

MODULE 32 --THE STL-- ITERATOR PART II

My Training Period: hours

Note: Compiled using VC++7.0/.Net, win32 empty console mode application. This is a continuation from the previous Module. **g++** compilation examples given at the end of this Module.

Abilities

- Able to understand and use iterator template classes.
- Able to understand and use iterator adapters.
- Able to understand and use stream iterator.

1.1 Continuation from the previous Module

`insert_iterator::operator++`

- Increments the `insert_iterator` to the next location into which a value may be stored.

```
insert_iterator& operator++();  
insert_iterator& operator++(int);
```

Parameters

- An `insert_iterator` addressing the next location into which a value may be stored.
- Both pre-incrementation and post-incrementation operators return the same result.

```
//insert_iterator, operator++  
//the increment...  
#include <iterator>  
#include <vector>  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main()  
{  
    int i;  
    vector<int> vec;  
    for(i = 10; i<=15; ++i)  
        vec.push_back(i);  
  
    vector <int>::iterator veciter;  
    cout<<"The vector vec data: ";  
    //iterate all the elements and print...  
    for(veciter = vec.begin(); veciter != vec.end(); veciter++)  
        cout<<*veciter<<" ";  
    cout<<endl;  
  
    cout<<"\nOperation: j(vec, vec.begin()) then *j = 17 and j++...\n";  
    insert_iterator<vector<int> > j(vec, vec.begin());  
    *j = 17;  
    j++;  
    *j = 9;  
  
    cout<<"After the insertions, the vector vec data:\n";  
    for(veciter = vec.begin(); veciter != vec.end(); veciter++)  
        cout<<*veciter<<" ";  
    cout<<endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output:

```

e:\projectvc\secure\secure\Debug\secure.exe
The vector vec data: 10 11 12 13 14 15
Operation: j(vec, vec.begin()) then *j = 17 and j++...
After the insertions, the vector vec data:
17 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Press any key to continue

```

`insert_iterator::operator=`

- Assignment operator used to implement the output iterator expression such as `*i = x`.

```
insert_iterator& operator=(typename Container::const_reference _Val);
```

Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>_Val</code> | The value to be assigned to the element. |

Table 32.1

- The return value is a reference to the element inserted into the container.
- The member function evaluates `Iter = container.insert(Iter, _Val)`, then returns `*this`.

```

//insert_iterator, operator=
//the assignment
#include <iterator>
#include <list>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int i;
    list<int>::iterator lstiter;

    list<int> lst;
    for(i = 10; i<=15; ++i)
        lst.push_back(i);

    cout<<"The list lst data: ";
    for(lstiter = lst.begin(); lstiter != lst.end(); lstiter++)
        cout<<*lstiter<<" ";
    cout<<endl;

    insert_iterator< list < int > > Iter(lst, lst.begin());
    *Iter = 12;
    *Iter = 7;
    *Iter = 33;
    *Iter = 24;

    cout<<"\nOperation: Iter(lst, lst.begin()) then *Iter = 12...\n";
    cout<<"After the insertions, the list lst data:\n";
    for(lstiter = lst.begin(); lstiter != lst.end(); lstiter++)
        cout<<*lstiter<<" ";
    cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

e:\projectvc\secure\secure\Debug\secure.exe
The list lst data: 10 11 12 13 14 15
Operation: Iter(lst, lst.begin()) then *Iter = 12...
After the insertions, the list lst data:
12 7 33 24 10 11 12 13 14 15
Press any key to continue

```

istream_iterator Template Class

- Describes an input iterator object. It extracts objects of class `Type` from an input stream, which it accesses through an object it stores, of type pointer to `basic_istream<CharType, Traits>`.

```
template <
    class Type
    class CharType = char
    class Traits = char_traits<CharType>
    class Distance= ptrdiff_t
>
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Type | The type of object to be extracted from the input stream. |
| CharType | The type that represents the character type for the <code>istream_iterator</code> . This argument is optional and the default value is <code>char</code> . |
| Traits | The type that represents the character type for the <code>istream_iterator</code> . This argument is optional and the default value is <code>char_traits<CharType></code> . |
| Distance | A signed integral type that represents the difference type for the <code>istream_iterator</code> . This argument is optional and the default value is <code>ptrdiff_t</code> . |

Table 32.2

- After constructing or incrementing an object of class `istream_iterator` with a non null stored pointer, the object attempts to extract and store an object of type `Type` from the associated input stream.
- If the extraction fails, the object effectively replaces the stored pointer with a null pointer, thus making an end-of-sequence indicator.

istream_iterator Template Class Members

Typedefs

| Typedef | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>char_type</code> | A type that provides for the character type of the <code>istream_iterator</code> . |
| <code>istream_type</code> | A type that provides for the stream type of the <code>istream_iterator</code> . |
| <code>traits_type</code> | A type that provides for the character traits type of the <code>istream_iterator</code> . |

Table 32.3

istream_iterator::char_type

- A type that provides for the character type of the `istream_iterator`.

```
typedef CharType char_type;
```

- The type is a synonym for the template parameter `CharType`.

istream_iterator::traits_type

- A type that provides for the character traits type of the `istream_iterator`.

```
typedef Traits traits_type;
```

- The type is a synonym for the template parameter `Traits`.

```

//istream_iterator, char_type and
//traits_type
#include <iterator>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
typedef istream_iterator<int>::char_type chtype;
typedef istream_iterator<int>::traits_type tratype;

//Standard iterator interface for reading
//elements from the input stream...
cout<<"Enter integers separated by spaces & then\n"
<<" any character e.g.: '3 4 7 T': ";

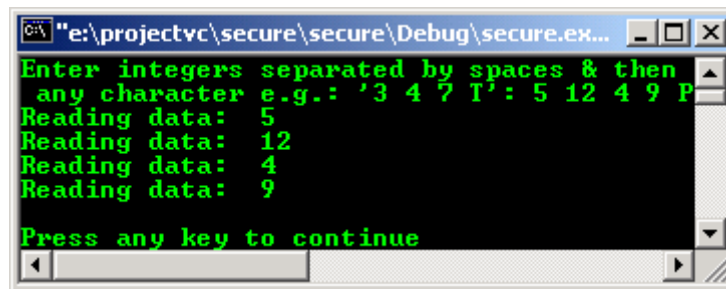
//istream_iterator for reading int stream
istream_iterator<int, chtype, tratype> intread(cin);

//End-of-stream iterator
istream_iterator<int, chtype, tratype> EOFintread;

while(intread != EOFintread)
{
cout<<"Reading data:  "<<*intread<<endl;
++intread;
}
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}

```

Output:



Member Functions

| Member function | Description |
|------------------|--|
| istream_iterator | Constructs either an end-of-stream iterator as the default istream_iterator or a istream_iterator initialized to the iterator's stream type from which it reads. |

Table 32.4

istream_iterator::istream_iterator

- Constructs either an end-of-stream iterator as the default istream_iterator or a istream_iterator initialized to the iterator's stream type from which it reads.

```

istream_iterator();
istream_iterator(istream_type& _Istr);

```

Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| _Istr | The input stream to be read use to initialize the istream_iterator. |

Table 32.5

- The First constructor initializes the input stream pointer with a null pointer and creates an end-of-stream iterator.

