecvt<>::do_out` and `do_in` mentions a symbol "do\_convert" which is not defined in the standard. This is a leftover from an edit, and should be "do\_in and do\_out".

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 22.2.1.5 [\[lib.locale.codecvt\]](#), paragraph 3, change "do\_convert" to "do\_in or do\_out". Also, In 22.2.1.5.2 [\[lib.locale.codecvt.virtuals\]](#), change "do\_convert()" to "do\_in or do\_out".

---

## 25. String operator<< uses width() value wrong

**Section:** 21.3.7.9 [lib.string.io](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

In the description of operator<< applied to strings, the standard says that uses the smaller of `os.width()` and `str.size()`, to pad "as described in stage 3" elsewhere; but this is inconsistent, as this allows no possibility of space for padding.

**Proposed Resolution:**

Change 21.3.7.9 [lib.string.io](#) paragraph 4 from:

"... where `n` is the smaller of `os.width()` and `str.size()`; ..."

to:

"... where `n` is the larger of `os.width()` and `str.size()`; ..."

---

## 27. String::erase(range) yields wrong iterator

**Section:** 21.3.5.5 [lib.string::erase](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The `string::erase(iterator first, iterator last)` is specified to return an element one place beyond the next element after the last one erased. E.g. for the string "abcde", erasing the range ['b'..'d') would yield an iterator for element 'e', while 'd' has not been erased.

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 21.3.5.5 [\[lib.string::erase\]](#), paragraph 10, change:

Returns: an iterator which points to the element immediately following `_last_` prior to the element being erased.

to read

Returns: an iterator which points to the element pointed to by `_last_` prior to the other elements being erased.

---

## 28. Ctype<char>is ambiguous



**Section:** 22.2.1.3.2 [[lib.facet.ctype.char.members](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The description of the vector form of `ctype<char>::is` can be interpreted to mean something very different from what was intended. Paragraph 4 says

Effects: The second form, for all `*p` in the range `[low, high)`, assigns `vec[p-low]` to `table()[unsigned char)*p]`.

This is intended to copy the value indexed from `table()[ ]` into the place identified in `vec[ ]`.

#### **Proposed Resolution:**

Change 22.2.1.3.2 [[lib.facet.ctype.char.members](#)], paragraph 4, to read

Effects: The second form, for all `*p` in the range `[low, high)`, assigns into `vec[p-low]` the value `table()[unsigned char)*p]`.

---

## **29. `ios_base::init` doesn't exist**

**Section:** 27.3.1 [[lib.narrow.stream.objects](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

Sections 27.3.1 and 27.3.2 [[lib.wide.stream.objects](#)] mention a function `ios_base::init`, which is not defined. Probably it means `basic_ios<>::init`, defined in 27.4.4.1 [[lib.basic.ios.cons](#)], paragraph 3.

#### **Proposed Resolution:**

In 27.3.1 [[lib.narrow.stream.objects](#)] paragraph 2, change

`ios_base::init`

to

`basic_ios<char>::init`

Also, make a similar change in 27.3.2 [[lib.wide.stream.objects](#)] except it should read

`basic_ios<wchar_t>::init`

---

## **30. Wrong header for `LC_*`**

**Section:** 22.1.1.1.1 [[lib.locale.category](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

Paragraph 2 implies that the C macros `LC_CTYPE` etc. are defined in `<cctype>`, where they are in fact defined elsewhere to appear in `<locale>`.

#### **Proposed Resolution:**

In 22.1.1.1.1 [[lib.locale.category](#)], paragraph 2, change `"<cctype>"` to read `"<locale>"`.

---

### 33. Codecv<> mentions from\_type

**Section:** 22.2.1.5.2 [[lib.locale.codecv.virtuals](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

In the table defining the results from do\_out and do\_in, the specification for the result \_error\_ says

encountered a from\_type character it could not convert

but from\_type is not defined. This clearly is intended to be an externT for do\_in, or an internT for do\_out.

#### Proposed Resolution:

In 22.2.1.5.2 [[lib.locale.codecv.virtuals](#)], paragraph 4, replace the definition in the table for the case of \_error\_ with

encountered a character in [ from, from\_end ) that it could not convert.

