## Constexpr in **std**::pointer\_traits

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| LWG                       |
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#### 1 Revision history

- R0 Initial draft
- R1
  - Add wording in the specification of std::pointer\_traits, not only the synopsis.
  - Add caveat that user-provided specializations of std::pointer\_traits<T\*> now need to provide a constexpr pointer\_to method.

### 2 Abstract

As part of the constexpr reflection effort, and in particular making std::vector constexpr, we need to make std::pointer\_traits constexpr (it is used in the implementation).

### **3** Difficulties

The standard currently defines a base template std::pointer\_traits and a specialization of it for raw pointers (std::pointer\_traits<T\*>). Marking the base template as constexpr would imply that all specializations of it need to be marked constexpr too, since specializations of templates in namespace std for user-defined types need to retain the same interface as the base template. Indeed, per [namespace.std] 15.5.4.2.1/2 in [N4762]:

Unless explicitly prohibited, a program may add a template specialization for any standard library class template to namespace **std** provided that (a) the added declaration depends on at least one program-defined type and (b) the specialization meets the standard library requirements for the original template.

However, forcing all specializations of std::pointer\_traits to be marked constexpr will preclude useful fancy pointer implementations from using it, such as offset\_ptr. offset\_ptr is a pointer represented as an offset from this, which is used in memory mapped files and similar contexts.

The problem with offset\_ptr is that it uses a reinterpret\_cast internally, which isn't allowed in constant expressions (and the barrier to allowing that is very high).

So marking the base template constexpr is not an option without changing [namespace.std]. The only other option is to mark the specialization of std::pointer\_traits for raw pointers (std::pointer\_traits<T\*>) as constexpr, which does not seem to violate [namespace.std] because it is not a user-provided specialization.

Also note that in practice, we don't expect (and have no use for) std::vector being constexprfriendly for allocators other than the default allocator, which means that we don't really care about making more than std::pointer\_traits<T\*> constexpr. This is the direction this paper takes.

However, it does mean that user-provided specializations of std::pointer\_traits<T\*>, where T is a user-defined type, need to abide by the added constexpr requirement.

#### 4 Proposed wording

This wording is based on the working draft [N4762]. Change in [pointer.traits] 19.10.3/1:

```
namespace std {
  template<class Ptr> struct pointer_traits {
   using pointer
                        = Ptr;
   using element_type = see below;
   using difference_type = see below;
   template<class U> using rebind = see below;
   static pointer pointer_to(see below r);
 };
  template<class T> struct pointer_traits<T*> {
   using pointer = T*;
   using element_type
                         = T;
   using difference_type = ptrdiff_t;
   template<class U> using rebind = U*;
   static constexpr pointer pointer_to(see below r) noexcept;
 };
}
```

Change in [pointer.traits.functions] 19.10.3.2:

19.10.3.2 Pointer traits member functions [pointer.traits.functions]

```
static pointer pointer_traits::pointer_to(see below r);
static constexpr pointer pointer_traits<T*>::pointer_to(see below r) noexcept;
```

*Remarks:* If element\_type is *cv* void, the type of **r** is unspecified; otherwise, it is element\_type&.

*Returns:* The first member function returns a pointer to **r** obtained by calling Ptr::pointer\_to(**r**) through which indirection is valid; an instantiation of this function is ill-formed if Ptr does not have a matching pointer\_to static member function. The second member function returns addressof(**r**).

# 5 Acknowledgements

Thanks to Ion Gaztañaga for discussing the troubles of offset\_ptr and constexpr with me.

## 6 References

[N4762] Richard Smith, Working Draft, Standard for Programming Language C++ http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2018/n4762.pdf