- The second constructor initializes the input stream pointer with `&_Istr`, then attempts to extract and store an object of type `Type`.
- The end-of-stream iterator can be used to test whether an `istream_iterator` has reached the end of a stream.

```
//istream_iterator, istream_iterator
#include <iterator>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

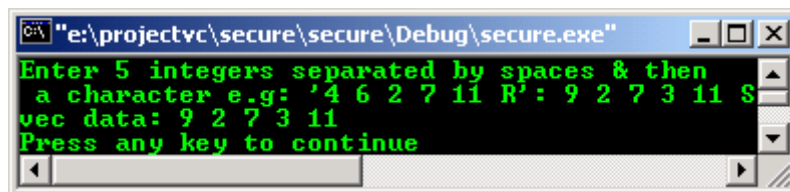
int main()
{
//Used in conjunction with copy algorithm
//to put elements into a vector read from cin
vector<int> vec(5);
vector<int>::iterator Iter;

cout<<"Enter 5 integers separated by spaces & then\n"
<<" a character e.g: '4 6 2 7 11 R': ";
istream_iterator<int> intvecread(cin);

//Default constructor will test equal to end of stream
//for delimiting source range of vector
copy(intvecread, istream_iterator<int>(), vec.begin());
cin.clear();

cout<<"vec data: ";
for(Iter = vec.begin(); Iter != vec.end(); Iter++)
cout<<*Iter<<" ";
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

Output:



Operators

| Operator | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>operator*</code> | The dereferencing operator returns the stored object of type <code>Type</code> addressed by the <code>istream_iterator</code> . |
| <code>operator-></code> | Returns the value of a member, if any. |
| <code>operator++</code> | Either extracts an incremented object from the input stream or copies the object before incrementing it and returns the copy. |

Table 32.6

`istreambuf_iterator` Template Class

- The template class `istreambuf_iterator` describes an input iterator object that extracts character elements from an input stream buffer, which it accesses through an object it stores, of type pointer to `basic_streambuf<CharType, Traits>`.

```
template <
class CharType
class Traits = char_traits<CharType>
>
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>CharType</code> | The type that represents the character type for the |

| | |
|--------|--|
| | istreambuf_iterator. |
| Traits | The type that represents the character type for the istreambuf_iterator. This argument is optional and the default value is char_traits<CharType>. |

Table 32.7

- The ostreambuf_iterator class must satisfy the requirements for an input iterator.
- After constructing or incrementing an object of class istreambuf_iterator with a non-null stored pointer, the object effectively attempts to extract and store an object of type CharType from the associated input stream.
- The extraction may be delayed, however, until the object is actually dereferenced or copied. If the extraction fails, the object effectively replaces the stored pointer with a null pointer, thus making an end-of-sequence indicator.

istreambuf_iterator Template Class Members

Typedefs

| Typedef | Description |
|----------------|---|
| char_type | A type that provides for the character type of the ostreambuf_iterator. |
| int_type | A type that provides an integer type for an istreambuf_iterator. |
| istream_type | A type that provides for the stream type of the istream_iterator. |
| streambuf_type | A type that provides for the stream type of the istreambuf_iterator. |
| traits_type | A type that provides for the character traits type of the istream_iterator. |

Table 32.8

istreambuf_iterator::char_type

- A type that provides for the character type of the ostreambuf_iterator.

```
typedef CharType char_type;
```

- The type is a synonym for the template parameter CharType.

```
//istreambuf_iterator, char_type
#include <iterator>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

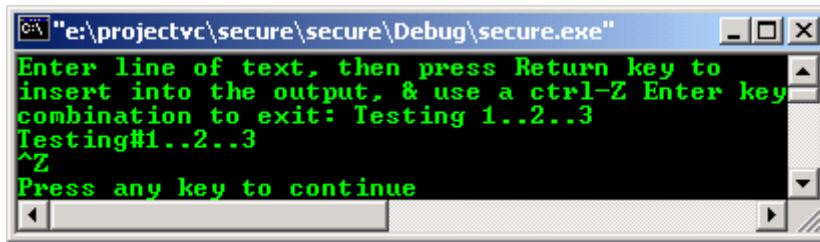
int main()
{
    typedef istreambuf_iterator<char>::char_type chatype;
    typedef istreambuf_iterator<char>::traits_type tratype;

    cout<<"Enter line of text, then press Return key to \n"
    <<"insert into the output, & use a ctrl-Z Enter key\n"
    <<"combination to exit: ";

    //istreambuf_iterator for input stream
    istreambuf_iterator< chatype, tratype> charInBuf(cin);
    ostreambuf_iterator<char> charOut(cout);

    //Used in conjunction with replace_copy algorithm
    //to insert into output stream and replaces spaces
    //with hash sign
    replace_copy(charInBuf, istreambuf_iterator<char>(), charOut, ' ', '#');
    return 0;
}
```

Output:



`istreambuf_iterator::int_type`

- A type that provides an integer type for an `istreambuf_iterator`.

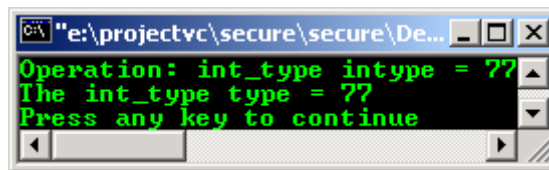
```
typedef typename Traits::int_type int_type;
```

- The type is a synonym for `Traits::int_type`.

```
//istreambuf_iterator, int_type
#include <iterator>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout<<"Operation: int_type intype = 77\n";
    istreambuf_iterator<char>::int_type intype = 77;
    cout<<"The int_type type = "<<intype<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output:



`istream_iterator::traits_type`

- A type that provides for the character traits type of the `istream_iterator`.