---

### 34. True/falsename() not in ctype<>

**Section:** 22.2.2.2.2 [[lib.facet.num.get.virtuals](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

In paragraph 19, Effects:, members truename() and falsename are used from facet ctype<charT>, but it has no such members. Note that this is also a problem in 22.2.2.1.2, addressed in (4).

#### Proposed Resolution:

In 22.2.2.2.2 [[lib.facet.num.get.virtuals](#)], paragraph 19, in the Effects: clause for member put(...., bool), replace the initialization of the string\_type value s as follows:

```
const numpunct& np = use_facet<numpunct<charT> >(loc);
string_type s = val ? np.truename() : np.falsename();
```

---

### 35. No manipulator unitbuf in synopsis

**Section:** 27.4 [[lib.iostreams.base](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

In 27.4.5.1, [[lib.fmtflags.manip](#)], we have a definition for a manipulator named "unitbuf". Unlike other manipulators, it's not listed in synopsis. Similarly for "nunitbuf".

#### Proposed Resolution:

Add to the synopsis for <ios> in 27.4 [[lib.iostreams.base](#)], after the entry for "nouppercase", the prototypes:

```
ios_base& unitbuf(ios_base& str);
ios_base& nunitbuf(ios_base& str);
```

---

### 36. Iword & pword storage lifetime omitted

**Section:** 27.4.2.5 [[lib.ios.base.storage](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

In the definitions for `ios_base::iword` and `pword`, the lifetime of the storage is specified badly, so that an implementation which only keeps the last value stored appears to conform. In particular, it says:

The reference returned may become invalid after another call to the object's `iword` member with a different index ...

This is not idle speculation; at least one implementation was done this way.

**Proposed Resolution:**

Add in 27.4.2.5 [[lib.ios.base.storage](#)], in both paragraph 2 and also in paragraph 4, replace the sentence:

The reference returned may become invalid after another call to the object's `iword` [`pword`] member with a different index, after a call to its `copyfmt` member, or when the object is destroyed.

with:

The reference returned is invalid after any other operations on the object. However, the value of the storage referred to is retained, so that until the next call to `copyfmt`, calling `iword` [`pword`] with the same index yields another reference to the same value.

substituting "`iword`" or "`pword`" as appropriate.

---

### 37. Leftover "global" reference

**Section:** 22.1.1 [[lib.locale](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

In the overview of locale semantics, paragraph 4, is the sentence

If Facet is not present in a locale (or, failing that, in the global locale), it throws the standard exception `bad_cast`.

This is not supported by the definition of `use_facet<>`, and represents semantics from an old draft.

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 22.1.1 [[lib.locale](#)], paragraph 4, delete the parenthesized expression

(or, failing that, in the global locale)

---

### 38. Facet definition incomplete

**Section:** 22.1.2 [[lib.locale.global.templates](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

It has been noticed by *Esa Pulkkinen* that the definition of "facet" is incomplete. In particular, a class derived from another facet, but which does not define a member `_id_`, cannot safely serve as the argument `_F_` to `use_facet<F>(loc)`, because there is no guarantee that a reference to the facet instance stored in `_loc_` is safely convertible to `_F_`.

**Proposed Resolution:**

In the definition of `std::use_facet<>()`, replace the text in paragraph 1 which reads:

Get a reference to a facet of a locale.

with:

Requires: `Facet` is a facet class whose definition contains the public static member `id` as defined in (22.1.1.1.2, [[lib.locale.facet](#)]).

*[Kona: strike as overspecification the text "(not inherits)" from the resolution, which read "... whose definition contains (not inherits) the public static member id ..." ]*

---

**39. `istreambuf_iterator<>::operator++(int)` definition garbled**

**Section:** 24.5.3.4 [[lib.istreambuf.iterator::op++](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

Following the definition of `istreambuf_iterator<>::operator++(int)` in paragraph 3, the standard contains three lines of garbage text left over from a previous edit.

```
istreambuf_iterator<charT,traits> tmp = *this;
sbuf_->sbumpc();
return(tmp);
```

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 24.5.3.4 [[lib.istreambuf.iterator::op++](#)], delete the three lines of code at the end of paragraph 3.

---

**40. Meaningless normative paragraph in examples**

**Section:** 22.2.8 [[lib.facets.examples](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 6 Aug 98

Paragraph 3 of the locale examples is a description of part of an implementation technique that has lost its referent, and doesn't mean anything.

