
Boost.Icl

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Introduction

“A bug crawls across the boost docs on my laptop screen. Let him be! We need all the readers we can get.” -- Freely adapted from [Jack Kornfield](#)

Intervals are almost ubiquitous in software development. Yet they are very easily coded into user defined classes by a pair of numbers so they are only *implicitly* used most of the time. The meaning of an interval is simple. They represent all the elements between their lower and upper bound and thus a set. But unlike sets, intervals usually can not be added to a single new interval. If you want to add intervals to a collection of intervals that does still represent a *set*, you arrive at the idea of *interval_sets* provided by this library.

Interval containers of the **ICL** have been developed initially at [Cortex Software GmbH](#) to solve problems related to date and time interval computations in the context of a Hospital Information System. Time intervals with associated values like *amount of invoice* or *set of therapies* had to be manipulated in statistics, billing programs and therapy scheduling programs. So the **ICL** emerged out of those industrial use cases. It extracts generic code that helps to solve common problems from the date and time problem domain and can be beneficial in other fields as well.

One of the most advantageous aspects of interval containers is their very compact representation of sets and maps. Working with sets and maps *of elements* can be very inefficient, if in a given problem domain, elements are typically occurring in contiguous chunks. Besides a compact representation of associative containers, that can reduce the cost of space and time drastically, the ICL comes with a universal mechanism of aggregation, that allows to combine associated values in meaningful ways when intervals overlap on insertion.

For a condensed introduction and overview you may want to look at the [presentation material on the ICL from BoostCon2009](#).

Definition and Basic Example

The **Interval Container Library (ICL)** provides *intervals* and two kinds of interval containers: *interval_sets* and *interval_maps*.

- An *interval_set* is a **set** that is implemented as a set of intervals.
- An *interval_map* is a **map** that is implemented as a map of interval value pairs.

Two Aspects

Interval_sets and *interval_maps* expose two different aspects in their interfaces: (1) The functionality of a set or a map, which is the more *abstract aspect*. And (2) the functionality of a container of intervals which is the more specific and *implementation related aspect*. In practice both aspects are useful and are therefore supported.

The first aspect, that will be called *fundamental aspect*, is the more important one. It means that we can use an *interval_set* or *interval_map* like a set or map *of elements*. It exposes the same functions.

```
interval_set<int> mySet;  
mySet.insert(42);  
bool has_answer = contains(mySet, 42);
```

The second aspect, that will be called *segmental aspect*, allows to exploit the fact, that the elements of *interval_sets* and *interval_maps* are clustered in *intervals* or *segments* that we can iterate over.

```
// Switch on my favorite telecasts using an interval_set
interval<seconds>::type news(make_seconds("20:00:00"), make_seconds("20:15:00"));
interval<seconds>::type talk_show(make_seconds("22:45:30"), make_seconds("23:30:50"));
interval_set<seconds> myTvProgram;
myTvProgram.add(news).add(talk_show);

// Iterating over elements (seconds) would be silly ...
for(interval_set<seconds>::iterator telecast = myTvProgram.begin();
    telecast != myTvProgram.end(); ++telecast)
    //...so this iterates over intervals
    TV.switch_on(*telecast);
```

Working with [interval_sets](#) and [interval_maps](#) can be beneficial whenever the elements of sets appear in contiguous chunks: [intervals](#). This is obviously the case in many problem domains, particularly in fields that deal with computations related to date and time.

Addability and Subtractability

Unlike `std::sets` and `maps`, [interval_sets](#) and [interval_maps](#) implement concept `Addable` and `Subtractable`. So [interval_sets](#) define an operator `+=` that is naturally implemented as *set union* and an operator `-=` that is consequently implemented as *set difference*. In the `Icl` [interval_maps](#) are addable and subtractable as well. It turned out to be a very fruitful concept to propagate the addition or subtraction to the [interval_map](#)'s associated values in cases where the insertion of an interval value pair into an [interval_map](#) resulted in a collision of the inserted interval value pair with interval value pairs, that are already in the [interval_map](#). This operation propagation is called *aggregate on overlap*.

Aggregate on Overlap

This is a first motivating example of a very small party, demonstrating the *aggregate on overlap* principle on [interval_maps](#):

In the example Mary enters the party first. She attends during the time interval `[20:00, 22:00)`. Harry enters later. He stays within `[21:00, 23:00)`.

```
typedef std::set<string> guests;
interval_map<time, guests> party;
party += make_pair(interval<time>::right_open(time("20:00"), time("22:00")), guests("Mary"));
party += make_pair(interval<time>::right_open(time("21:00"), time("23:00")), guests("Harry"));
// party now contains
[20:00, 21:00)->{"Mary"}
[21:00, 22:00)->{"Harry", "Mary"} //guest sets aggregated on overlap
[22:00, 23:00)->{"Harry"}
```

On overlap of intervals, the corresponding name sets are *accumulated*. At the *points of overlap* the intervals are *split*. The accumulation of content on overlap of intervals is done via an operator `+=` that has to be implemented for the associated values of the [interval_map](#). In the example the associated values are guest sets. Thus a guest set has to implement operator `+=` as set union.

As can be seen from the example an [interval_map](#) has both a *decompositional behavior* (on the time dimension) as well as an *accumulative one* (on the associated values).

Addability and aggregate on overlap are useful features on [interval_maps](#) implemented via function `add` and operator `+=`. But you can also use them with the *traditional insert semantics* that behaves like `std::map::insert` generalized for interval insertion.

Icl's class templates

In addition to interval containers we can work with containers of elements that are *behavioral equal* to the interval containers: On the fundamental aspect they have exactly the same functionality. An `std::set` of the STL is such an equivalent set implementation. Due to the aggregation facilities of the icl's interval maps `std::map` is fundamentally not completely equivalent to an [interval_map](#). Therefore there is an extra `icl::map` class template for maps of elements in the icl.

- The `std::set` is behavioral equal to `interval_sets` on the *fundamental* aspect.
- An `icl::map` is behavioral equal to `interval_maps` on the *fundamental* aspect. Specifically an `icl::map` implements *aggregate on overlap*, which is named *aggregate on collision* for an element container.

The following tables give an overview over the main class templates provided by the `icl`.

Table 1. Interval class templates

group	form	template
statically bounded	asymmetric	<code>right_open_interval</code>
		<code>left_open_interval</code>
dynamically bounded	symmetric	<code>closed_interval</code>
		<code>open_interval</code>
		<code>discrete_interval</code>
		<code>continuous_interval</code>

Statically bounded intervals always have the same kind of interval borders, e.g. right open borders [a . . b) for `right_open_interval`. Dynamically bounded intervals can have different borders. Refer to the chapter about *intervals* for details.

Table 2. Container class templates

granularity	style	sets	maps
interval	joining	<code>interval_set</code>	<code>interval_map</code>
	separating	<code>separate_interval_set</code>	
	splitting	<code>split_interval_set</code>	<code>split_interval_map</code>
element		<code>(std::set)</code>	<code>map</code>

`Std::set` is placed in parentheses, because it is not a class template of the `ICL`. It can be used as element container though that is behavioral equal to the `ICL`'s interval sets on their fundamental aspect. Column *style* refers to the different ways in which interval containers combine added intervals. These *combining styles* are described in the next section.

Interval Combining Styles

When we add intervals or interval value pairs to interval containers, the intervals can be added in different ways: Intervals can be joined or split or kept separate. The different interval combining styles are shown by example in the tables below.

Table 3. Interval container's ways to combine intervals

	joining	separating	splitting
set	<code>interval_set</code>	<code>separate_interval_set</code>	<code>split_interval_set</code>
map	<code>interval_map</code>		<code>split_interval_map</code>
	Intervals are joined on overlap or touch (if associated values are equal).	Intervals are joined on overlap, not on touch.	Intervals are split on overlap. All interval borders are pre-served.

Table 4. Interval combining styles by example

	joining	separating	splitting
set	<code>interval_set A</code>	<code>separate_interval_set B</code>	<code>split_interval_set C</code>
	<pre> { [1 3) ↵ } + [2 4) + ↵ [4 5) = { [1 ↵ 5) } </pre>	<pre> { [1 3) } ↵ } + [2 4) + ↵ [4 5) = { [1 ↵ 4) [4 5) } </pre>	<pre> { [1 3) ↵ } + [2 4) + ↵ [4 5) = { [1 2) [2 3) [3 4) [4 5) } </pre>
map	<code>interval_map D</code>		<code>split_interval_map E</code>
	<pre> { [1 3) ->1 ↵ } + [2 ↵ 4) ->1 + ↵ [4 5) ->1 = { [1 2) [2 3) [3 ↵ 5) } ->1 ->2 ↵ ->1 </pre>		<pre> { [1 3) ->1 ↵ } + [2 ↵ 4) ->1 + ↵ [4 5) ->1 = { [1 2) [2 3) [3 4) [4 5) ↵ } ->1 ->2 ->1 ↵ ->1 </pre>

Note that `interval_sets A, B` and `C` represent the same set of elements $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and `interval_maps D` and `E` represent the same map of elements $\{1 \rightarrow 1, 2 \rightarrow 2, 3 \rightarrow 1, 4 \rightarrow 1\}$. See example program [Interval container](#) for an additional demo.

Joining interval containers

`Interval_set` and `interval_map` are always in a *minimal representation*. This is useful in many cases, where the points of insertion or intersection of intervals are not relevant. So in most instances `interval_set` and `interval_map` will be the first choice for an interval container.

Splitting interval containers

`Split_interval_set` and `split_interval_map` on the contrary have an *insertion memory*. They do accumulate interval borders both from additions and intersections. This is specifically useful, if we want to enrich an interval container with certain time grids, like e.g. months or calendar weeks or both. See example [time grids for months and weeks](#).

Separating interval containers

`Separate_interval_set` implements the separating style. This style preserves borders, that are never passed by an overlapping interval. So if all intervals that are inserted into a `separate_interval_set` are generated from a certain grid that never pass say month borders, then these borders are preserved in the `separate_interval_set`.

Examples

Overview

Table 5. Overview over Icl Examples

level	example	classes	features
intro	Party	<code>interval_map</code>	Generates an attendance history of a party by inserting into an <code>interval_map</code> . Demonstrating <i>aggregate on overlap</i> .
basic	Interval	<code>discrete_interval</code> , <code>continuous_interval</code>	Intervals for discrete and continuous instance types. Closed and open interval borders.
basic	Dynamic intervals	<code>discrete_interval</code> , <code>continuous_interval</code> , <code>interval</code>	Intervals with dynamic interval bounds as library default.
basic	Static intervals	<code>right_open_interval</code> , <code>interval</code>	Intervals with static interval bounds and changing the library default.
basic	Interval container	<code>interval_set</code> , <code>separate_interval_set</code> , <code>split_interval_set</code> , <code>split_interval_map</code> , <code>interval_map</code>	Basic characteristics of interval containers.
basic	Overlap counter	<code>interval_map</code>	The most simple application of an interval map: Counting the overlaps of added intervals.
advanced	Party's height average	<code>interval_map</code>	Using <i>aggregate on overlap</i> a history of height averages of party guests is computed. Associated values are user defined class objects, that implement an appropriate operator <code>+=</code> for the aggregation.
advanced	Party's tallest guests	<code>interval_map</code> , <code>split_interval_map</code>	Using <i>aggregate on overlap</i> the heights of the party's tallest guests are computed. Associated values are aggregated via a maximum functor, that can be chosen as template parameter of an <code>interval_map</code> class template.
advanced	Time grids for months and weeks	<code>split_interval_set</code>	Shows how the <i>border preserving</i> <code>split_interval_set</code> can be used to create time partitions where different periodic time intervals overlay each other.

level	example	classes	features
advanced	Man power	interval_set , interval_map	Set style operations on interval_sets and interval_maps like union, difference and intersection can be used to obtain calculations in a flexible way. Example man_power demonstrates such operations in the process of calculating the available man-power of a company in a given time interval.
advanced	User groups	interval_map	Example user_groups shows how interval_maps can be unified or intersected to calculate desired information.
and std	Std copy	interval_map	Fill interval containers using <code>std::copy</code> .
and std	Std transform	interval_map , separate_interval_set	Fill interval containers from user defined objects using <code>std::transform</code> .
customize	Custom interval	interval_traits	Use interval containers with your own interval class types.