```
typedef Traits traits_type;
```

- The type is a synonym for the template parameter `Traits`.

Member Functions

| Member function | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>equal()</code> | Tests for equality between two input stream buffer iterators. |
| <code>istreambuf_iterator</code> | Constructs an <code>istreambuf_iterator</code> that is initialized to read characters from the input stream. |

Table 32.9

`istreambuf_iterator::equal`

- Tests for equivalence between two input stream buffer iterators.

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

Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| <code>_Right</code> | The iterator for which to check for equality. |

Table 32.10

- The return value is **true** if both `istreambuf_iterator` are end-of-stream iterators or if neither is an end-of-stream iterator; otherwise **false**.
- A range is defined by the `istreambuf_iterator` to the current position and the end-of-stream iterator, but since all non-end-of stream iterators are equivalent under the `equal()` member function, it is not possible to define any sub-ranges using `istreambuf_iterator`.
- The `==` and `!=` operators have the same semantics.

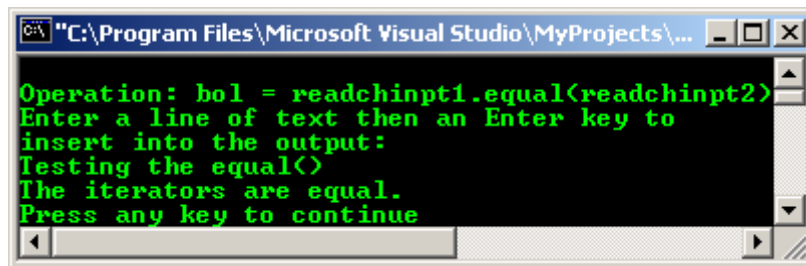
```
//istreambuf_iterator, equal
#include <iterator>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout<<"\nOperation: bol = readchinct1.equal(readchinct2)\n";
    cout<<"Enter a line of text then an Enter key to\n"
    <<"insert into the output:\n";

    istreambuf_iterator<char> readchinct1(cin);
    istreambuf_iterator<char> readchinct2(cin);

    bool bol = readchinct1.equal(readchinct2);
    if(bol)
        cout<<"The iterators are equal."<<endl;
    else
        cout<<"The iterators are not equal."<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output:



istreambuf_iterator::istreambuf_iterator

- Constructs an `istreambuf_iterator` that is initialized to read characters from the input stream.

```
istreambuf_iterator
(
    streambuf_type* _Strbuf = 0
) throw();
istreambuf_iterator
(
    istream_type& _Istr
) throw();
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>_Strbuf</code> | The input stream buffer to which the <code>istreambuf_iterator</code> is being attached. |
| <code>_Istr</code> | The input stream to which the <code>istreambuf_iterator</code> is being attached. |

Table 32.11

- The first constructor initializes the input stream-buffer pointer with `_Strbuf`.
- The second constructor initializes the input stream-buffer pointer with `_Istr.rdbuf`, and then eventually attempts to extract and store an object of type `CharType`.


```

//istreambuf_iterator, istreambuf_iterator
#include <iterator>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    istreambuf_iterator<char>::istream_type &istrm = cin;
    istreambuf_iterator<char>::streambuf_type *strmbf = cin.rdbuf();

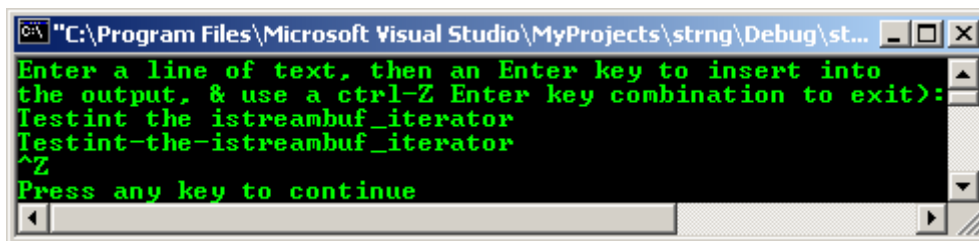
    cout<<"Enter a line of text, then an Enter key to insert into\n"
    <<"the output, (& use a ctrl-Z Enter key combination to exit):\n";

    istreambuf_iterator<char> charReadIn(cin);
    ostreambuf_iterator<char> charOut(cout);

    //Used in conjunction with replace_copy algorithm
    //to insert into output stream and replace spaces
    //with hyphen-separators
    replace_copy(charReadIn, istreambuf_iterator<char>(), charOut, ' ', '-');
    return 0;
}

```

Output:



Operators

| Operator | Description |
|------------|---|
| operator* | The dereferencing operator returns the next character in the stream. |
| operator++ | Either returns the next character from the input stream or copies the object before incrementing it and returns the copy. |
| operator-> | Returns the value of a member, if any. |

Table 32.12

istreambuf_iterator::operator++

- Either returns the next character from the input stream or copies the object before incrementing it and returns the copy.

```

istreambuf_iterator& operator++();
istreambuf_iterator operator++(int);

```

- The return value is an `istreambuf_iterator` or a reference to an `istreambuf_iterator`.
- The first operator eventually attempts to extract and store an object of type `CharType` from the associated input stream.
- The second operator makes a copy of the object, increments the object, and then returns the copy.

```

//istreambuf_iterator, operator++
#include <iterator>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout<<"Type a line of text & enter to output it, with stream\n"
    <<"buffer iterators, repeat as many times as desired,\n"
    <<"then keystroke ctrl-Z Enter to exit program: \n";

    istreambuf_iterator<char> inpos(cin);
}

```

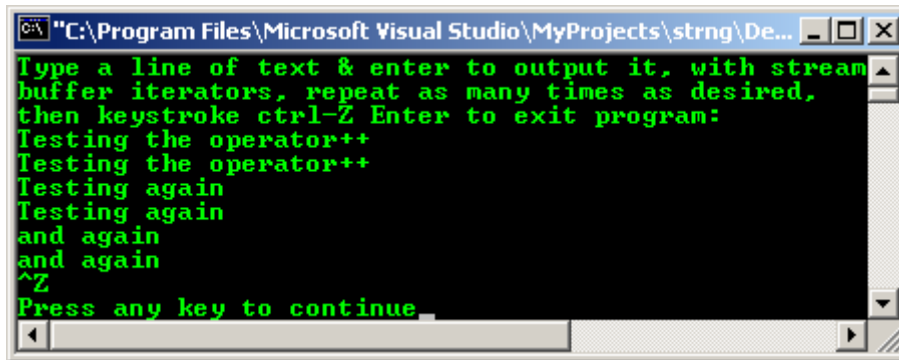
```

istreambuf_iterator<char> endpos;
ostreambuf_iterator<char> outpos(cout);

while(inpos != endpos)
{
*outpos = *inpos;
//Increment istreambuf_iterator
++inpos;
++outpos;
}
return 0;
}

```

Output:



ostream_iterator Template Class

- The template class `ostream_iterator` describes an output iterator object that writes successive elements onto the output stream with the extraction operator `>>`.