**Proposed Resolution:**

Delete 22.2.8 [[lib.facets.examples](#)] paragraph 3 which begins "This initialization/identification system depends...", or (at the editor's option) replace it with a place-holder to keep the paragraph numbering the same.

---

**46. Minor Annex D errors**

**Section:** D.7 [depr.strstreambuf](#), [depr.strstream](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Brendan Kehoe **Date:** 1 Jun 98

See lib-6522, edit- 814.

**Proposed Resolution:**

Change D.7.1 [depr.strstreambuf](#) (since streambuf is a typedef of basic\_streambuf<char>) from:

```
virtual streambuf<char>* setbuf(char* s, streamsize n);
```

to:

```
virtual streambuf* setbuf(char* s, streamsize n);
```

In D.7.4 [depr.strstream](#) insert the semicolon now missing after int\_type:

```
namespace std {
  class strstream
  : public basic_istream<char> {
  public:
    // Types
    typedef char char_type;
    typedef typename char_traits<char>::int_type int_type;
    typedef typename char_traits<char>::pos_type pos_type;
```

## 47. Imbue() and getloc() Returns clauses swapped

**Section:** 27.4.2.3 [lib.ios.base.locales](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 21 Jun 98

Section 27.4.2.3 specifies how imbue() and getloc() work. That section has two RETURNS clauses, and they make no sense as stated. They make perfect sense, though, if you swap them. Am I correct in thinking that paragraphs 2 and 4 just got mixed up by accident?

### Proposed Resolution:

In 27.4.2.3 [lib.ios.base.locales](#) swap paragraphs 2 and 4.

## 48. Use of non-existent exception constructor

**Section:** 27.4.2.1.1 [lib.ios::failure](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 21 Jun 98

27.4.2.1.1, paragraph 2, says that class failure initializes the base class, exception, with exception(msg). Class exception (see 18.6.1) has no such constructor.

### Proposed Resolution:

Replace 27.4.2.1.1 [[lib.ios::failure](#)], paragraph 2, with

EFFECTS: Constructs an object of class failure.

## 51. Requirement to not invalidate iterators missing

**Section:** 23.1 [lib.container.requirements](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** David Vandevoorde **Date:** 23 Jun 98

The std::sort algorithm can in general only sort a given sequence by moving around values. The list<>::sort() member

on the other hand could move around values or just update internal pointers. Either method can leave iterators into the `list<>` dereferencable, but they would point to different things.

Does the FDIS mandate anywhere which method should be used for `list<>::sort()`?

A committee member [*Matt Austern, lib-6528*] comments:

I think you've found an omission in the standard.

The library working group discussed this point, and there was supposed to be a general requirement saying that `list`, `set`, `map`, `multiset`, and `multimap` may not invalidate iterators, or change the values that iterators point to, except when an operation does it explicitly. So, for example, `insert()` doesn't invalidate any iterators and `erase()` and `remove()` only invalidate iterators pointing to the elements that are being erased.

I looked for that general requirement in the FDIS, and, while I found a limited form of it for the sorted associative containers, I didn't find it for `list`. It looks like it just got omitted.

The intention, though, is that `list<>::sort` does not invalidate any iterators and does not change the values that any iterator points to. There would be no reason to have the member function otherwise.

The issues list maintainer [*Beman Dawes*] comments:

This was US issue CD2-23-011; it was accepted in London *but the change was not made due to an editing oversight*. The wording in the proposed resolution below is somewhat updated from CD2-23-011, particularly the addition of the phrase "or change the values of"

### Proposed Resolution:

Add a new paragraph at the end of 23.1:

Unless otherwise specified (either explicitly or by defining a function in terms of other functions), invoking a container member function or passing a container as an argument to a library function shall not invalidate iterators to, or change the values of, objects within that container.

## 52. Small I/O problems

**Section:** 27.4.3.2 [lib.fpos.operations](#) **Status:** DR **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 23 Jun 98

First, 27.4.4.1 [lib.basic.ios.cons](#) table 89. This is pretty obvious: it should be titled "`basic_ios<>()` effects", not "`ios_base()` effects".

[The second item is a duplicate; see issue 6 for resolution.]