Party

Example **party** demonstrates the possibilities of an interval map ([interval_map](#) or [split_interval_map](#)). An [interval_map](#) maps intervals to a given content. In this case the content is a set of party guests represented by their name strings.

As time goes by, groups of people join the party and leave later in the evening. So we add a time interval and a name set to the [interval_map](#) for the attendance of each group of people, that come together and leave together. On every overlap of intervals, the corresponding name sets are accumulated. At the points of overlap the intervals are split. The accumulation of content is done via an operator `+=` that has to be implemented for the content parameter of the [interval_map](#). Finally the [interval_map](#) contains the history of attendance and all points in time, where the group of party guests changed.

Party demonstrates a principle that we call **aggregate on overlap**: On insertion a value associated to the interval is aggregated with those values in the [interval_map](#) that overlap with the inserted value. There are two behavioral aspects to **aggregate on overlap**: a **decompositional behavior** and an **accumulative behavior**.

- The **decompositional behavior** splits up intervals on the *time dimension* of the [interval_map](#) so that the intervals are split whenever associated values change.
- The **accumulative behavior** accumulates associated values on every overlap of an insertion for the associated values.

The aggregation function is `+=` by default. Different aggregations can be used, if desired.

```
// The next line includes <boost/date_time/posix_time/posix_time.hpp>
// and a few lines of adapter code.
#include <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::posix_time;
using namespace boost::icl;

// Type set<string> collects the names of party guests. Since std::set is
// a model of the itl's set concept, the concept provides an operator +=
// that performs a set union on overlap of intervals.
typedef std::set<string> GuestSetT;

void boost_party()
{
    GuestSetT mary_harry;
    mary_harry.insert("Mary");
    mary_harry.insert("Harry");

    GuestSetT diana_susan;
    diana_susan.insert("Diana");
    diana_susan.insert("Susan");

    GuestSetT peter;
    peter.insert("Peter");

    // A party is an interval map that maps time intervals to sets of guests
    interval_map<ptime, GuestSetT> party;

    party.add( // add and element
        make_pair(
            interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 19:30"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 23:00")),
            mary_harry));

    party += // element addition can also be done via operator +=
        make_pair(
            interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 20:10"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:00")),
            diana_susan);

    party +=
        make_pair(
            interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 22:15"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:30")),
            peter);

    interval_map<ptime, GuestSetT>::iterator it = party.begin();
    cout << "----- History of party guests -----\\n";
    while(it != party.end())
    {
        interval<ptime>::type when = it->first;
        // Who is at the party within the time interval 'when' ?
        GuestSetT who = (*it++).second;
        cout << when << ": " << who << endl;
    }
}
```

```

}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample boost_party.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    boost_party();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*-----
>>Interval Container Library: Sample boost_party.cpp <<
-----
----- History of party guests -----
[2008-May-20 19:30:00, 2008-May-20 20:10:00): Harry Mary
[2008-May-20 20:10:00, 2008-May-20 22:15:00): Diana Harry Mary Susan
[2008-May-20 22:15:00, 2008-May-20 23:00:00): Diana Harry Mary Peter Susan
[2008-May-20 23:00:00, 2008-May-21 00:00:00): Diana Peter Susan
[2008-May-21 00:00:00, 2008-May-21 00:30:00): Peter
-----*/

```



Caution

We are introducing `interval_maps` using an *interval map of sets of strings*, because of its didactic advantages. The party example is used to give an immediate access to the basic ideas of interval maps and *aggregate on overlap*. For real world applications, an `interval_map` of sets is not necessarily recommended. It has the same efficiency problems as a `std::map` of `std::sets`. There is a big realm though of using `interval_maps` with numerical and other efficient data types for the associated values.

Interval

Example **interval** shows some basic functionality of `intervals`.

- Different instances of `intervals` for integral (`int`, `Time`) and continuous types (`double`, `std::string`) are used.
- The examples uses open and closed intervals bounds.
- Some borderline functions calls on open interval borders are tested e.g.: `interval<double>::rightopen(1/sqrt(2.0), sqrt(2.0)).contains(sqrt(2.0));`

```

#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>

// Dynamically bounded intervals
#include <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>

// Statically bounded intervals
#include <boost/icl/right_open_interval.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/left_open_interval.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/closed_interval.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/open_interval.hpp>

#include "../toytime.hpp"
#include <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost;
using namespace boost::icl;

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample interval.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";

    // Class template discrete_interval can be used for discrete data types
    // like integers, date and time and other types that have a least steppable
    // unit.
    discrete_interval<int>      int_interval
        = construct<discrete_interval<int>> >(3, 7, interval_bounds::closed());

    // Class template continuous_interval can be used for continuous data types
    // like double, boost::rational or strings.
    continuous_interval<double> sqrt_interval
        = construct<continuous_interval<double>> >(1/sqrt(2.0), sqrt(2.0));
        //interval_bounds::right_open() is default

    continuous_interval<string> city_interval
        = construct<continuous_interval<string>> >("Barcelona", "Boston", interval_bounds::left_open());

    discrete_interval<Time>      time_interval
        = construct<discrete_interval<Time>> >(Time(monday,8,30), Time(monday,17,20),
        interval_bounds::open());

    cout << "Dynamically bounded intervals:\n";
    cout << "  discrete_interval<int>:      " << int_interval << endl;
    cout << "continuous_interval<double>: " << sqrt_interval << " does "
        << string(contains(sqrt_interval, sqrt(2.0)))?"":"NOT")
        << " contain sqrt(2)" << endl;
    cout << "continuous_interval<string>: " << city_interval << " does "
        << string(contains(city_interval, "Barcelona"))?"":"NOT")
        << " contain 'Barcelona'" << endl;
    cout << "continuous_interval<string>: " << city_interval << " does "
        << string(contains(city_interval, "Berlin"))?"":"NOT")
        << " contain 'Berlin'" << endl;
    cout << "  discrete_interval<Time>:      " << time_interval << "\n\n";

    // There are statically bounded interval types with fixed interval borders
    right_open_interval<string>  fix_interval1; // You will probably use one kind of static intervals

    // right_open_intervals are recommended.
    closed_interval<unsigned int> fix_interval2; // ... static closed, left_open and open intervals

```

```
left_open_interval<float>      fix_interval3; // are implemented for sake of completeness but
open_interval<short>          fix_interval4; // are of minor practical importance.

right_open_interval<rational<int> > range1(rational<int>(0,1), rational<int>(2,3));
right_open_interval<rational<int> > range2(rational<int>(1,3), rational<int>(1,1));

// This middle third of the unit interval [0,1)
cout << "Statically bounded interval:\n";
cout << "right_open_interval<rational<int>>: " << (range1 & range2) << endl;

return 0;
}

// Program output:

//>>Interval Container Library: Sample interval.cpp <<
//-----
//Dynamically bounded intervals
// discrete_interval<int>:      [3,7]
//continuous_interval<double>: [0.707107,1.41421) does NOT contain sqrt(2)
//continuous_interval<string>: (Barcelona,Boston] does NOT contain 'Barcelona'
//continuous_interval<string>: (Barcelona,Boston] does contain 'Berlin'
// discrete_interval<Time>:     (mon:08:30,mon:17:20)
//
//Statically bounded interval
//right_open_interval<rational<int>>: [1/3,2/3)
```

Dynamic interval

```

#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>
#include <boost/type_traits/is_same.hpp>

#include <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>
// Dynamically bounded intervals 'discrete_interval' and 'continuous_interval'
// are indirectly included via interval containers as library defaults.
#include "../toytime.hpp"
#include <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost;
using namespace boost::icl;

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample interval.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";

    // Dynamically bounded intervals are the library default for
    // interval parameters in interval containers.
    BOOST_STATIC_ASSERT((
        boost::is_same< interval_set<int>::interval_type
            , discrete_interval<int> >::value
        ));

    BOOST_STATIC_ASSERT((
        boost::is_same< interval_set<float>::interval_type
            , continuous_interval<float> >::value
        ));

    // As we can see the library default chooses the appropriate
    // class template instance discrete_interval<T> or continuous_interval<T>
    // dependent on the domain_type T. The library default for intervals
    // is also available via the template 'interval':
    BOOST_STATIC_ASSERT((
        boost::is_same< interval<int>::type
            , discrete_interval<int> >::value
        ));

    BOOST_STATIC_ASSERT((
        boost::is_same< interval<float>::type
            , continuous_interval<float> >::value
        ));

    // template interval also provides static functions for the four border types

    interval<int>::type    int_interval  = interval<int>::closed(3, 7);
    interval<double>::type sqrt_interval = interval<double>::right_open(1/sqrt(2.0), sqrt(2.0));
    interval<string>::type city_interval = interval<string>::left_open("Barcelona", "Boston");
    interval<Time>::type    time_interval = interval<Time>::closed(Time(monday, 8, 30), Time(monday, 17, 20));

    cout << "----- Dynamically bounded intervals -----\n";
    cout << "  discrete_interval<int>      : " << int_interval << endl;
    cout << "continuous_interval<double>: " << sqrt_interval << " does "
        << string(contains(sqrt_interval, sqrt(2.0)))?"":"NOT")