```

template <
class Type
class CharType = char
class Traits = char_traits<CharType>
>

```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|---|
| Type | The type of object to be inserted into the output stream. |
| CharType | The type that represents the character type for the <code>ostream_iterator</code> . This argument is optional and the default value is <code>char</code> . |
| Traits | The type that represents the character type for the <code>ostream_iterator</code> . This argument is optional and the default value is <code>char_traits<CharType></code> . |

Table 32.13

- The `ostream_iterator` class must satisfy the requirements for an output iterator.
- Algorithms can be written directly to output streams using an `ostream_iterator`.

ostream_iterator Template Class Members

Typedefs

| Typedef | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>char_type</code> | A type that provides for the character type of the <code>ostream_iterator</code> . |
| <code>ostream_type</code> | A type that provides for the stream type of the <code>ostream_iterator</code> . |
| <code>traits_type</code> | A type that provides for the character traits type of the <code>ostream_iterator</code> . |

Table 32.14

ostream_iterator::ostream_iterator

- Constructs an ostream_iterator that is initialized and delimited to write to the output stream.

```
ostream_iterator(ostream_type& _Ostr);  
ostream_iterator(ostream_type& _Ostr, const CharType* _Delimiter);
```

Parameters

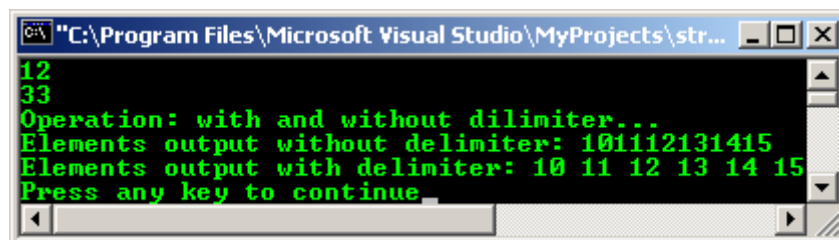
| Parameter | Description |
|------------|---|
| _Ostr | The output stream object used to initialize the output stream pointer. |
| _Delimiter | The output stream delimiter used to initialize the output stream pointer. |

Table 32.15

- The first constructor initializes the output stream pointer with &_Ostr. The delimiter string pointer designates an empty string.
- The second constructor initializes the output stream pointer with &_Ostr and the delimiter string pointer with _Delimiter.

```
//ostream_iterator, ostream_iterator  
#include <iterator>  
#include <vector>  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main()  
{  
    //ostream_iterator for stream cout  
    ostream_iterator<int> intOut(cout, "\n");  
    *intOut = 12;  
    intOut++;  
    *intOut = 33;  
    intOut++;  
  
    int i;  
    vector<int> vec;  
    for(i = 10; i<=15; ++i)  
        vec.push_back(i);  
  
    cout<<"Operation: with and without delimiter...\n";  
    //Write elements to standard output stream  
    cout<<"Elements output without delimiter: ";  
    copy(vec.begin(), vec.end(), ostream_iterator<int> (cout));  
    cout<<endl;  
  
    //Write elements with delimiter " " to output stream  
    cout<<"Elements output with delimiter: ";  
    copy(vec.begin(), vec.end(), ostream_iterator<int> (cout, " "));  
    cout<<endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output:



```
C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\MyProjects\str...  
12  
33  
Operation: with and without dilimiter...  
Elements output without delimiter: 101112131415  
Elements output with delimiter: 10 11 12 13 14 15  
Press any key to continue
```

Member Functions

| Member function | Description |
|------------------|---|
| ostream_iterator | Constructs an ostream_iterator that is initialized and delimited to write to the output stream. |

Table 32.16

Operators

| Operator | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>operator*</code> | Dereferencing operator used to implement the output iterator expression such as <code>*i = x</code> . |
| <code>operator++</code> | A nonfunctional increment operator that returns an <code>ostream_iterator</code> to the same object it addressed before the operation was called. |
| <code>operator=</code> | Assignment operator used to implement the output iterator expression such as <code>*i = x</code> for writing to an output stream. |

Table 32.17

`ostream_iterator::operator=`

- Assignment operator used to implement the `output_iterator` expression such as `*i = x` for writing to an output stream.

```
ostream_iterator<Type, CharType, Traits>& operator=(const Type& _Val);
```

Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>_Val</code> | The value of the object of type <code>Type</code> to be inserted into the output stream. |

Table 32.18

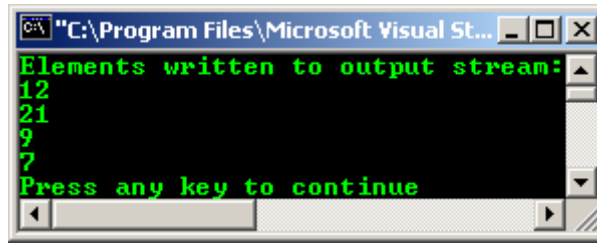
- The return value is the operator inserts `_Val` into the output stream associated with the object, and then returns a reference to the `ostream_iterator`.
- The requirements for an output iterator that the `ostream_iterator` must satisfy require only the expression such as `*j = t` be valid and says nothing about the operator or the `operator=` on their own.
- This member operator returns `*this`.

```
//ostream_iterator, operator=
#include <iterator>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
//ostream_iterator for stream cout
//with new line delimiter
ostream_iterator<int> intOut(cout, "\n");

//Standard iterator interface for writing
//elements to the output stream
cout<<"Elements written to output stream:\n";
*intOut = 12;
*intOut = 21;
//No effect on iterator position
intOut++;
*intOut = 9;
*intOut = 7;
return 0;
}
```