Second, 27.4.3.2 [lib.fpos.operations](#) table 88. There are a couple different things wrong with it, some of which I've already discussed with Jerry, but the most obvious mechanical sort of error is that it uses expressions like `P(i)` and `p(i)`, without ever defining what sort of thing "i" is.

(The other problem is that it requires support for streampos arithmetic. This is impossible on some systems, i.e. ones where file position is a complicated structure rather than just a number. Jerry tells me that the intention was to require syntactic support for streampos arithmetic, but that it wasn't actually supposed to do anything meaningful except on platforms, like Unix, where genuine arithmetic is possible.)

### Proposed Resolution:

Change 27.4.4.1 [lib.basic.ios.cons](#) table 89 title from "ios\_base() effects" to "basic\_ios<>() effects".

---

## 54. Basic\_streambuf's destructor

**Section:** 27.5.2.1 [lib.streambuf.cons](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 25 Jun 98

The class synopsis for basic\_streambuf shows a (virtual) destructor, but the standard doesn't say what that destructor does. My assumption is that it does nothing, but the standard should say so explicitly.

### Proposed Resolution:

Add after 27.5.2.1 [lib.streambuf.cons](#) paragraph 2:

```
virtual ~basic_streambuf();
```

**Effects:** None.

---

## 55. Invalid stream position is undefined

**Section:** 27 [lib.input.output](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 26 Jun 98

Several member functions in clause 27 are defined in certain circumstances to return an "invalid stream position", a term that is defined nowhere in the standard. Two places (27.5.2.4.2, paragraph 4, and 27.8.1.4, paragraph 15) contain a cross-reference to a definition in `_lib.iostreams.definitions_`, a nonexistent section.

I suspect that the invalid stream position is just supposed to be `pos_type(-1)`. Probably best to say explicitly in (for example) 27.5.2.4.2 that the return value is `pos_type(-1)`, rather than to use the term "invalid stream position", define that term somewhere, and then put in a cross-reference.

The phrase "invalid stream position" appears ten times in the C++ Standard. In seven places it refers to a return value, and it should be changed. In three places it refers to an argument, and it should not be changed. Here are the three places where "invalid stream position" should not be changed:

27.7.1.3 [[lib.stringbuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 14  
 27.8.1.4 [[lib.filebuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 14  
 D.7.1.3 [[depr.strstreambuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 17

### Proposed Resolution:

In 27.5.2.4.2 [[lib.streambuf.virt.buffer](#)], paragraph 4, change "Returns an object of class `pos_type` that stores an invalid stream position (`_lib.iostreams.definitions_`)" to "Returns `pos_type(off_type(-1))`".

In 27.5.2.4.2 [[lib.streambuf.virt.buffer](#)], paragraph 6, change "Returns an object of class `pos_type` that stores an invalid stream position" to "Returns `pos_type(off_type(-1))`".

In 27.7.1.3 [[lib.stringbuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 13, change "the object stores an invalid stream position" to "the return value is `pos_type(off_type(-1))`".

In 27.8.1.4 [[lib.filebuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 13, change "returns an invalid stream position (27.4.3)" to "returns `pos_type(off_type(-1))`"

In 27.8.1.4 [[lib.filebuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 15, change "Otherwise returns an invalid stream position (`_lib.iostreams.definitions_`)" to "Otherwise returns `pos_type(off_type(-1))`"

In D.7.1.3 [[depr.strstreambuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 15, change "the object stores an invalid stream position" to "the return value is `pos_type(off_type(-1))`"

In D.7.1.3 [[depr.strstreambuf.virtuals](#)], paragraph 18, change "the object stores an invalid stream position" to "the return value is `pos_type(off_type(-1))`"

## 56. Showmanyc's return type

**Section:** 27.5.2 [lib.streambuf](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 29 Jun 98

The class summary for `basic_streambuf<>`, in 27.5.2, says that `showmanyc` has return type `int`. However, 27.5.2.4.3 says that its return type is `streamsize`.

### Proposed Resolution:

Change `showmanyc`'s return type in the 27.5.2 [lib.streambuf](#) class summary to `streamsize`.