```

```

        << " contain sqrt(2)" << endl;
cout << "continuous_interval<string>: " << city_interval << " does "
        << string(contains(city_interval, "Barcelona")?"":"NOT")
        << " contain 'Barcelona'" << endl;
cout << "continuous_interval<string>: " << city_interval << " does "
        << string(contains(city_interval, "Berlin")?"":"NOT")
        << " contain 'Berlin'" << endl;
cout << " discrete_interval<Time> : " << time_interval << "\n\n";

// Using dynamically bounded intervals allows to apply operations
// with intervals and also with elements on all interval containers
// including interval containers of continuous domain types:

interval<rational<int> >::type unit_interval
    = interval<rational<int> >::right_open(rational<int>(0), rational<int>(1));
interval_set<rational<int> > unit_set(unit_interval);
interval_set<rational<int> > ratio_set(unit_set);
ratio_set -= rational<int>(1,3); // Subtract 1/3 from the set

cout << "----- Manipulation of single values in continuous sets -----\\n";
cout << "1/3 subtracted from [0..1) : " << ratio_set << endl;
cout << "The set does " << string(contains(ratio_set, rational<int>(1,3))?"":"NOT")
        << " contain '1/3'" << endl;

ratio_set ^= unit_set;
cout << "Flipping the holey set      : " << ratio_set << endl;
cout << "yields the subtracted      :    1/3\\n\\n";

// Of course we can use interval types that are different from the
// library default by explicit instantiation:
split_interval_set<int, std::less, closed_interval<Time> > intuitive_times;
// Interval set 'intuitive_times' uses statically bounded closed intervals
intuitive_times += closed_interval<Time>(Time(monday, 9,00), Time(monday, 10,59));
intuitive_times += closed_interval<Time>(Time(monday, 10,00), Time(monday, 11,59));
cout << "----- Here we are NOT using the library default for intervals -----\\n";
cout << intuitive_times << endl;

return 0;
}

// Program output:
//>>Interval Container Library: Sample interval.cpp <<
//-----
//----- Dynamically bounded intervals -----
// discrete_interval<int>      : [3,7]
//continuous_interval<double>: [0.707107,1.41421) does NOT contain sqrt(2)
//continuous_interval<string>: (Barcelona,Boston] does NOT contain 'Barcelona'
//continuous_interval<string>: (Barcelona,Boston] does contain 'Berlin'
// discrete_interval<Time>    : (mon:08:30,mon:17:20)
//
//----- Manipulation of single values in continuous sets -----
//1/3 subtracted from [0..1) : {[0/1,1/3)(1/3,1/1)}
//The set does NOT contain '1/3'
//Flipping the holey set      : {[1/3,1/3]}
//yields the subtracted      :    1/3
//
//----- Here we are NOT using the library default for intervals -----
//{[mon:09:00,mon:09:59][mon:10:00,mon:10:59][mon:11:00,mon:11:59]}

```

Static interval

```

#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>
#include <boost/type_traits/is_same.hpp>

// We can change the library default for the interval types by defining
#define BOOST_ICL_USE_STATIC_BOUNDED_INTERVALS
// prior to other inludes from the icl.
// The interval type that is automatically used with interval
// containers then is the statically bounded right_open_interval.

#include <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>
// The statically bounded interval type 'right_open_interval'
// is indirectly included via interval containers.

#include "../toytime.hpp"
#include <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost;
using namespace boost::icl;

int main()
{
    cout << ">> Interval Container Library: Sample static_interval.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";

    // Statically bounded intervals are the user defined library default for
    // interval parameters in interval containers now.
    BOOST_STATIC_ASSERT((
        boost::is_same< interval_set<int>::interval_type
            , right_open_interval<int> >::value
        ));

    BOOST_STATIC_ASSERT((
        boost::is_same< interval_set<float>::interval_type
            , right_open_interval<float> >::value
        ));

    // As we can see the library default both for discrete and continuous
    // domain types T is 'right_open_interval<T>'.
    // The user defined library default for intervals is also available via
    // the template 'interval':
    BOOST_STATIC_ASSERT((
        boost::is_same< interval<int>::type
            , right_open_interval<int> >::value
        ));

    // Again we are declaring and initializing the four test intervals that have been used
    // in the example 'interval' and 'dynamic_interval'
    interval<int>::type int_interval = interval<int>::right_open(3, 8); // shifted the upper
per bound
    interval<double>::type sqrt_interval = interval<double>::right_open(1/sqrt(2.0), sqrt(2.0));

    // Interval ("Barcelona", "Boston"] can not be represented because there is no 'steppable
next' on
    // lower bound "Barcelona". Ok. this is a different interval:
    interval<string>::type city_interval = interval<string>::right_open("Barcelona", "Boston");

```

```

// Toy Time is discrete again so we can transform open(Time(monday,8,30), Time(monday,17,20))
// to right_open(Time(monday,8,31), Time(monday,17,20))
interval<Time>::type time_interval = interval<Time>::right_open(Time(monday,8,31), Time(monday,17,20));

cout << "----- Statically bounded intervals -----\\n";
cout << "right_open_interval<int> : " << int_interval << endl;
cout << "right_open_interval<double>: " << sqrt_interval << " does "
    << string(contains(sqrt_interval, sqrt(2.0))?"":"NOT")
    << " contain sqrt(2)" << endl;
cout << "right_open_interval<string>: " << city_interval << " does "
    << string(contains(city_interval, "Barcelona")?"":"NOT")
    << " contain 'Barcelona'" << endl;
cout << "right_open_interval<string>: " << city_interval << " does "
    << string(contains(city_interval, "Boston")?"":"NOT")
    << " contain 'Boston'" << endl;
cout << "right_open_interval<Time> : " << time_interval << "\\n\\n";

// Using statically bounded intervals does not allow to apply operations
// with elements on all interval containers, if their domain_type is continuous.
// The code that follows is identical to example 'dynamic_interval'. Only 'internally'
// the library default for the interval template now is 'right_open_interval'
interval<rational<int>>::type unit_interval
    = interval<rational<int>>::right_open(rational<int>(0), rational<int>(1));
interval_set<rational<int>> unit_set(unit_interval);
interval_set<rational<int>> ratio_set(unit_set);
// ratio_set -= rational<int>(1,3); // This line will not compile, because we can not
// represent a singleton interval as right_open_interval.

return 0;
}

// Program output:
//>> Interval Container Library: Sample static_interval.cpp <<
//-----
//----- Statically bounded intervals -----
//right_open_interval<int> : [3,8)
//right_open_interval<double>: [0.707107,1.41421) does NOT contain sqrt(2)
//right_open_interval<string>: [Barcelona,Boston) does contain 'Barcelona'
//right_open_interval<string>: [Barcelona,Boston) does NOT contain 'Boston'
//right_open_interval<Time> : [mon:08:31,mon:17:20)

```

Interval container

Example **interval container** demonstrates the characteristic behaviors of different interval containers that are also summarized in the introductory [Interval Combining Styles](#).

```

#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/separate_interval_set.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>
#include "../toytime.hpp"

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::icl;

void interval_container_basics()
{
    interval<Time>::type night_and_day(Time(monday, 20,00), Time(tuesday, 20,00));
    interval<Time>::type day_and_night(Time(tuesday, 7,00), Time(wednesday, 7,00));
    interval<Time>::type next_morning(Time(wednesday, 7,00), Time(wednesday,10,00));
    interval<Time>::type next_evening(Time(wednesday,18,00), Time(wednesday,21,00));

    // An interval set of type interval_set joins intervals that that overlap or touch each other.
    interval_set<Time> joinedTimes;
    joinedTimes.insert(night_and_day);
    joinedTimes.insert(day_and_night); //overlapping in 'day' [07:00, 20.00)
    joinedTimes.insert(next_morning); //touching
    joinedTimes.insert(next_evening); //disjoint

    cout << "Joined times  :" << joinedTimes << endl;

    // A separate interval set of type separate_interval_set joins intervals that that
    // overlap but it preserves interval borders that just touch each other. You may
    // represent time grids like the months of a year as a split_interval_set.
    separate_interval_set<Time> separateTimes;
    separateTimes.insert(night_and_day);
    separateTimes.insert(day_and_night); //overlapping in 'day' [07:00, 20.00)
    separateTimes.insert(next_morning); //touching
    separateTimes.insert(next_evening); //disjoint

    cout << "Separate times:" << separateTimes << endl;

    // A split interval set of type split_interval_set preserves all interval
    // borders. On insertion of overlapping intervals the intervals in the
    // set are split up at the interval borders of the inserted interval.
    split_interval_set<Time> splitTimes;
    splitTimes += night_and_day;
    splitTimes += day_and_night; //overlapping in 'day' [07:00, 20.00)
    splitTimes += next_morning; //touching
    splitTimes += next_evening; //disjoint

    cout << "Split times  :\n" << splitTimes << endl;

    // A split interval map splits up inserted intervals on overlap and aggregates the
    // associated quantities via the operator +=
    split_interval_map<Time, int> overlapCounter;
    overlapCounter += make_pair(night_and_day,1);
    overlapCounter += make_pair(day_and_night,1); //overlapping in 'day' [07:00, 20.00)
    overlapCounter += make_pair(next_morning, 1); //touching
    overlapCounter += make_pair(next_evening, 1); //disjoint

    cout << "Split times overlap counted:\n" << overlapCounter << endl;

    // An interval map joins touching intervals, if associated values are equal
    interval_map<Time, int> joiningOverlapCounter;
    joiningOverlapCounter = overlapCounter;
    cout << "Times overlap counted:\n" << joiningOverlapCounter << endl;
}

```

```
int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample interval_container.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    interval_container_basics();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/* -----
>>Interval Container Library: Sample interval_container.cpp <<
-----
Joined times   :[mon:20:00,wed:10:00)[wed:18:00,wed:21:00)
Separate times:[mon:20:00,wed:07:00)[wed:07:00,wed:10:00)[wed:18:00,wed:21:00)
Split times    :
[mon:20:00,tue:07:00)[tue:07:00,tue:20:00)[tue:20:00,wed:07:00)
[wed:07:00,wed:10:00)[wed:18:00,wed:21:00)
Split times overlap counted:
{([mon:20:00,tue:07:00)->1)([tue:07:00,tue:20:00)->2)([tue:20:00,wed:07:00)->1)
([wed:07:00,wed:10:00)->1)([wed:18:00,wed:21:00)->1)}
Times overlap counted:
{([mon:20:00,tue:07:00)->1)([tue:07:00,tue:20:00)->2)([tue:20:00,wed:10:00)->1)
([wed:18:00,wed:21:00)->1)}
-----*/
```

Overlap counter

Example **overlap counter** provides the simplest application of an `interval_map` that maps intervals to integers. An `interval_map<int,int>` serves as an overlap counter if we only add interval value pairs that carry 1 as associated value.

Doing so, the associated values that are accumulated in the `interval_map` are just the number of overlaps of all added intervals.

```

#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::icl;

/* The most simple example of an interval_map is an overlap counter.
   If intervals are added that are associated with the value 1,
   all overlaps of added intervals are counted as a result in the
   associated values.
*/
typedef interval_map<int, int> OverlapCounterT;

void print_overlaps(const OverlapCounterT& counter)
{
    for(OverlapCounterT::const_iterator it = counter.begin(); it != counter.end(); it++)
    {
        discrete_interval<int> itv = (*it).first;
        int overlaps_count = (*it).second;
        if(overlaps_count == 1)
            cout << "in interval " << itv << " intervals do not overlap" << endl;
        else
            cout << "in interval " << itv << ": "<< overlaps_count << " intervals overlap" << endl;
    }
}

void overlap_counter()
{
    OverlapCounterT overlap_counter;
    discrete_interval<int> inter_val;

    inter_val = discrete_interval<int>::right_open(4,8);
    cout << "-- adding " << inter_val << " -----" << endl;
    overlap_counter += make_pair(inter_val, 1);
    print_overlaps(overlap_counter);
    cout << "-----" << endl;

    inter_val = discrete_interval<int>::right_open(6,9);
    cout << "-- adding " << inter_val << " -----" << endl;
    overlap_counter += make_pair(inter_val, 1);
    print_overlaps(overlap_counter);
    cout << "-----" << endl;

    inter_val = discrete_interval<int>::right_open(1,9);
    cout << "-- adding " << inter_val << " -----" << endl;
    overlap_counter += make_pair(inter_val, 1);
    print_overlaps(overlap_counter);
    cout << "-----" << endl;
}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample overlap_counter.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    overlap_counter();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:

// >>Interval Container Library: Sample overlap_counter.cpp <<

```

```
// -----  
// -- adding [4,8) -----  
// in interval [4,8) intervals do not overlap  
// -----  
// -- adding [6,9) -----  
// in interval [4,6) intervals do not overlap  
// in interval [6,8): 2 intervals overlap  
// in interval [8,9) intervals do not overlap  
// -----  
// -- adding [1,9) -----  
// in interval [1,4) intervals do not overlap  
// in interval [4,6): 2 intervals overlap  
// in interval [6,8): 3 intervals overlap  
// in interval [8,9): 2 intervals overlap  
// -----
```

Party's height average

In the example `partys_height_average.cpp` we compute yet another aggregation: The average height of guests. This is done by defining a class `counted_sum` that sums up heights and counts the number of guests via an operator `+=`.