Output:



ostreambuf_iterator Template Class

- The template class `ostreambuf_iterator` describes an output iterator object that writes successive character elements onto the output stream with the extraction operator `>>`.
- The `ostreambuf_iterator`s differ from those of the `ostream_iterator` Class in having characters instead of a generic type at the type of object being inserted into the output stream.

```
template <
    class CharType = char
    class Traits = char_traits<CharType>
>
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| CharType | The type that represents the character type for the <code>ostreambuf_iterator</code> . This argument is optional and the default value is <code>char</code> . |
| Traits | The type that represents the character type for the <code>ostreambuf_iterator</code> . This argument is optional and the default value is <code>char_traits<CharType></code> . |

Table 32.19

- The `ostreambuf_iterator` class must satisfy the requirements for an output iterator. Algorithms can be written directly to output streams using an `ostreambuf_iterator`.
- The class provides a low-level stream iterator that allows access to the raw (unformatted) I/O stream in the form of characters and the ability to bypass the buffering and character translations associated with the high-level stream iterators.

ostreambuf_iterator Template Class Members

Typedefs

| Typedef | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>char_type</code> | A type that provides for the character type of the <code>ostreambuf_iterator</code> . |
| <code>ostream_type</code> | A type that provides for the stream type of the <code>ostream_iterator</code> . |
| <code>streambuf_type</code> | A type that provides for the stream type of the <code>ostreambuf_iterator</code> . |
| <code>traits_type</code> | A type that provides for the character traits type of the <code>ostream_iterator</code> . |

Table 32.20

ostreambuf_iterator::ostreambuf_iterator

- Constructs an `ostreambuf_iterator` that is initialized to write characters to the output stream.

```
ostreambuf_iterator(streambuf_type* _Strbuf) throw();
ostreambuf_iterator(ostream_type& _Ostr) throw();
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>_Strbuf</code> | The output <code>streambuf</code> object used to initialize the output stream-buffer pointer. |
| <code>_Ostr</code> | The output stream object used to initialize the output stream-buffer pointer. |

Table 32.21

- The first constructor initializes the output stream-buffer pointer with `_Strbuf`.
- The second constructor initializes the output stream-buffer pointer with `_Ostr.rdbuf`.
- The stored pointer must not be a null pointer.

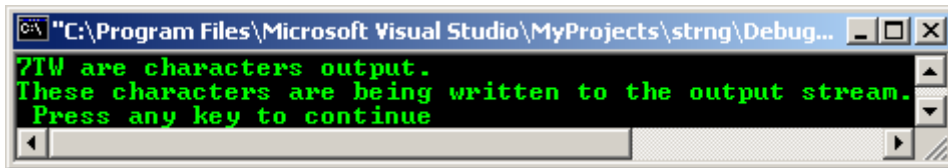
```
//ostreambuf_iterator, ostreambuf_iterator
#include <iterator>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // ostreambuf_iterator for stream cout
    ostreambuf_iterator<char> charOut(cout);

    *charOut = '7';
    charOut++;
    *charOut = 'T';
    charOut++;
    *charOut = 'W';
    cout<<" are characters output."<<endl;

    ostreambuf_iterator<char> strOut(cout);
    string str = "These characters are being written to the output stream.\n ";
    copy(str.begin(), str.end(), strOut);
    return 0;
}
```

Output:



Member Functions

| Member function | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <code>failed()</code> | Tests for failure of an insertion into the output stream buffer. |
| <code>ostreambuf_iterator</code> | Constructs an <code>ostreambuf_iterator</code> that is initialized to write characters to the output stream. |

Table 32.22

`ostreambuf_iterator::failed`

- Tests for failure of an insertion into the output stream buffer.

```
bool failed() const throw();
```

- The return value is **true** if no insertion into the output stream buffer has failed earlier; otherwise **false**.
- The member function returns **true** if, in any prior use of member `operator=`, the call to `subf_>sputc` returned `eof`.

```
//ostreambuf_iterator, failed()
#include <iterator>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
```

```

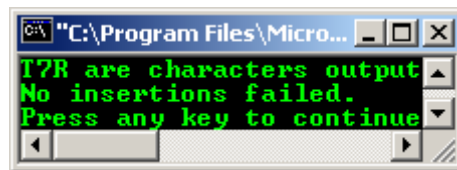
//ostreambuf_iterator for stream cout
ostreambuf_iterator<char> charOut(cout);

*charOut = 'T';
charOut ++;
*charOut = '7';
charOut ++;
*charOut = 'R';
cout<<" are characters output"<<endl;

bool bol = charOut.failed();
if(bol)
cout<<"At least one insertion failed."<<endl;
else
cout<<"No insertions failed."<<endl;
return 0;
}

```

Output :



Operators

| Operator | Description |
|------------|--|
| operator* | Dereferencing operator used to implement the output iterator expression such as <code>*i = x</code> . |
| operator++ | A nonfunctional increment operator that returns an <code>ostreambuf_iterator</code> to the same object it addressed before the operation was called. |
| operator= | The operator inserts a character into the associated stream buffer. |

Table 32.23

reverse_iterator Template Class

- The template class is an iterator adaptor that describes a reverse iterator object that behaves like a random-access or bidirectional iterator, only in reverse. It enables the backward traversal of a range.

```
template<class Iterator>
```

Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-----------|--|
| Iterator | The type that represents the iterator to be adapted to operate in reverse. |

Table 32.24

- Existing STL containers also define `reverse_iterator` and `const_reverse_iterator` types and have member functions `rbegin()` and `rend()` that return reverse iterators.
- These iterators have overwritten semantics. The `reverse_iterator` adaptor supplements this functionality as offers insert semantics and can also be used with streams.
- The `reverse_iterator`s that require a bidirectional iterator must not call any of the member functions `operator+=`, `operator+`, `operator-=`, `operator-`, or `operator[]`, which may only be used with random-access iterators.
- If the range of an iterator is `[_First, _Last)`, where the square bracket on the left indicates the inclusion on `_First` and the parenthesis on the right indicates the inclusion of elements up to `_Left` but excluding `_Left` itself.
- The same elements are included in the reversed sequence `[rev - _First, rev - _Left)` so that if `_Left` is the one-past-the-end element in a sequence, then the first element `rev - _First` in the reversed sequence points to `*(_Left - 1)`. The identity which relates all reverse iterators to their underlying iterators is:

```
&*(reverse_iterator (i)) == &(i - 1)
```

- In practice, this means that in the reversed sequence the `reverse_iterator` will refer to the element one position beyond (to the right of) the element that the iterator had referred to in the original sequence.
- So if an iterator addressed the element valued 6 in the sequence (2, 4, 6, 8), then the `reverse_iterator` will address the element valued 4 in the reversed sequence (8, 6, 4, 2).