## 57. Mistake in `char_traits`

**Section:** 21.1.3.2 [lib.char.traits.specializations.wchar.t](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 1 Jul 98

21.1.3.2, paragraph 3, says "The types `streampos` and `wstreampos` may be different if the implementation supports no shift encoding in narrow-oriented iostreams but supports one or more shift encodings in wide-oriented streams".

That's wrong: the two are the same type. The `<iosfwd>` summary in 27.2 says that `streampos` and `wstreampos` are, respectively, synonyms for `fpos<char_traits<char>::state_type>` and `fpos<char_traits<wchar_t>::state_type>`, and, flipping back to clause 21, we see in 21.1.3.1 and 21.1.3.2 that `char_traits<char>::state_type` and `char_traits<wchar_t>::state_type` must both be `mbstate_t`.

### Proposed Resolution:

Remove the sentence in 21.1.3.2 [lib.char.traits.specializations.wchar.t](#) paragraph 3 which begins "The types `streampos` and `wstreampos` may be different..." .

## 59. Ambiguity in specification of `gbump`

**Section:** 27.5.2.3.1 [lib.streambuf.get.area](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 28 Jul 98

27.5.2.3.1 says that `basic_streambuf::gbump()` "Advances the next pointer for the input sequence by `n`."

The straightforward interpretation is that it is just `gptr() += n`. An alternative interpretation, though, is that it behaves as if it calls `sbumpc` `n` times. (The issue, of course, is whether it might ever call `underflow`.) There is a similar ambiguity in the case of `pbump`.

*Jerry reports that the AT&T implementation used the former interpretation.*



**Proposed Resolution:**

Change 27.5.2.3.1 [lib.streambuf.get.area](#) paragraph 4 gbump effects from:

Effects: Advances the next pointer for the input sequence by n.

to:

Effects: Adds n to the next pointer for the input sequence.

Make the same change to 27.5.2.3.2 [lib.streambuf.put.area](#) paragraph 4 pbump effects.

---

**62. sync's return value**

**Section:** 27.6.1.3 [lib.istream.unformatted](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 6 Aug 98

The Effects clause for sync() (27.6.1.3, paragraph 36) says that it "calls rdbuf()->pubsync() and, if that function returns -1 ... returns traits::eof()."

That looks suspicious, because traits::eof() is of type traits::int\_type while the return type of sync() is int.

**Proposed Resolution:**

In 27.6.1.3 [lib.istream.unformatted](#), paragraph 36, change "returns traits::eof()" to "returns -1".

---

**64. Exception handling in basic\_istream::operator>>(basic\_streambuf\*)**

**Section:** 27.6.1.2.3 [lib.istream::extractors](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 11 Aug 98

27.6.1.2.3, paragraph 13, is ambiguous. It can be interpreted two different ways, depending on whether the second sentence is read as an elaboration of the first.

**Proposed Resolution:**

Replace 27.6.1.2.3 [lib.istream::extractors](#), paragraph 13, which begins "If the function inserts no characters ..." with:

If the function inserts no characters, it calls `setstate(failbit)`, which may throw `ios_base::failure` (27.4.4.3). If it inserted no characters because it caught an exception thrown while extracting characters from `sb` and `failbit` is on in `exceptions()` (27.4.4.3), then the caught exception is rethrown.

---

**66. Strstreambuf::setbuf**

**Section:** D.7.1.3 [depr.strstreambuf.virtuals](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 18 Aug 98

D.7.1.3, paragraph 19, says that `strstreambuf::setbuf` "Performs an operation that is defined separately for each class derived from `strstreambuf`". This is obviously an incorrect cut-and-paste from `basic_streambuf`. There are no classes

derived from `strstreambuf`.

#### Proposed Resolution:

D.7.1.3 [depr.strstreambuf.virtuals](#), paragraph 19, replace the `setbuf` effects clause which currently says "Performs an operation that is defined separately for each class derived from `strstreambuf`" with:

**Effects:** implementation defined, except that `setbuf(0,0)` has no effect.

---

## 68. Extractors for `char*` should store null at end

**Section:** 27.6.1.2.3 [lib.istream::extractors](#) **Status:** DR **Submitter:** Angelika Langer **Date:** 14 Jul 98

Extractors for `char*` (27.6.1.2.3) do not store a null character after the extracted character sequence whereas the unformatted functions like `get()` do. Why is this?