Based on the operator `+=` we can aggregate counted sums on addition of interval value pairs into an `interval_map`.

```
// The next line includes <boost/date_time/posix_time/posix_time.hpp>
// and a few lines of adapter code.
#include <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::posix_time;
using namespace boost::icl;

class counted_sum
{
public:
    counted_sum():_sum(0),_count(0){}
    counted_sum(int sum):_sum(sum),_count(1){}

    int sum()const {return _sum;}
    int count()const{return _count;}
    double average()const{ return _count==0 ? 0.0 : _sum/static_cast<double>(_count); }

    counted_sum& operator += (const counted_sum& right)
    { _sum += right.sum(); _count += right.count(); return *this; }

private:
    int _sum;
    int _count;
};

bool operator == (const counted_sum& left, const counted_sum& right)
{ return left.sum()==right.sum() && left.count()==right.count(); }

void partys_height_average()
{
    interval_map<ptime, counted_sum> height_sums;

    height_sums +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 19:30"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 23:00")),
            counted_sum(165)); // Mary is 1,65 m tall.

    height_sums +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 19:30"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 23:00")),
            counted_sum(180)); // Harry is 1,80 m tall.

    height_sums +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 20:10"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:00")),
            counted_sum(170)); // Diana is 1,70 m tall.

    height_sums +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 20:10"),
```

```

        time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:00")),
        counted_sum(165)); // Susan is 1,65 m tall.

height_sums +=
    make_pair(
        discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
            time_from_string("2008-05-20 22:15"),
            time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:30")),
        counted_sum(200)); // Peters height is 2,00 m

interval_map<ptime, counted_sum>::iterator height_sum_ = height_sums.begin();
cout << "----- History of average guest height -----\\n";
while(height_sum_ != height_sums.end())
{
    discrete_interval<ptime> when = height_sum_->first;

    double height_average = (*height_sum_++).second.average();
    cout << setprecision(3)
        << "[" << first(when) << " - " << upper(when) << "]"
        << ": " << height_average << " cm = " << height_average/30.48 << " ft" << endl;
}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample partys_height_average.cpp <<\\n";
    cout << "-----\\n";
    partys_height_average();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*-----
>>Interval Container Library: Sample partys_height_average.cpp <<
-----
----- History of average guest height -----
[2008-May-20 19:30:00 - 2008-May-20 20:10:00): 173 cm = 5.66 ft
[2008-May-20 20:10:00 - 2008-May-20 22:15:00): 170 cm = 5.58 ft
[2008-May-20 22:15:00 - 2008-May-20 23:00:00): 176 cm = 5.77 ft
[2008-May-20 23:00:00 - 2008-May-21 00:00:00): 178 cm = 5.85 ft
[2008-May-21 00:00:00 - 2008-May-21 00:30:00): 200 cm = 6.56 ft
-----*/

```

Required for class `counted_sum` is a default constructor `counted_sum()` and an operator `==` to test equality. To enable additive aggregation on overlap also an operator `+=` is needed.

Note that no operator `--` for a subtraction of `counted_sum` values is defined. So you can only add to the `interval_map<ptime, counted_sum>` but not subtract from it.

In many real world applications only addition is needed and user defined classes will work fine, if they only implement operator `+=`. Only if any of the operators `--` or `-` is called on the `interval_map`, the user defined class has to implement it's own operator `--` to provide the subtractive aggregation on overlap.

Party's tallest guests

Defining operator `+=` (and `--`) is probably the most important method to implement arbitrary kinds of user defined aggregations. An alternative way to choose a desired aggregation is to instantiate an `interval_map` class template with an appropriate *aggregation functor*. For the most common kinds of aggregation the **icl** provides such functors as shown in the example.

Example `partys_tallest_guests.cpp` also demonstrates the difference between an `interval_map` that joins intervals for equal associated values and a `split_interval_map` that preserves all borders of inserted intervals.

```
// The next line includes <boost/date_time/posix_time/posix_time.hpp>
// and a few lines of adapter code.
#include <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::posix_time;
using namespace boost::icl;

// A party's height shall be defined as the maximum height of all guests ;-)
// The last parameter 'inplace_max' is a functor template that calls a max
// aggregation on overlap.
typedef interval_map<ptime, int, partial_absorber, less, inplace_max>
    PartyHeightHistoryT;

// Using a split_interval_map we preserve interval splittings that occurred via insertion.
typedef split_interval_map<ptime, int, partial_absorber, less, inplace_max>
    PartyHeightSplitHistoryT;

void partys_height()
{
    PartyHeightHistoryT tallest_guest;

    tallest_guest +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 19:30"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 23:00")),
            180); // Mary & Harry: Harry is 1,80 m tall.

    tallest_guest +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 20:10"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:00")),
            170); // Diana & Susan: Diana is 1,70 m tall.

    tallest_guest +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 22:15"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:30")),
            200); // Peters height is 2,00 m

    PartyHeightHistoryT::iterator height_ = tallest_guest.begin();
    cout << "----- History of maximum guest height -----\\n";
    while(height_ != tallest_guest.end())
    {
        discrete_interval<ptime> when = height_>first;
        // Of what height are the tallest guests within the time interval 'when' ?
        int height = (*height_++).second;
        cout << "[" << first(when) << " - " << upper(when) << "]"
            << ": " << height << " cm = " << height/30.48 << " ft" << endl;
    }
}
```

```

// Next we are using a split_interval_map instead of a joining interval_map
void partys_split_height()
{
    PartyHeightSplitHistoryT tallest_guest;

    // adding an element can be done wrt. simple aggregate functions
    // like e.g. min, max etc. in their 'inplace' or op= incarnation
    tallest_guest +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 19:30"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 23:00")),
            180); // Mary & Harry: Harry is 1,80 m tall.

    tallest_guest +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 20:10"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:00")),
            170); // Diana & Susan: Diana is 1,70 m tall.

    tallest_guest +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<ptime>::right_open(
                time_from_string("2008-05-20 22:15"),
                time_from_string("2008-05-21 00:30")),
            200); // Peters height is 2,00 m

    PartyHeightSplitHistoryT::iterator height_ = tallest_guest.begin();
    cout << "\n";
    cout << "----- Split History of maximum guest height -----\\n";
    cout << "--- Same map as above but split for every interval insertion. ---\\n";
    while(height_ != tallest_guest.end())
    {
        discrete_interval<ptime> when = height_>first;
        // Of what height are the tallest guests within the time interval 'when' ?
        int height = (*height_++).second;
        cout << "[" << first(when) << " - " << upper(when) << "]"
            << ": " << height << " cm = " << height/30.48 << " ft" << endl;
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample partys_tallest_guests.cpp <<\\n";
    cout << "-----\\n";
    partys_height();
    partys_split_height();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*-----
>>Interval Container Library: Sample partys_tallest_guests.cpp <<
-----
----- History of maximum guest height -----
[2008-May-20 19:30:00 - 2008-May-20 22:15:00): 180 cm = 5.90551 ft
[2008-May-20 22:15:00 - 2008-May-21 00:30:00): 200 cm = 6.56168 ft

----- Split History of maximum guest height -----
--- Same map as above but split for every interval insertion. ---

```

```
[2008-May-20 19:30:00 - 2008-May-20 20:10:00): 180 cm = 5.90551 ft
[2008-May-20 20:10:00 - 2008-May-20 22:15:00): 180 cm = 5.90551 ft
[2008-May-20 22:15:00 - 2008-May-20 23:00:00): 200 cm = 6.56168 ft
[2008-May-20 23:00:00 - 2008-May-21 00:00:00): 200 cm = 6.56168 ft
[2008-May-21 00:00:00 - 2008-May-21 00:30:00): 200 cm = 6.56168 ft
-----*/
```

Time grids for months and weeks

A `split_interval_set` preserves all interval borders on insertion and intersection operations. So given a `split_interval_set` and an addition of an interval

```
x = { [1, 3) }
x.add( [2, 4) )
```

then the intervals are split at their borders

```
x == { [1,2) [2,3) [3,4) }
```

Using this property we can intersect `split_interval_maps` in order to iterate over intervals accounting for all occurring changes of interval borders.

In this example we provide an intersection of two `split_interval_sets` representing a month and week time grid.

```

// The next line includes <boost/gregorian/date.hpp>
// and a few lines of adapter code.
#include <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::gregorian;
using namespace boost::icl;

typedef split_interval_set<boost::gregorian::date> date_grid;

// This function splits a gregorian::date interval 'scope' into a month grid:
// For every month contained in 'scope' that month is contained as interval
// in the resulting split_interval_set.
date_grid month_grid(const discrete_interval<date>& scope)
{
    split_interval_set<date> month_grid;

    date frame_months_1st = first(scope).end_of_month() + days(1) - months(1);
    month_iterator month_iter(frame_months_1st);

    for(; month_iter <= last(scope); ++month_iter)
        month_grid += discrete_interval<date>::right_open(*month_iter, *month_iter + months(1));

    month_grid &= scope; // cut off the surplus

    return month_grid;
}

// This function splits a gregorian::date interval 'scope' into a week grid:
// For every week contained in 'scope' that month is contained as interval
// in the resulting split_interval_set.
date_grid week_grid(const discrete_interval<date>& scope)
{
    split_interval_set<date> week_grid;

    date frame_weeks_1st = first(scope) + days(days_until_weekday(first(scope), greg_week_1st,
day(Monday))) - weeks(1);
    week_iterator week_iter(frame_weeks_1st);

    for(; week_iter <= last(scope); ++week_iter)
        week_grid.insert(discrete_interval<date>::right_open(*week_iter, *week_iter + weeks(1)));

    week_grid &= scope; // cut off the surplus

    return week_grid;
}

// For a period of two months, starting from today, the function
// computes a partitioning for months and weeks using intersection
// operator &= on split_interval_sets.
void month_and_time_grid()
{
    date someday = day_clock::local_day();
    date thenday = someday + months(2);

    discrete_interval<date> itv = discrete_interval<date>::right_open(someday, thenday);

    // Compute a month grid
    date_grid month_and_week_grid = month_grid(itv);
    // Intersection of the month and week grids:
    month_and_week_grid &= week_grid(itv);
}

```

```

cout << "interval : " << first(itv) << " - " << last(itv)
    << " month and week partitions:" << endl;
cout << "-----\n";

for(date_grid::iterator it = month_and_week_grid.begin();
    it != month_and_week_grid.end(); it++)
{
    if(first(*it).day() == 1)
        cout << "new month: ";
    else if(first(*it).day_of_week()==greg_weekday(Monday))
        cout << "new week : ";
    else if(it == month_and_week_grid.begin())
        cout << "first day: ";
    cout << first(*it) << " - " << last(*it) << endl;
}
}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample month_and_time_grid.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    month_and_time_grid();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*
>>Interval Container Library: Sample month_and_time_grid.cpp <<
-----
interval : 2008-Jun-22 - 2008-Aug-21 month and week partitions:
-----
first day: 2008-Jun-22 - 2008-Jun-22
new week : 2008-Jun-23 - 2008-Jun-29
new week : 2008-Jun-30 - 2008-Jun-30
new month: 2008-Jul-01 - 2008-Jul-06
new week : 2008-Jul-07 - 2008-Jul-13
new week : 2008-Jul-14 - 2008-Jul-20
new week : 2008-Jul-21 - 2008-Jul-27
new week : 2008-Jul-28 - 2008-Jul-31
new month: 2008-Aug-01 - 2008-Aug-03
new week : 2008-Aug-04 - 2008-Aug-10
new week : 2008-Aug-11 - 2008-Aug-17
new week : 2008-Aug-18 - 2008-Aug-21
*/

```

Man power

`Interval_sets` and `interval_maps` can be filled and manipulated using set style operations such as union `+=`, difference `-=` and intersection `&=`.