reverse_iterator Template Class Members

Typedefs

| Typedef | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>difference_type</code> | A type that provides the difference between two <code>reverse_iterator</code> s referring to elements within the same container. |
| <code>iterator_type</code> | A type that provides the underlying iterator for a <code>reverse_iterator</code> . |
| <code>pointer</code> | A type that provides a pointer to an element addressed by a <code>reverse_iterator</code> . |
| <code>reference</code> | A type that provides a reference to an element addressed by a <code>reverse_iterator</code> . |

Table 32.25

reverse_iterator::operator[]

- Returns a reference to an element offset from the element addressed by a `reverse_iterator` by a specified number of positions.

```
reference operator[](difference_type _Off) const;
```

Parameter

| Parameter | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| <code>_Off</code> | The offset from the <code>reverse_iterator</code> address. |

Table 32.26

- The return value is the reference to the element offset.
- The operator returns `*(*this + _Off)`.

```
//reverse_iterator, operator[]
#include <iterator>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int i;

    vector<int> vec;
    for(i = 10; i<=17; ++i)
        vec.push_back(i);

    cout<<"Normal...\n";
    vector<int>::iterator vIter;
    cout<<"The vector vec data: ";
    for(vIter = vec.begin(); vIter != vec.end(); vIter++)
        cout<<*vIter<<" ";
    cout<<endl;

    cout<<"\nReverse...\n";
    vector<int>::reverse_iterator rvIter;
    cout<<"The vector vec reversed data: ";
    for(rvIter = vec.rbegin(); rvIter != vec.rend(); rvIter++)
        cout<<*rvIter<<" ";
    cout<<endl;

    cout<<"\nFinding data, 15...\n";
```



```

cout<<"Operation: pos = find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), 15)\n";
vector<int>::iterator pos;
pos = find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), 15);

cout<<"The iterator pos points to: "<<*pos<<endl;
reverse_iterator<vector<int>::iterator> rpos(pos);

//Declare a difference type for a parameter
reverse_iterator<vector<int>::iterator>::difference_type diff = 3;

cout<<"\nOperation: rpos(pos)\n";
cout<<"The iterator rpos points to: "<<*rpos<<endl;

//Declare a reference return type & use operator[]
cout<<"\nOperation: refrpos = rpos[diff], where diff = 3\n";
reverse_iterator<vector<int>::iterator>::reference refrpos = rpos[diff];
cout<<"The iterator rpos now points to: "<<refrpos<<endl;
return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

Normal...
The vector vec data: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Reverse...
The vector vec reversed data: 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

Finding data, 15...
Operation: pos = find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), 15)
The iterator pos points to: 15

Operation: rpos(pos)
The iterator rpos points to: 14

Operation: refrpos = rpos[diff], where diff = 3
The iterator rpos now points to: 11
Press any key to continue

```

reverse_iterator::pointer

- A type that provides a pointer to an element addressed by a reverse_iterator.

```
typedef typename iterator_traits<Iterator>::pointer pointer;
```

- The type is a synonym for the iterator trait `typename iterator_traits<Random-access iterator>::pointer`.

```

//reverse_iterator, pointer
#include <iterator>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <utility>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{

typedef vector<pair<int, int> > pVector;
pVector vec;
vec.push_back(pVector::value_type(1, 2));
vec.push_back(pVector::value_type(3, 4));
vec.push_back(pVector::value_type(5, 6));

pVector::iterator pvIter;
cout<<"Operation: pvIter->first and pvIter->second\n";
cout<<"The vector vec of integer pairs is: \n";
for(pvIter = vec.begin(); pvIter != vec.end(); pvIter++)
cout<<pvIter->first<<" ", "<<pvIter->second<<endl;

pVector::reverse_iterator rpvIter;
cout<<"\nOperation: reverse rpvIter->first and rpvIter->second";

```

```

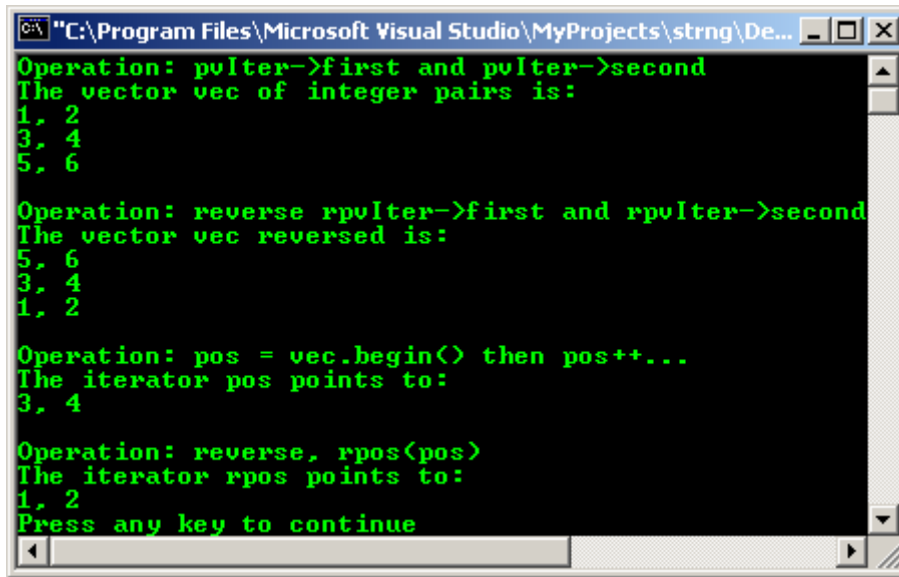
cout<<"\nThe vector vec reversed is: \n";
for(rpvIter = vec.rbegin(); rpvIter != vec.rend(); rpvIter++)
cout<<rpvIter->first<< " , " <<rpvIter->second<<endl;

cout<<"\nOperation: pos = vec.begin() then pos++..."
pVector::iterator pos = vec.begin();
pos++;
cout<<"\nThe iterator pos points to:\n"<<pos->first<< " , " <<pos->second<<endl;

cout<<"\nOperation: reverse, rpos(pos)";
pVector::reverse_iterator rpos(pos);
cout<<"\nThe iterator rpos points to:\n"<<rpos->first<< " , " <<rpos->second<<endl;
return 0;
}

```

Output:



Member Functions

| Member function | Description |
|------------------|--|
| base() | Recovers the underlying iterator from its reverse_iterator. |
| reverse_iterator | Constructs a default reverse_iterator or a reverse_iterator from an underlying iterator. |