*Jerry Schwarz: There is apparently an editing glitch. You'll notice that the last item of the list of what stops extraction doesn't make any sense. It was supposed to be the line that said a null is stored.*

#### Proposed Resolution:

27.6.1.2.3 [lib.istream::extractors](#), paragraph 7, change the last list item from:

A null byte ( `charT()`) in the next position, which may be the first position if no characters were extracted.

to become a new paragraph which reads:

Operator `>>` then stores a null byte ( `charT()`) in the next position, which may be the first position if no characters were extracted.

---

## 69. Must elements of a vector be contiguous?

**Section:** 23.2.4 [lib.vector](#) **Status:** DR **Submitter:** Andrew Koenig **Date:** 29 Jul 1998

The issue is this:

Must the elements of a vector be in contiguous memory?

(Please note that this is entirely separate from the question of whether a vector iterator is required to be a pointer; the answer to that question is clearly "no," as it would rule out debugging implementations)

#### Proposed Resolution:

Add the following text to the end of 23.2.4 [[lib.vector](#)], paragraph 1.

The elements of a vector are stored contiguously, meaning that if `v` is a `vector<T, Allocator>` where `T` is some type other than `bool`, then it obeys the identity `&v[n] == &v[0] + n` for all `0 <= n < v.size()`.

#### Rationale:

The LWG feels that as a practical matter the answer is clearly "yes". There was considerable discussion as to the best way to express the concept of "contiguous", which is not directly defined in the standard. Discussion included:

- An operational definition similar to the above proposed resolution is already used for valarray ([26.3.2.3](#)).
  - There is no need to explicitly consider a user-defined operator& because elements must be copyconstructible ([23.1](#) para 3) and copyconstructible ([20.1.3](#)) specifies requirements for operator&.
  - There is no issue of one-past-the-end because of language rules.
- 

## 70. `uncaught_exception()` missing `throw()` specification

**Section:** 18.6 [lib.support.exception](#), 18.6.4 [lib.uncaught](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Steve Clamage **Date:**

In article 3E04@pratique.fr, *Valentin Bonnard* writes:

`uncaught_exception()` doesn't have a `throw` specification.

It is intentionnal ? Does it means that one should be prepared to handle exceptions thrown from `uncaught_exception()` ?

`uncaught_exception()` is called in exception handling contexts where exception safety is very important. >

### Proposed Resolution:

In 18.6 [lib.support.exception](#) and 18.6.4 [lib.uncaught](#) add "`throw()`" to `uncaught_exception()`.

---

## 71. `Do_get_monthname` synopsis missing argument

**Section:** 22.2.5.1 [[lib.locale.time.get](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers **Date:** 13 Aug 98

The locale facet member `time_get<>::do_get_monthname` is described in 22.2.5.1.2 [[lib.locale.time.get.virtuals](#)] with five arguments, consistent with `do_get_weekday` and with its specified use by member `get_monthname`. However, in the synopsis, it is specified instead with four arguments. The missing argument is the "end" iterator value.

### Proposed Resolution:

In 22.2.5.1 [[lib.locale.time.get](#)], add an "end" argument to the declaration of member `do_monthname` as follows:

```
virtual iter_type do_get_monthname(iter_type s, iter_type end, ios_base&,
                                   ios_base::iostate& err, tm* t) const;
```

---

## 74. Garbled text for `codecvt::do_max_length`

**Section:** 22.2.1.5.2 [lib.locale.codecvt.virtuals](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 18 Sep 98

The text of `codecvt::do_max_length`'s "Returns" clause (22.2.1.5.2, paragraph 11) is garbled. It has unbalanced parentheses and a spurious `n`.

### Proposed Resolution:

Replace 22.2.1.5.2 [lib.locale.codecvt.virtuals](#) paragraph 11 with the following:

Returns: The maximum value that `do_length(state, from, from_end, 1)` can return for any valid range `[from, from_end)` and `stateT` value `state`. The specialization `codecvt<char, char, mbstate_t>::do_max_length()` returns 1.