In this example **man power** a number of those operations are demonstrated in the process of calculation the available working times (man-power) of a company's employees accounting for weekends, holidays, sickness times and vacations.

```

// The next line includes <boost/gregorian/date.hpp>
// and a few lines of adapter code.
#include <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::gregorian;
using namespace boost::icl;

// Function weekends returns the interval_set of weekends that are contained in
// the date interval 'scope'
interval_set<date> weekends(const discrete_interval<date>& scope)
{
    interval_set<date> weekends;

    date cur_weekend_sat
        = first(scope)
          + days(days_until_weekday(first(scope), greg_weekday(Saturday)))
          - weeks(1);
    week_iterator week_iter(cur_weekend_sat);

    for(; week_iter <= last(scope); ++week_iter)
        weekends += discrete_interval<date>::right_open(*week_iter, *week_iter + days(2));

    weekends &= scope; // cut off the surplus

    return weekends;
}

// The available working time for the employees of a company is calculated
// for a period of 3 months accounting for weekends and holidays.
// The available daily working time for the employees is calculated
// using interval_sets and interval_maps demonstrating a number of
// addition, subtraction and intersection operations.
void man_power()
{
    date someday = from_string("2008-08-01");
    date thenday = someday + months(3);

    discrete_interval<date> scope = discrete_interval<date>::right_open(someday, thenday);

    // -----
    // (1) In a first step, the regular working times are computed for the
    // company within the given scope. From all available days, the weekends
    // and holidays have to be subtracted:
    interval_set<date> worktime(scope);
    // Subtract the weekends
    worktime -= weekends(scope);
    // Subtract holidays
    worktime -= from_string("2008-10-03"); //German reunification ;

    // company holidays (fictitious ;)
    worktime -= discrete_interval<date>::closed(from_string("2008-08-18"),
                                                from_string("2008-08-22"));

    //-----
    // (2) Now we calculate the individual work times for some employees
    //-----
    // In the company works Claudia.
    // This is the map of her regular working times:

```

```

interval_map<date,int> claudias_working_hours;

// Claudia is working 8 hours a day. So the next statement says
// that every day in the whole scope is mapped to 8 hours worktime.
claudias_working_hours += make_pair(scope, 8);

// But Claudia only works 8 hours on regular working days so we do
// an intersection of the interval_map with the interval_set worktime:
claudias_working_hours &= worktime;

// Yet, in addition Claudia has her own absence times like
discrete_interval<date> claudias_seminar (from_string("2008-09-16"),
                                           from_string("2008-09-24"),
                                           interval_bounds::closed());
discrete_interval<date> claudias_vacation(from_string("2008-08-01"),
                                           from_string("2008-08-14"),
                                           interval_bounds::closed());

interval_set<date> claudias_absence_times(claudias_seminar);
claudias_absence_times += claudias_vacation;

// All the absence times have to be subtracted from the map of her working times
claudias_working_hours -= claudias_absence_times;

//-----
// Claudia's boss is Bodo. He only works part time.
// This is the map of his regular working times:
interval_map<date,int> bodos_working_hours;

// Bodo is working 4 hours a day.
bodos_working_hours += make_pair(scope, 4);

// Bodo works only on regular working days
bodos_working_hours &= worktime;

// Bodos additional absence times
discrete_interval<date> bodos_flu(from_string("2008-09-19"), from_string("2008-09-29"),
                                   interval_bounds::closed());
discrete_interval<date> bodos_vacation(from_string("2008-08-15"), from_string("2008-09-03"),
                                       interval_bounds::closed());

interval_set<date> bodos_absence_times(bodos_flu);
bodos_absence_times += bodos_vacation;

// All the absence times have to be subtracted from the map of his working times
bodos_working_hours -= bodos_absence_times;

//-----
// (3) Finally we want to calculate the available manpower of the company
// for the selected time scope: This is done by adding up the employees
// working time maps:
interval_map<date,int> manpower;
manpower += claudias_working_hours;
manpower += bodos_working_hours;

cout << first(scope) << " - " << last(scope)
     << "      available man-power:" << endl;
cout << "-----\n";

for(interval_map<date,int>::iterator it = manpower.begin();
     it != manpower.end(); it++)
{

```

```
        cout << first(it->first) << " - " << last(it->first)
            << " -> " << it->second << endl;
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample man_power.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    man_power();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*
>>Interval Container Library: Sample man_power.cpp <<
-----
2008-Aug-01 - 2008-Oct-31    available man-power:
-----
2008-Aug-01 - 2008-Aug-01 -> 4
2008-Aug-04 - 2008-Aug-08 -> 4
2008-Aug-11 - 2008-Aug-14 -> 4
2008-Aug-15 - 2008-Aug-15 -> 8
2008-Aug-25 - 2008-Aug-29 -> 8
2008-Sep-01 - 2008-Sep-03 -> 8
2008-Sep-04 - 2008-Sep-05 -> 12
2008-Sep-08 - 2008-Sep-12 -> 12
2008-Sep-15 - 2008-Sep-15 -> 12
2008-Sep-16 - 2008-Sep-18 -> 4
2008-Sep-25 - 2008-Sep-26 -> 8
2008-Sep-29 - 2008-Sep-29 -> 8
2008-Sep-30 - 2008-Oct-02 -> 12
2008-Oct-06 - 2008-Oct-10 -> 12
2008-Oct-13 - 2008-Oct-17 -> 12
2008-Oct-20 - 2008-Oct-24 -> 12
2008-Oct-27 - 2008-Oct-31 -> 12
*/
```

User groups

Example **user groups** shows the availability of set operations on [interval_maps](#).

In the example there is a user group `med_users` of a hospital staff that has the authorisation to handle medical data of patients. User group `admin_users` has access to administrative data like health insurance and financial data.

The membership for each user in one of the user groups has a time interval of validity. The group membership begins and ends.

- Using a union operation + we can have an overview over the unified user groups and the membership dates of employees.
- Computing an intersection & shows who is member of both `med_users` and `admin_users` at what times.

```
// The next line includes <boost/gregorian/date.hpp>
// and a few lines of adapter code.
#include <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::gregorian;
using namespace boost::icl;

// Type icl::set<string> collects the names a user group's members. Therefore
// it needs to implement operator += that performs a set union on overlap of
// intervals.
typedef std::set<string> MemberSetT;

// boost::gregorian::date is the domain type the interval map.
// It's key values are therefore time intervals: discrete_interval<date>. The content
// is the set of names: MemberSetT.
typedef interval_map<date, MemberSetT> MembershipT;

// Collect user groups for medical and administrative staff and perform
// union and intersection operations on the collected membership schedules.
void user_groups()
{
    MemberSetT mary_harry;
    mary_harry.insert("Mary");
    mary_harry.insert("Harry");

    MemberSetT diana_susan;
    diana_susan.insert("Diana");
    diana_susan.insert("Susan");

    MemberSetT chief_physician;
    chief_physician.insert("Dr.Jekyll");

    MemberSetT director_of_admin;
    director_of_admin.insert("Mr.Hyde");

    //----- Collecting members of user group: med_users -----
    MembershipT med_users;

    med_users.add( // add and element
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<date>::closed(
                from_string("2008-01-01"), from_string("2008-12-31")), mary_harry));

    med_users += // element addition can also be done via operator +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<date>::closed(
                from_string("2008-01-15"), from_string("2008-12-31")),
            chief_physician);

    med_users +=
        make_pair(
            discrete_interval<date>::closed(
                from_string("2008-02-01"), from_string("2008-10-15")),
            director_of_admin);

    //----- Collecting members of user group: admin_users -----
    MembershipT admin_users;

    admin_users += // element addition can also be done via operator +=
        make_pair(
```

```

    discrete_interval<date>::closed(
        from_string("2008-03-20"), from_string("2008-09-30")), diana_susan);

admin_users +=
    make_pair(
        discrete_interval<date>::closed(
            from_string("2008-01-15"), from_string("2008-12-31")),
            chief_physician);

admin_users +=
    make_pair(
        discrete_interval<date>::closed(
            from_string("2008-02-01"), from_string("2008-10-15")),
            director_of_admin);

MembershipT all_users    = med_users + admin_users;

MembershipT super_users = med_users & admin_users;

MembershipT::iterator med_ = med_users.begin();
cout << "----- Membership of medical staff -----\n";
while(med_ != med_users.end())
{
    discrete_interval<date> when = (*med_).first;
    // Who is member of group med_users within the time interval 'when' ?
    MemberSetT who = (*med_++).second;
    cout << "[" << first(when) << " - " << last(when) << "]"
        << ": " << who << endl;
}

MembershipT::iterator admin_ = admin_users.begin();
cout << "----- Membership of admin staff -----\n";
while(admin_ != admin_users.end())
{
    discrete_interval<date> when = (*admin_).first;
    // Who is member of group admin_users within the time interval 'when' ?
    MemberSetT who = (*admin_++).second;
    cout << "[" << first(when) << " - " << last(when) << "]"
        << ": " << who << endl;
}

MembershipT::iterator all_ = all_users.begin();
cout << "----- Membership of all users (med + admin) -----\n";
while(all_ != all_users.end())
{
    discrete_interval<date> when = (*all_).first;
    // Who is member of group med_users OR admin_users ?
    MemberSetT who = (*all_++).second;
    cout << "[" << first(when) << " - " << last(when) << "]"
        << ": " << who << endl;
}

MembershipT::iterator super_ = super_users.begin();
cout << "----- Membership of super users: intersection(med,admin) -----\n";
while(super_ != super_users.end())
{
    discrete_interval<date> when = (*super_).first;
    // Who is member of group med_users AND admin_users ?
    MemberSetT who = (*super_++).second;
    cout << "[" << first(when) << " - " << last(when) << "]"
        << ": " << who << endl;
}