Table 32.27

reverse_iterator::base

- Recovers the underlying iterator from its reverse_iterator.

```
RandomIterator base() const;
```

- The return value is the iterator underlying the reverse_iterator.
- The identity that relates all reverse iterators to their underlying iterators is:

```
&*(reverse_iterator(i)) == &(i - 1).
```

- In practice, this means that in the reversed sequence the reverse_iterator will refer to the element one position beyond (to the right of) the element that the iterator had referred to in the original sequence.
- So if an iterator addressed the element valued 6 in the sequence (2, 4, 6, 8), then the reverse_iterator will address the element valued 4 in the reversed sequence (8, 6, 4, 2).

```
//reverse_iterator, base()
#include <iterator>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
```

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int i;

    vector<int> vec;
    for(i = 10; i<=15; ++i)
        vec.push_back(i);

    vector<int>::iterator vIter;
    cout<<"The vector vec data: ";
    for(vIter = vec.begin(); vIter != vec.end(); vIter++)
        cout<<*vIter<<" ";
    cout<<endl;

    vector<int>::reverse_iterator rvIter;
    cout<<"The vector vec reversed data: ";
    for(rvIter = vec.rbegin(); rvIter != vec.rend(); rvIter++)
        cout<<*rvIter<<" ";
    cout<<endl;

    cout<<"\nFinding data...";
    cout<<"\nOperation: pos = find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), 13)\n";
    vector<int>::iterator pos, bpos;
    pos = find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), 13);
    cout<<"The iterator pos points to: "<<*pos<<endl;

    typedef reverse_iterator<vector<int>::iterator>::iterator_type it_vec_int_type;
    cout<<"\nFinding data, reverse...\n";
    cout<<"Operation: rpos(pos)\n";

    reverse_iterator<it_vec_int_type> rpos(pos);
    cout<<"The reverse_iterator rpos points to: "<<*rpos<<endl;
    bpos = rpos.base();
    cout<<"The iterator underlying rpos is bpos & it points to: "<<*bpos<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

e:\projectvc\secure\secure\Debug\secure.exe
The vector vec data: 10 11 12 13 14 15
The vector vec reversed data: 15 14 13 12 11 10

Finding data...
Operation: pos = find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), 13)
The iterator pos points to: 13

Finding data, reverse...
Operation: rpos(pos)
The reverse_iterator rpos points to: 12
The iterator underlying rpos is bpos & it points to: 13
Press any key to continue

```

Operators

| Operator | Description |
|-------------|--|
| operator* | Returns the element that a reverse_iterator addresses. |
| operator+ | Adds an offset to an iterator and returns the new reverse_iterator addressing the inserted element at the new offset position. |
| operator++ | Increments the reverse_iterator to the next element. |
| operator+= | Adds a specified offset from a reverse_iterator. |
| operator- | Subtracts an offset from a reverse_iterator and returns a reverse_iterator addressing the element at the offset position. |
| Operator-- | Decrements the reverse_iterator to the previous element. |
| operator-= | Subtracts a specified offset from a reverse_iterator. |
| operator-> | Returns a pointer to the element addressed by the reverse_iterator. |
| operator[] | Returns a reference to an element offset from the element addressed by a reverse_iterator by a specified number of positions. |

32.2 Iterator Adapters

- We can write classes that have the interface of iterators but do something completely different. The C++ standard library provides several predefined special iterators, iterator adapters. They extend the functionalities of the iterators.
- The three iterator adapters are:
 1. Insert iterators
 2. Stream iterators
 3. Reverse iterators

32.2.1 Insert Iterators

- Insert iterators, or inserters are used to let algorithms operate in the insert mode rather than in an overwrite mode.
- In particular, they solve the problem of algorithms that write to a destination that does not have enough storage; they let the destination grow accordingly.
- The following table lists the insert iterators and their functionality.

| Insert iterator | Operation |
|--|--|
| <code>back_inserter(container)</code> | Appends in the same order by using <code>push_back()</code> |
| <code>front_inserter(container)</code> | Inserts at the front in reverse order by using <code>push_front()</code> |
| <code>inserter(container, pos)</code> | Inserts at <code>pos</code> (in the same order) by using <code>insert()</code> |

32.29: Predefined insert iterators

```

//Inserter iterator
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <deque>
#include <list>
#include <set>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    list<int> lst;
    list <int>::iterator lstIter;
    //insert elements from 1 to 10 into the lst list
    for(int i=1; i<=10; ++i)
        lst.push_back(i);

    cout<<"Operation: lst.push_back(i)\n";
    cout<<"lst data: ";
    for(lstIter = lst.begin(); lstIter != lst.end(); lstIter++)
        cout<<*lstIter<<' ';
    cout<<endl;

    //copy the elements of lst list into vec vector by appending them
    vector<int> vec;
    vector <int>::iterator Iter;
    //from source to destination...
    copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), back_inserter(vec));

    cout<<"\nOperation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), back_inserter(vec))\n";
    cout<<"vec data: ";
    for(Iter = vec.begin(); Iter != vec.end(); Iter++)
        cout<<*Iter<<" ";
    cout<<endl;

    //copy the elements of lst list into
    //deq deque by inserting them at the front
    //and reverses the order of the elements
    deque<int> deq;
    deque <int>::iterator deqIter;
    copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), front_inserter(deq));

    cout<<"\nOperation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), front_inserter(deq))\n";
    cout<<"deq data: ";
    for(deqIter = deq.begin(); deqIter != deq.end(); deqIter++)

```

```

cout<<*deqIter<<" ";
cout<<endl;

//copy elements of lst list into st set
//only inserter that works for associative collections
set<int> st;
set<int>::iterator stIter;
copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), inserter(st, st.begin()));

cout<<"\nOperation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), inserter(st, st.begin()))\n";
cout<<"set data: ";
for(stIter = st.begin(); stIter != st.end(); stIter++)
cout<<*stIter<<" ";
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}

```

Output:

- The program example uses all three predefined insert iterators as listed below:

| Iterator | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| Back inserters | Back inserters can be used only for containers that provide <code>push_back()</code> as a member function. In the C++ standard library, these containers are vector, deque, and list. |
| Front inserters | Front inserter reverses the order of the inserted elements. If you insert 1 at the front and then 2 at the front, the 1 is after the 2. Front inserters can be used only for containers that provide <code>push_front()</code> as a member function. In the C++ standard library, these containers are deque and list. |
| General inserters | A general inserter, also called simply an <code>inserter</code> , inserts elements directly in front of the position that is passed as the second argument of its initialization. It calls the <code>insert()</code> member function with the new value and the new position as arguments. Note that all predefined containers have such an <code>insert()</code> member function. This is the only predefined inserter for associative containers. |

Table 32.30

32.2.2 Stream Iterators

- Another very helpful kind of iterator adapter is a **stream iterator**. Stream iterators are iterators that read from and write to a stream.
- Thus, they provide an abstraction that lets the input from the keyboard behave as a collection, from which you can read. Similarly you can redirect the output of an algorithm directly into a file or onto the screen.
- Consider the following example. It is a typical example of the power of the whole STL. Compared with ordinary C or C++, it does a lot of complex processing by using only a few statements. For example study the following example.