---

## 75. Contradiction in `codecvt::length`'s argument types

**Section:** 22.2.1.5 [lib.locale.codecvt](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Matt Austern **Date:** 18 Sep 98

The class synopses for classes `codecvt<>` (22.2.1.5) and `codecvt_byname<>` (22.2.1.6) say that the first parameter of the member functions `length` and `do_length` is of type `const stateT&`. The member function descriptions, however (22.2.1.5.1, paragraph 6; 22.2.1.5.2, paragraph 9) say that the type is `stateT&`. Either the synopsis or the summary must be changed.

If (as I believe) the member function descriptions are correct, then we must also add text saying how `do_length` changes its `stateT` argument.

### Proposed Resolution:

In 22.2.1.5 [[lib.locale.codecvt](#)], and also in 22.2.1.6 [[lib.locale.codecvt\\_byname](#)], change the `stateT` argument type on both member `length()` and member `do_length()` from

```
const stateT&
```

to

```
stateT&
```

In 22.2.1.5.2 [[lib.locale.codecvt.virtuals](#)], add to the definition for member `do_length` a paragraph:

Effects: The effect on the `state` argument is ``as if'' it called `do_in(state, from, from_end, from, to, to+max, to)` for `to` pointing to a buffer of at least `max` elements.

---

## 78. Typo: `event_call_back`

**Section:** 27.4.2 [lib.ios.base](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nico Josuttis **Date:** 29 Sep 98

typo: `event_call_back` should be `event_callback`

### Proposed Resolution:

In the 27.4.2 [lib.ios.base](#) synopsis change "`event_call_back`" to "`event_callback`".

---

## 79. Inconsistent declaration of `polar()`

**Section:** 26.2.1 [lib.complex.synopsis](#), 26.2.7 [lib.complex.value.ops](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nico Josuttis **Date:** 29 Sep 98

In 26.2.1 [lib.complex.synopsis](#) polar is declared as follows:

```
template<class T> complex<T> polar(const T&, const T&);
```

In 26.2.7 [lib.complex.value.ops](#) it is declared as follows:

```
template<class T> complex<T> polar(const T& rho, const T& theta = 0);
```

Thus whether the second parameter is optional is not clear.

#### Proposed Resolution:

In 26.2.1 [lib.complex.synopsis](#) change:

```
template<class T> complex<T> polar(const T&, const T&);
```

to:

```
template<class T> complex<T> polar(const T& rho, const T& theta = 0);
```

---

## 80. Global Operators of complex declared twice

**Section:** 26.2.1 [lib.complex.synopsis](#), 26.2.2 [lib.complex](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nico Josuttis **Date:** 29 Sep 98

Both 26.2.1 and 26.2.2 contain declarations of global operators for class complex. This redundancy should be removed.

#### Proposed Resolution:

Reduce redundancy according to the general style of the standard.

---

## 90. Incorrect description of operator >> for strings

**Section:** 21.3.7.9 [lib.string.io](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nico Josuttis **Date:** 29 Sep 98

The effect of operator >> for strings contains the following item:

```
isspace(c, getloc()) is true for the next available input character c.
```

Here `getloc()` has to be replaced by `is.getloc()`.

#### Proposed resolution:

In 21.3.7.9 [lib.string.io](#) paragraph 1 Effects clause replace:

```
isspace(c, getloc()) is true for the next available input character c.
```

with:

```
isspace(c, is.getloc()) is true for the next available input character c.
```

---

## 106. Numeric library private members are implementation defined

**Section:** 26.3.5 [lib.template.slice.array](#), etc. **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** AFNOR **Date:** 7 Oct 98

This is the only place in the whole standard where the implementation has to document something private.

### Proposed Resolution:

Remove the comment which says "// remainder implementation defined" from:

- 26.3.5 [lib.template.slice.array](#)
  - 26.3.7 [lib.template.gslice.array](#)
  - 26.3.8 [lib.template.mask.array](#)
  - 26.3.9 [lib.template.indirect.array](#)
- 

## 110. istreambuf\_iterator::equal not const

**Section:** 24.5.3 [[lib.istreambuf.iterator](#)], 24.5.3.5 [[lib.istreambuf.iterator::equal](#)] **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Nathan Myers  
**Date:** 15 Oct 98

Member `istreambuf_iterator<>::equal` is not declared "const", yet 24.5.3.6 [[lib.istreambuf.iterator::op==](#)] says that `operator==`, which is const, calls it. This is contradictory.