```

```

}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample user_groups.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    user_groups();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*-----
>>Interval Container Library: Sample user_groups.cpp <<
-----
----- Membership of medical staff -----
[2008-Jan-01 - 2008-Jan-14]: Harry Mary
[2008-Jan-15 - 2008-Jan-31]: Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary
[2008-Feb-01 - 2008-Oct-15]: Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary Mr.Hyde
[2008-Oct-16 - 2008-Dec-31]: Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary
----- Membership of admin staff -----
[2008-Jan-15 - 2008-Jan-31]: Dr.Jekyll
[2008-Feb-01 - 2008-Mar-19]: Dr.Jekyll Mr.Hyde
[2008-Mar-20 - 2008-Sep-30]: Diana Dr.Jekyll Mr.Hyde Susan
[2008-Oct-01 - 2008-Oct-15]: Dr.Jekyll Mr.Hyde
[2008-Oct-16 - 2008-Dec-31]: Dr.Jekyll
----- Membership of all users (med + admin) -----
[2008-Jan-01 - 2008-Jan-14]: Harry Mary
[2008-Jan-15 - 2008-Jan-31]: Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary
[2008-Feb-01 - 2008-Mar-19]: Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary Mr.Hyde
[2008-Mar-20 - 2008-Sep-30]: Diana Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary Mr.Hyde Susan
[2008-Oct-01 - 2008-Oct-15]: Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary Mr.Hyde
[2008-Oct-16 - 2008-Dec-31]: Dr.Jekyll Harry Mary
----- Membership of super users: intersection(med,admin) -----
[2008-Jan-15 - 2008-Jan-31]: Dr.Jekyll
[2008-Feb-01 - 2008-Oct-15]: Dr.Jekyll Mr.Hyde
[2008-Oct-16 - 2008-Dec-31]: Dr.Jekyll
-----*/

```

Std copy

The standard algorithm `std::copy` can be used to fill interval containers from standard containers of intervals or interval value pairs (segments). Because intervals do not represent *elements* but *sets*, that can be empty or contain more than one element, the usage of `std::copy` differs from what we are familiar with using *containers of elements*.

- Use `icl::inserter` from `#include <boost/icl/iterator.hpp>` instead of `std::inserter` to call insertions on the target interval container.
- As shown in the examples above and below this point, most of the time we will not be interested to insert segments into `interval_maps` but to *add* them, in order to generate the desired aggregation results. You can use `std::copy` with an `icl::adder` instead of an `icl::inserter` to achieve this.

```

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost;
using namespace boost::icl;

// 'make_segments' returns a vector of interval value pairs, which
// are not sorted. The values are taken from the minimal example
// in section 'interval combining styles'.
vector<pair<discrete_interval<int>, int> > make_segments()
{
    vector<pair<discrete_interval<int>, int> > segment_vec;
    segment_vec.push_back(make_pair(discrete_interval<int>::right_open(2,4), 1));
    segment_vec.push_back(make_pair(discrete_interval<int>::right_open(4,5), 1));
    segment_vec.push_back(make_pair(discrete_interval<int>::right_open(1,3), 1));
    return segment_vec;
}

// 'show_segments' displays the source segments.
void show_segments(const vector<pair<discrete_interval<int>, int> >& segments)
{
    vector<pair<discrete_interval<int>, int> >::const_iterator iter = segments.begin();
    while(iter != segments.end())
    {
        cout << "(" << iter->first << "," << iter->second << ")";
        ++iter;
    }
}

void std_copy()
{
    // So we have some segments stored in an std container.
    vector<pair<discrete_interval<int>, int> > segments = make_segments();
    // Display the input
    cout << "input sequence: "; show_segments(segments); cout << "\n\n";

    // We are going to 'std::copy' those segments into an interval_map:
    interval_map<int,int> segmap;

    // Use an 'icl::inserter' from <boost/icl/iterator.hpp> to call
    // insertion on the interval container.
    std::copy(segments.begin(), segments.end(),
              icl::inserter(segmap, segmap.end()));
    cout << "icl::inserting: " << segmap << endl;
    segmap.clear();

    // When we are feeding data into interval_maps, most of the time we are
    // intending to compute an aggregation result. So we are not interested
    // the std::insert semantics but the aggregating icl::addition semantics.
    // To achieve this there is an icl::add_iterator and an icl::adder function
    // provided in <boost/icl/iterator.hpp>.
    std::copy(segments.begin(), segments.end(),
              icl::adder(segmap, segmap.end())); //Aggregating associated values
    cout << "icl::adding : " << segmap << endl;

    // In this last case, the semantics of 'std::copy' transforms to the
    // generalized addition operation, that is implemented by operator
    // += or + on itl maps and sets.
}

```

```
int main()
{
    cout << ">>    Interval Container Library: Example std_copy.cpp    <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    cout << "Using std::copy to fill an interval_map:\n\n";

    std_copy();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*-----
>>    Interval Container Library: Example std_copy.cpp    <<
-----
Using std::copy to fill an interval_map:

input sequence: ([2,4),1)([4,5),1)([1,3),1)

icl::inserting: {[1,5)->1)}
icl::adding    : {[1,2)->1)([2,3)->2)([3,5)->1)}
-----*/
```

Std transform

Instead of writing loops, the standard algorithm `std::transform` can be used to fill interval containers from std containers of user defined objects. We need a function, that maps the *user defined object* into the *segment type* of an interval map or the *interval type* of an interval set. Based on that we can use `std::transform` with an `icl::inserter` or `icl::adder` to transform the user objects into interval containers.

```

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>
#include <boost/icl/separate_interval_set.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost;
using namespace boost::icl;

// Suppose we are working with a class called MyObject, containing some
// information about interval bounds e.g. _from, _to and some data members
// that carry associated information like e.g. _value.
class MyObject
{
public:
    MyObject(){}
    MyObject(int from, int to, int value): _from(from), _to(to), _value(value){}
    int from()const {return _from;}
    int to()const {return _to;}
    int value()const{return _value;}
private:
    int _from;
    int _to;
    int _value;
};

// ... in order to use the std::transform algorithm to fill
// interval maps with MyObject data we need a function
// 'to_segment' that maps an object of type MyObject into
// the value type to the interval map we want to transform to ...
pair<discrete_interval<int>, int> to_segment(const MyObject& myObj)
{
    return std::pair< discrete_interval<int>, int >
        (discrete_interval<int>::closed(myObj.from(), myObj.to()), myObj.value());
}

// ... there may be another function that returns the interval
// of an object only
discrete_interval<int> to_interval(const MyObject& myObj)
{
    return discrete_interval<int>::closed(myObj.from(), myObj.to());
}

// ... make_object computes a sequence of objects to test.
vector<MyObject> make_objects()
{
    vector<MyObject> object_vec;
    object_vec.push_back(MyObject(2,3,1));
    object_vec.push_back(MyObject(4,4,1));
    object_vec.push_back(MyObject(1,2,1));
    return object_vec;
}

// ... show_objects displays the sequence of input objects.
void show_objects(const vector<MyObject>& objects)
{
    vector<MyObject>::const_iterator iter = objects.begin();
    while(iter != objects.end())
    {
        cout << "[" << iter->from() << "," << iter->to() << "], "
            << iter->value() << " ";
    }
}

```

```

        ++iter;
    }
}

void std_transform()
{
    // This time we want to transform objects into a splitting interval map:
    split_interval_map<int,int> segmap;
    vector<MyObject> myObjects = make_objects();

    // Display the input
    cout << "input sequence: "; show_objects(myObjects); cout << "\n\n";

    // Use an icl::inserter to fill the interval map via inserts
    std::transform(myObjects.begin(), myObjects.end(),
                   icl::inserter(segmap, segmap.end()),
                   to_segment);
    cout << "icl::inserting: " << segmap << endl;
    segmap.clear();

    // In order to compute aggregation results on associated values, we
    // usually want to use an icl::adder instead of an std or icl::inserter
    std::transform(myObjects.begin(), myObjects.end(),
                   icl::adder(segmap, segmap.end()),
                   to_segment);
    cout << "icl::adding   : " << segmap << "\n\n";

    separate_interval_set<int> segset;
    std::transform(myObjects.begin(), myObjects.end(),
                   icl::adder(segset, segset.end()),
                   to_interval);
    // could be a icl::inserter(segset, segset.end()), here: same effect
    // to_interval);

    cout << "Using std::transform to fill a separate_interval_set:\n\n";
    cout << "icl::adding   : " << segset << "\n\n";
}

int main()
{
    cout << ">> Interval Container Library: Example std_transform.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    cout << "Using std::transform to fill a split_interval_map:\n\n";

    std_transform();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*-----
>> Interval Container Library: Example std_transform.cpp <<
-----
Using std::transform to fill a split_interval_map:

input sequence: ([2,3],1)([4,4],1)([1,2],1)

icl::inserting: {([1,2]->1)([2,3]->1)([4,4]->1)}
```

```
icl::adding    : {[1,2]->1}([2,2]->2)((2,3]->1)([4,4]->1)}

Using std::transform to fill a separate_interval_set:

icl::adding    : {[1,3][4,4]}
-----*/
```

To get clear about the different behaviors of interval containers in the example, you may want to refer to the section about [interval combining styles](#) that uses the same data.

Custom interval

Example **custom interval** demonstrates how to use interval containers with an own interval class type.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>

using namespace std;
using namespace boost::icl;

// Here is a typical class that may model intervals in your application.
class MyInterval
{
public:
    MyInterval(): _first(), _past(){}
    MyInterval(int lo, int up): _first(lo), _past(up){}
    int first()const{ return _first; }
    int past ()const{ return _past; }
private:
    int _first, _past;
};

namespace boost{ namespace icl
{
    // Class template interval_traits serves as adapter to register and customize your interval class
    template<>
    struct interval_traits< MyInterval > //1. Partially specialize interval_traits for
    {                                     // your class MyInterval
        //2. Define associated types
        typedef MyInterval    interval_type; //2.1 MyInterval will be the interval_type
        typedef int           domain_type;   //2.2 The elements of the domain are ints
        typedef std::less<int> domain_compare; //2.3 This is the way our element shall be ordered.
        //3. Next we define the essential functions
        // of the specialisation
        //3.1 Construction of intervals
        static interval_type construct(const domain_type& lo, const domain_type& up)
        { return interval_type(lo, up); }

        //3.2 Selection of values
        static domain_type lower(const interval_type& inter_val){ return inter_val.first(); };
        static domain_type upper(const interval_type& inter_val){ return inter_val.past(); };
    };

    template<>
    struct interval_bound_type<MyInterval> //4. Finally we define the interval borders.
    {                                       // Choose between static_open (lo..up)
        typedef interval_bound_type type; // static_left_open (lo..up]
        BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::static_right_open);
    };                                     // and static_closed [lo..up]

}} // namespace boost icl
```

```

void custom_interval()
{
    // Now we can use class MyInterval with interval containers:
    typedef interval_set<int, std::less, MyInterval> MyIntervalSet;
    MyIntervalSet mySet;
    mySet += MyInterval(1,9);
    cout << mySet << endl;
    mySet.subtract(3) -= 6;
    cout << mySet << "          subtracted 3 and 6\n";
    mySet ^= MyInterval(2,8);
    cout << mySet << "          flipped between 2 and 7\n";
}

int main()
{
    cout << ">>Interval Container Library: Sample custom_interval.cpp <<\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    cout << "This program uses a user defined interval class:\n";
    custom_interval();
    return 0;
}