```

//stream iterator
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

```

```

int main()
{
vector<string> strvec;
vector <string>::iterator Iter;
//read from the standard input until EOF/error
//the EOF is platform dependent...
//then copy (inserting) to strvec vector...
//copy from begin to end of source, to destination

copy(istream_iterator<string>(cin), istream_iterator<string>(), back_inserter(strvec));

cout<<"\nstrvec data: ";
for(Iter = strvec.begin(); Iter != strvec.end(); Iter++)
cout<<*Iter<<" ";
cout<<endl;

//do some sorting
sort(strvec.begin(), strvec.end());

cout<<"\nstrvec data: ";
for(Iter = strvec.begin(); Iter != strvec.end(); Iter++)
cout<<*Iter<<" ";
cout<<"\n\n";

//print all elements without duplicates to standard output
unique_copy(strvec.begin(), strvec.end(), ostream_iterator<string> (cout, "\n"));
return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

Testing String Iterator!^Z
^Z
strvec data: Testing String Iterator!
strvec data: Iterator! String Testing
Iterator!
String
Testing
Press any key to continue

```

32.2.3 Reverse Iterators

- The third kind of predefined iterator adapters are reverse iterators.
- Reverse iterators operate in reverse. They switch the call of an increment operator internally into a call of the decrement operator, and vice versa.
- All containers can create reverse iterators via their member functions `rbegin()` and `rend()`.

```

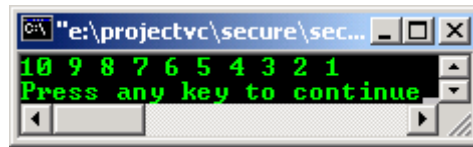
//reverse iterator using
//rbegin() and rend()
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
vector<int> vec;
//insert elements from 1 to 10
for(int i=1; i<=10; ++i)
vec.push_back(i);

//print all element in reverse order
copy(vec.rbegin(), vec.rend(), ostream_iterator<int> (cout," "));
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}

```

Output:



- Program example compiled using g++.

```
/******ostreamiterator.cpp*****  
//ostream_iterator, ostream_iterator  
#include <iterator>  
#include <vector>  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main()  
{  
//ostream_iterator for stream cout  
ostream_iterator<int> intOut(cout, "\\n");  
*intOut = 12;  
intOut++;  
*intOut = 33;  
intOut++;  
  
int i;  
vector<int> vec;  
for(i = 10; i<=15; ++i)  
vec.push_back(i);  
  
cout<<"Operation: with and without delimiter...\\n";  
//Write elements to standard output stream  
cout<<"Elements output without delimiter: ";  
copy(vec.begin(), vec.end(), ostream_iterator<int> (cout));  
cout<<endl;  
  
//Write elements with delimiter " " to output stream  
cout<<"Elements output with delimiter: ";  
copy(vec.begin(), vec.end(), ostream_iterator<int> (cout, " "));  
cout<<endl;  
return 0;  
}
```

```
[bodo@bakawali ~]$ g++ ostreamiterator.cpp -o ostreamiterator  
[bodo@bakawali ~]$ ./ostreamiterator
```

```
12  
33  
Operation: with and without delimiter...  
Elements output without delimiter: 101112131415  
Elements output with delimiter: 10 11 12 13 14 15
```

```
/******insertiter.cpp*****  
//Inserter iterator  
#include <iostream>  
#include <vector>  
#include <deque>  
#include <list>  
#include <set>  
#include <algorithm>  
using namespace std;  
  
int main()  
{  
list<int> lst;  
list<int>::iterator lstIter;  
//insert elements from 1 to 10 into the lst list  
for(int i=1; i<=10; ++i)  
lst.push_back(i);  
  
cout<<"Operation: lst.push_back(i)\\n";  
cout<<"lst data: ";  
for(lstIter = lst.begin(); lstIter != lst.end(); lstIter++)  
cout<<*lstIter<<' '  
cout<<endl;  
  
//copy the elements of lst list into vec vector by appending them
```

```

vector<int> vec;
vector <int>::iterator Iter;
//from source to destination...
copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), back_inserter(vec));

cout<<"\nOperation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), back_inserter(vec))\n";
cout<<"vec data: ";
for(Iter = vec.begin(); Iter != vec.end(); Iter++)
cout<<*Iter<<" ";
cout<<endl;

//copy the elements of lst list into
//deq deque by inserting them at the front
//and reverses the order of the elements
deque<int> deq;
deque <int>::iterator deqIter;
copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), front_inserter(deq));

cout<<"\nOperation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), front_inserter(deq))\n";
cout<<"deq data: ";
for(deqIter = deq.begin(); deqIter != deq.end(); deqIter++)
cout<<*deqIter<<" ";
cout<<endl;

//copy elements of lst list into st set
//only inserter that works for associative collections
set<int> st;
set<int>::iterator stIter;
copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), inserter(st, st.begin()));

cout<<"\nOperation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), inserter(st, st.begin()))\n";
cout<<"set data: ";
for(stIter = st.begin(); stIter != st.end(); stIter++)
cout<<*stIter<<" ";
cout<<endl;
return 0;
}

```

```
[bodo@bakawali ~]$ g++ insertiter.cpp -o insertiter
```

```
[bodo@bakawali ~]$ ./insertiter
```

```

Operation: lst.push_back(i)
lst data: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Operation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), back_inserter(vec))
vec data: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Operation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), front_inserter(deq))
deq data: 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Operation: copy(lst.begin(), lst.end(), inserter(st, st.begin()))
set data: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

```

-----End of Iterator-----
---www.tenouk.com---

Further reading and digging:

1. Check the [best selling C/C++ and STL books at Amazon.com](#).