### Proposed Resolution:

In 24.5.3 [[lib.istreambuf.iterator](#)] and also in 24.5.3.5 [[lib.istreambuf.iterator::equal](#)], replace:

```
bool equal(istreambuf_iterator& b);
```

with:

```
bool equal(const istreambuf_iterator& b) const;
```

---

## 124. ctype\_byname<charT>::do\_scan\_is & do\_scan\_not return type should be const charT\*

**Section:** 22.2.1.2 [lib.locale.ctype.byname](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Judy Ward **Date:** 15 Dec 1998

In Section 22.2.1.2 [lib.locale.ctype.byname](#) `ctype_byname<charT>::do_scan_is()` and `do_scan_not()` are declared to return a `const char*` not a `const charT*`.

### Proposed Resolution:

Change Section 22.2.1.2 [lib.locale.ctype.byname](#) `do_scan_is()` and `do_scan_not()` to return a `const charT*`.

---

## 125. valarray<T>::operator!() return type is inconsistent

**Section:** 26.3.2 [lib.template.valarray](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Judy Ward **Date:** 15 Dec 1998

In Section 26.3.2 [lib.template.valarray](#) `valarray<T>::operator!()` is declared to return a `valarray<T>`, but in Section 26.3.2.5 [lib.valarray.unary](#) it is declared to return a `valarray<bool>`. The latter appears to be correct.

**Proposed Resolution:**

Change in Section 26.3.2 [lib.template.valarray](#) the declaration of `operator!()` so that the return type is `valarray<bool>`.

---

## 126. `typos` in Effects clause of `ctype::do_narrow()`

**Section:** 22.2.1.1.2 [lib.locale.ctype.virtuals](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Judy Ward **Date:** 15 Dec 1998

**Proposed Resolution:**

In Section 22.2.1.1.2 [lib.locale.ctype.virtuals](#) change:

```
do_widen(do_narrow(c),0) == c
```

to:

```
do_widen(do_narrow(c,0)) == c
```

and change:

```
(is(M,c) || !ctc.is(M, do_narrow(c),dfault) )
```

to:

```
(is(M,c) || !ctc.is(M, do_narrow(c,dfault))) )
```

---

## 132. `list::resize` description uses random access iterators

**Section:** 23.2.2.2 [lib.list.capacity](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Howard Hinnant **Date:** 6 Mar 99

The description reads:

-1- Effects:

```
if (sz > size())
    insert(end(), sz-size(), c);
else if (sz < size())
    erase(begin()+sz, end());
else
    ;                                // do nothing
```

Obviously `list::resize` should not be specified in terms of random access iterators.

**Proposed Resolution:**

Change 23.2.2.2 paragraph 1 to:

Effects:

```
if (sz > size())
    insert(end(), sz-size(), c);
else if (sz < size())
{
    iterator i = begin();
    advance(i, sz);
    erase(i, end());
}
```

*[Dublin: The LWG asked Howard to discuss exception safety offline with David Abrahams. They had a discussion and believe there is no issue of exception safety with the proposed resolution.]*

---

### 133. map missing get\_allocator()

**Section:** 23.3.1 [lib.map](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Howard Hinnant **Date:** 6 Mar 99

The title says it all.

#### Proposed Resolution:

Insert in 23.3.1 [[lib.map](#)], paragraph 2, after operator= in the map declaration:

```
allocator_type get_allocator() const;
```

---

### 139. Optional sequence operation table description unclear

**Section:** 23.1.1 [lib.sequence.reqmts](#) **Status:** [DR](#) **Submitter:** Andrew Koenig **Date:** 30 Mar 99

The sentence introducing the Optional sequence operation table (23.1.1 paragraph 12) has two problems:

A. It says ``The operations in table 68 are provided only for the containers for which they take constant time."

That could be interpreted in two ways, one of them being ``Even though table 68 shows particular operations as being provided, implementations are free to omit them if they cannot implement them in constant time."

B. That paragraph says nothing about amortized constant time, and it should.

#### Proposed Resolution:

Replace the wording in 23.1.1 paragraph 12 which begins ``The operations in table 68 are provided only..." with:

Table 68 lists sequence operations that are provided for some types of sequential containers but not others. An implementation shall provide these operations for all container types shown in the ``container" column, and shall implement them so as to take amortized constant time.

---

----- End of document -----