// Program output:
/*-----
>>Interval Container Library: Sample custom_interval.cpp <<
-----
This program uses a user defined interval class:
{[1,          9)}
{[1,  3)  [4,  6)  [7,  9)}          subtracted 3 and 6
{[1,2) [3,4)  [6,7) [8,9)} flipped between 2 and 7
-----*/

```

Projects

Projects are examples on the usage of interval containers that go beyond small toy snippets of code. The code presented here addresses more serious applications that approach the quality of real world programming. At the same time it aims to guide the reader more deeply into various aspects of the library. In order not to overburden the reader with implementation details, the code in *projects* tries to be *minimal*. It has a focus on the main aspects of the projects and is not intended to be complete and mature like the library code itself. Cause it's minimal, project code lives in namespace `mini`.

Large Bitset

Bitsets are just sets. Sets of unsigned integrals, to be more precise. The prefix *bit* usually only indicates, that the representation of those sets is organized in a compressed form that exploits the fact, that we can switch on an off single bits in machine words. Bitsets are therefore known to be very small and thus efficient. The efficiency of bitsets is usually coupled to the precondition that the range of values of elements is relatively small, like $[0..32)$ or $[0..64)$, values that can be typically represented in single or a small number of machine words. If we wanted to represent a set containing two values $\{1, 1000000\}$, we would be much better off using other sets like e.g. an `std::set`.

Bitsets compress well, if elements spread over narrow ranges only. Interval sets compress well, if many elements are clustered over intervals. They can span large sets very efficiently then. In project *Large Bitset* we want to *combine the bit compression and the interval compression* to achieve a set implementation, that is capable of spanning large chunks of contiguous elements using intervals and also to represent more narrow *nests* of varying bit sequences using bitset compression. As we will see, this can be achieved using only a small amount of code because most of the properties we need are provided by an `interval_map` of bitsets:

```
typedef interval_map<IntegralT, SomeBitSet<N>, partial_absorber,
                    std::less, inplace_bit_add, inplace_bit_and> IntervalBitmap;
```

Such an `IntervalBitmap` represents $k*N$ bits for every segment.

```
[a, a+k)->'1111....1111' // N bits associated: Represents a total of k*N bits.
```

For the interval $[a, a+k)$ above all bits are set. But we can also have individual *nests* or *clusters* of bitsequences.

```
[b, b+1)->'01001011...1'
[b+1,b+2)->'11010001...0'
. . .
```

and we can span intervals of equal bit sequences that represent periodic patterns.

```
[c,d)->'010101....01' // Every second bit is set           in range [c,d)
[d,e)->'001100..0011' // Every two bits alterate           in range [d,e)
[e,f)->'bit-sequence' // 'bit-sequence' reoccurs every N bits in range [e,f)
```

An `IntervalBitmap` can represent $N*(2^M)$ elements, if M is the number of bits of the integral type `IntegralT`. Unlike bitsets, that usually represent *unsigned* integral numbers, `large_bitset` may range over negative numbers as well. There are fields where such large bitsets implementations are needed. E.g. for the compact representation of large file allocation tables. What remains to be done for project *Large Bitset* is to code a wrapper class `large_bitset` around `IntervalBitmap` so that `large_bitset` looks and feels like a usual set class.

Using large_bitset

To quicken your appetite for a look at the implementation here are a few use cases first. Within the examples that follow, we will use `natk` for unsigned integrals and `bitsk` for bitsets containing k bits.

Let's start large. In the first example . . .

```
void test_large()
{
    const nat64 much = 0xffffffffffffffffull;
    large_bitset<> venti; // ... the largest, I can think of ;)
    venti += discrete_interval<nat64>(0, much);

    cout << "----- Test function test_large() -----
\n";
    cout << "We have just turned on the awesome amount of 18,446,744,073,709,551,616 bits ;-)\n";
    venti.show_segments();
}
```

... we are testing the limits. First we set all bits and then we switch off the very last bit.

```
cout << "---- Let's swich off the very last bit -----  
\n";  
venti -= much;  
venti.show_segments();  
  
cout << "---- Venti is plenty ... let's do something small: A tall -----  
\n\n";  
}
```

Program output (*a little beautified*):

```
----- Test function test_large() -----  
We have just turned on the awesome amount of 18,446,744,073,709,551,616 bits ;-)  
[  
    0, 288230376151711744) -> 1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111  
---- Let's switch off the very last bit -----  
[  
    0, 288230376151711743) -> ↵  
1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111  
[288230376151711743, 288230376151711744) -> ↵  
1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111110  
---- Venti is plenty ... let's do something small: A tall -----
```

More readable is a smaller version of `large_bitset`. In function `test_small()` we apply a few more operations ...

```

void test_small()
{
    large_bitset<nat32, bits8> tall; // small is tall ...
    // ... because even this 'small' large_bitset
    // can represent up to 2^32 == 4,294,967,296 bits.

    cout << "----- Test function test_small() -----\\n";
    cout << "-- Switch on all bits in range [0,64] -----\\n";
    tall += discrete_interval<nat>(0, 64);
    tall.show_segments();
    cout << "-----\\n";

    cout << "-- Turn off bits: 25,27,28 -----\\n";

    (((tall -= 25) -= 27) -= 28) ;
    tall.show_segments();
    cout << "-----\\n";

    cout << "-- Flip bits in range [24,30) -----\\n";
    tall ^= discrete_interval<nat>::right_open(24,30);
    tall.show_segments();
    cout << "-----\\n";

    cout << "-- Remove the first 10 bits -----\\n";
    tall -= discrete_interval<nat>::right_open(0,10);
    tall.show_segments();

    cout << "-- Remove even bits in range [0,72) -----\\n";
    int bit;
    for(bit=0; bit<72; bit++) if(!(bit%2)) tall -= bit;
    tall.show_segments();

    cout << "-- Set odd bits in range [0,72) -----\\n";
    for(bit=0; bit<72; bit++) if(bit%2) tall += bit;
    tall.show_segments();

    cout << "-----\\n\\n";
}

```

... producing this output:

```
----- Test function test_small() -----
-- Switch on all bits in range [0,64] -----
[0,8)->11111111
[8,9)->10000000
-----

-- Turn off bits: 25,27,28 -----
[0,3)->11111111
[3,4)->10100111
[4,8)->11111111
[8,9)->10000000
-----

-- Flip bits in range [24,30) -----
[0,3)->11111111
[3,4)->01011011
[4,8)->11111111
[8,9)->10000000
-----

-- Remove the first 10 bits -----
[1,2)->00111111
[2,3)->11111111
[3,4)->01011011
[4,8)->11111111
[8,9)->10000000
-- Remove even bits in range [0,72) -----
[1,2)->00010101
[2,3)->01010101
[3,4)->01010001
[4,8)->01010101
-- Set odd bits in range [0,72) -----
[0,9)->01010101
-----
```

Finally, we present a little *picturesque* example, that demonstrates that `large_bitset` can also serve as a self compressing bitmap, that we can 'paint' with.

```

void test_picturesque()
{
    typedef large_bitset<nat, bits8> Bit8Set;

    Bit8Set square, stare;
    square += discrete_interval<nat>(0,8);
    for(int i=1; i<5; i++)
    {
        square += 8*i;
        square += 8*i+7;
    }

    square += discrete_interval<nat>(41,47);

    cout << "----- Test function test_picturesque() -----\\n";
    cout << "----- empty face:          "
        << square.interval_count()          << " intervals -----\\n";
    square.show_matrix(" *");

    stare += 18; stare += 21;
    stare += discrete_interval<nat>(34,38);

    cout << "----- compressed smile: "
        << stare.interval_count()          << " intervals -----\\n";
    stare.show_matrix(" *");

    cout << "----- staring bitset:      "
        << (square + stare).interval_count() << " intervals -----\\n";
    (square + stare).show_matrix(" *");

    cout << "-----\\n";
}

```

Note that we have two `large_bitsets` for the *outline* and the *interior*. Both parts are compressed but we can compose both by operator `+`, because the right *positions* are provided. This is the program output:

```

----- Test function test_picturesque() -----
----- empty face:          3 intervals -----
*****
*      *
*      *
*      *
*      *
*****
----- compressed smile: 2 intervals -----
*  *
****
----- staring bitset:      6 intervals -----
*****
*      *
* * * *
*      *
* * * *
*****
-----

```

So, may be you are curious how this class template is coded on top of `interval_map` using only about 250 lines of code. This is shown in the sections that follow.

The interval_bitmap

To begin, let's look at the basic data type again, that will be providing the major functionality:

```
typedef interval_map<DomainT, BitSetT, partial_absorber,
    std::less, inplace_bit_add, inplace_bit_and> IntervalBitmap;
```

DomainT is supposed to be an integral type, the bitset type BitSetT will be a wrapper class around an unsigned integral type. BitSetT has to implement bitwise operators that will be called by the functors `inplace_bit_add<BitSetT>` and `inplace_bit_and<BitSetT>`. The type trait of `interval_map` is `partial_absorber`, which means that it is *partial* and that empty BitSets are not stored in the map. This is desired and keeps the `interval_map` minimal, storing only bitsets, that contain at least one bit switched on. Functor template `inplace_bit_add` for parameter `Combine` indicates that we do not expect operator `+=` as addition but the bitwise operator `|=`. For template parameter `Section` which is instantiated by `inplace_bit_and` we expect the bitwise `&=` operator.

A class implementation for the bitset type

The code of the project is enclosed in a namespace `mini`. The name indicates, that the implementation is a *minimal* example implementation. The name of the bitset class will be `bits` or `mini::bits` if qualified.

To be used as a codomain parameter of class template `interval_map`, `mini::bits` has to implement all the functions that are required for a codomain_type in general, which are the default constructor `bits()` and an equality operator `==`. Moreover `mini::bits` has to implement operators required by the instantiations for parameter `Combine` and `Section` which are `inplace_bit_add` and `inplace_bit_and`. From functors `inplace_bit_add` and `inplace_bit_and` there are inverse functors `inplace_bit_subtract` and `inplace_bit_xor`. Those functors use operators `|=`, `&=`, `^=` and `~`. Finally if we want to apply lexicographical and subset comparison on `large_bitset`, we also need an operator `<`. All the operators that we need can be implemented for `mini::bits` on a few lines:

```
template<class NaturalT> class bits
{
public:
    typedef NaturalT word_type;
    static const int    digits = std::numeric_limits<NaturalT>::digits;
    static const word_type w1    = static_cast<NaturalT>(1) ;

    bits():_bits(){}
    explicit bits(word_type value):_bits(value){}

    word_type word()const{ return _bits; }
    bits& operator |= (const bits& value){_bits |= value._bits; return *this;}
    bits& operator &= (const bits& value){_bits &= value._bits; return *this;}
    bits& operator ^= (const bits& value){_bits ^= value._bits; return *this;}
    bits operator ~ ()const { return bits(~_bits); }
    bool operator < (const bits& value)const{return _bits < value._bits;}
    bool operator == (const bits& value)const{return _bits == value._bits;}

    bool contains(word_type element)const{ return ((w1 << element) & _bits) != 0; }
    std::string as_string(const char off_on[2] = " 1")const;

private:
    word_type _bits;
};
```

Finally there is one important piece of meta information, we have to provide: `mini::bits` has to be recognized as a `Set` by the `icl` code. Otherwise we can not exploit the fact that a map of sets is model of `Set` and the resulting `large_bitset` would not behave like a set. So we have to say that `mini::bits` shall be sets:

```

namespace boost { namespace icl
{
    template<class NaturalT>
    struct is_set<mini::bits<NaturalT> >
    {
        typedef is_set<mini::bits<NaturalT> > type;
        BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
    };

    template<class NaturalT>
    struct has_set_semantics<mini::bits<NaturalT> >
    {
        typedef has_set_semantics<mini::bits<NaturalT> > type;
        BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
    };
}
}

```

This is done by adding a partial template specialization to the type trait template `icl::is_set`. For the extension of this type trait template and the result values of `inclusion_compare` we need these `#includes` for the implementation of `mini::bits`:

```

#include <string> // These includes are needed ...
#include <boost/icl/type_traits/has_set_semantics.hpp> // for conversion to output and to
// declare that bits has the
// behavior of a set.

```

Implementation of a large bitset

Having finished our `mini::bits` implementation, we can start to code the wrapper class that hides the efficient interval map of `mini::bits` and exposes a simple and convenient set behavior to the world of users.

Let's start with the required `#includes` this time:

```

#include <iostream> // to organize output
#include <limits> // limits and associated constants
#include <boost/operators.hpp> // to define operators with minimal effort
#include "meta_log.hpp" // a meta logarithm
#include "bits.hpp" // a minimal bitset implementation
#include <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp> // base of large bitsets

namespace mini // minimal implementations for example projects
{

```

Besides `boost/icl/interval_map.hpp` and `bits.hpp` the most important include here is `boost/operators.hpp`. We use this library in order to further minimize the code and to provide pretty extensive operator functionality using very little code.

For a short and concise naming of the most important unsigned integer types and the corresponding `mini::bits` we define this:

```

typedef unsigned char    nat8; // nati i: number bits
typedef unsigned short   nat16;
typedef unsigned long    nat32;
typedef unsigned long long nat64;
typedef unsigned long    nat;

typedef bits<nat8>    bits8;
typedef bits<nat16>   bits16;
typedef bits<nat32>   bits32;
typedef bits<nat64>   bits64;

```

large_bitset: Public interface

And now let's code large_bitset.

```
template
<
    typename      DomainT = nat64,
    typename      BitSetT = bits64,
    ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(std::less, DomainT),
    ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
    ICL_ALLOC      Alloc    = std::allocator
>
class large_bitset
: boost::equality_comparable < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>
, boost::less_than_comparable< large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>

, boost::addable          < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>
, boost::orable           < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>
, boost::subtractable     < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>
, boost::andable          < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>
, boost::xorable          < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>

, boost::addable2         < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, DomainT
, boost::orable2          < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, DomainT
, boost::subtractable2    < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, DomainT
, boost::andable2         < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, DomainT
, boost::xorable2         < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, DomainT

, boost::addable2         < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare)
, boost::orable2          < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare)
, boost::subtractable2    < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare)
, boost::andable2         < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare)
, boost::xorable2         < large_bitset<DomainT, BitSetT, Compare, Interval, Alloc>, ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare)
> > > > > > > > > > > > > >
// ^ & - | + ^ & - | + ^ & - | + < ==
// segment  element  container
```

The first template parameter `DomainT` will be instantiated with an integral type that defines the kind of numbers that can be elements of the set. Since we want to go for a large set we use `nat64` as default which is a 64 bit unsigned integer ranging from 0 to $2^{64}-1$. As bitset parameter we also choose a 64-bit default. Parameters `Combine` and `Interval` are necessary to be passed to dependent type expressions. An allocator can be chosen, if desired.

The nested list of private inheritance contains groups of template instantiations from [Boost.Operator](#), that provides derivable operators from more fundamental once. Implementing the fundamental operators, we get the derivable ones *for free*. Below is a short overview of what we get using `Boost.Operator`, where **S** stands for `large_bitset`, **i** for it's `interval_type` and **e** for it's `domain_type` or `element_type`.

Group	fundamental	derivable
Equality, ordering	==	!=
	<	> <= >=
Set operators (S x S)	+= = -= &= ^=	+ - & ^
Set operators (S x e)	+= = -= &= ^=	+ - & ^
Set operators (S x i)	+= = -= &= ^=	+ - & ^

There is a number of associated types

```
typedef boost::icl::interval_map
    <DomainT, BitSetT, boost::icl::partial_absorber,
    std::less, boost::icl::inplace_bit_add, boost::icl::inplace_bit_and> interval_bitmap_type;

typedef DomainT          domain_type;
typedef DomainT          element_type;
typedef BitSetT          bitset_type;
typedef typename BitSetT::word_type word_type;
typedef typename interval_bitmap_type::interval_type interval_type;
typedef typename interval_bitmap_type::value_type value_type;
```

most importantly the implementing `interval_bitmap_type` that is used for the implementing container.

```
private:
    interval_bitmap_type _map;
```

In order to use [Boost.Operator](#) we have to implement the fundamental operators as class members. This can be done quite schematically.

```
public:
    bool operator ==(const large_bitset& rhs) const { return _map == rhs._map; }
    bool operator < (const large_bitset& rhs) const { return _map <  rhs._map; }

    large_bitset& operator +=(const large_bitset& rhs) { _map += rhs._map; return *this; }
    large_bitset& operator |= (const large_bitset& rhs) { _map |= rhs._map; return *this; }
    large_bitset& operator -= (const large_bitset& rhs) { _map -= rhs._map; return *this; }
    large_bitset& operator &= (const large_bitset& rhs) { _map &= rhs._map; return *this; }
    large_bitset& operator ^=(const large_bitset& rhs) { _map ^= rhs._map; return *this; }

    large_bitset& operator +=(const element_type& rhs) { return add(interval_type(rhs)); }
    large_bitset& operator |= (const element_type& rhs) { return add(interval_type(rhs)); }
    large_bitset& operator -= (const element_type& rhs) { return subtract(interval_type(rhs)); }
    large_bitset& operator &= (const element_type& rhs) { return intersect(interval_type(rhs)); }
    large_bitset& operator ^=(const element_type& rhs) { return flip(interval_type(rhs)); }

    large_bitset& operator +=(const interval_type& rhs) { return add(rhs); }
    large_bitset& operator |= (const interval_type& rhs) { return add(rhs); }
    large_bitset& operator -= (const interval_type& rhs) { return subtract(rhs); }
    large_bitset& operator &= (const interval_type& rhs) { return intersect(rhs); }
    large_bitset& operator ^=(const interval_type& rhs) { return flip(rhs); }
```

As we can see, the seven most important operators that work on the class type `large_bitset` can be directly implemented by propagating the operation to the implementing `_map` of type `interval_bitmap_type`. For the operators that work on segment and

element types, we use member functions `add`, `subtract`, `intersect` and `flip`. As we will see only a small amount of adapter code is needed to couple those functions with the functionality of the implementing container.

Member functions `add`, `subtract`, `intersect` and `flip`, that allow to combine *intervals* to `large_bitsets` can be uniformly implemented using a private function `segment_apply` that applies *addition*, *subtraction*, *intersection* or *symmetric difference*, after having translated the interval's borders into the right bitset positions.

```
large_bitset& add      (const interval_type& rhs){return segment_apply(&large_bitset::add_,  ↵
    rhs);}
large_bitset& subtract (const interval_type& rhs){return segment_apply(&large_bitset::sub_ ↵
    tract_, rhs);}
large_bitset& intersect(const interval_type& rhs){return segment_apply(&large_bitset::inter ↵
    sect_,rhs);}
large_bitset& flip     (const interval_type& rhs){return segment_apply(&large_bitset::flip_,  ↵
    rhs);}
```

In the sample programs, that we will present to demonstrate the capabilities of `large_bitset` we will need a few additional functions specifically output functions in two different flavors.

```
size_t interval_count()const { return boost::icl::interval_count(_map); }

void show_segments()const
{
    for(typename interval_bitmap_type::const_iterator it_ = _map.begin();
        it_ != _map.end(); ++it_)
    {
        interval_type  itv  = it_>first;
        bitset_type    bits = it_>second;
        std::cout << itv << "->" << bits.as_string("01") << std::endl;
    }
}

void show_matrix(const char off_on[2] = " 1")const
{
    using namespace boost;
    typename interval_bitmap_type::const_iterator iter = _map.begin();
    while(iter != _map.end())
    {
        element_type fst = icl::first(iter->first), lst = icl::last(iter->first);
        for(element_type chunk = fst; chunk <= lst; chunk++)
            std::cout << iter->second.as_string(off_on) << std::endl;
        ++iter;
    }
}
```

- The first one, `show_segments()` shows the container content as it is implemented, in the compressed form.
- The second function `show_matrix` shows the complete matrix of bits that is represented by the container.

large_bitset: Private implementation

In order to implement operations like the addition of an element say 42 to the large bitset, we need to translate the *value* to the *position* of the associated **bit** representing 42 in the interval container of bitsets. As an example, suppose we use a

```
large_bitset<nat, mini::bits8> lbs;
```

that carries small bitsets of 8 bits only. The first four interval of `lbs` are assumed to be associated with some bitsets. Now we want to add the interval `[a,b]=[5,27]`. This will result in the following situation:

```

[0,1)-> [1,2)-> [2,3)-> [3,4)->
[00101100][11001011][11101001][11100000]
+      [111 11111111 11111111 1111]      [5,27] as bitset
      a                                b

=> [0,1)-> [1,3)-> [3,4)->
[00101111][11111111][11110000]

```

So we have to convert values 5 and 27 into a part that points to the interval and a part that refers to the position within the interval, which is done by a *division* and a *modulo* computation. (In order to have a consistent representation of the bitsequences across the containers, within this project, bitsets are denoted with the *least significant bit on the left!*)

```

A = a/8 = 5/8 = 0 // refers to interval
B = b/8 = 27/8 = 3
R = a%8 = 5%8 = 5 // refers to the position in the associated bitset.
S = b%8 = 27%8 = 3

```

All *division* and *modulo* operations needed here are always done using a divisor d that is a power of 2: $d = 2^x$. Therefore division and modulo can be expressed by bitset operations. The constants needed for those bitset computations are defined here:

```

private:                                     // Example value
    static const word_type                 // 8-bit case
        digits = std::numeric_limits<word_type>::digits; // -----
    -----
    <word_type>::digits, // 8           Size of the associated bitsets
    divisor = digits, // 8           Divisor to find intervals for values
    last = digits-1, // 7           Last bit (0 based)
    shift = log2<divisor>::value, // 3           To express the division as bit shift
    w1 = static_cast<word_type>(1), //           Helps to avoid static_casts for
long long
    mask = divisor - w1, // 7=11100000 Helps to express the modulo oper-
ation as bit_and
    all = ~static_cast<word_type>(0), // 255=11111111 Helps to express a complete asso-
ciated bitset
    top = w1 << (digits-w1); // 128=00000001 Value of the most significant
bit of associated bitsets
//                                     !> Note: Most significant bit on
the right.

```

Looking at the example again, we can see that we have to identify the positions of the beginning and ending of the interval [5,27] that is to insert, and then *subdivide* that range of bitsets into three partitions.

1. The bitset where the interval starts.
2. the bitset where the interval ends
3. The bitsets that are completely overlapped by the interval

```

combine interval [5,27] to large_bitset lbs w.r.t. some operation o

[0,1)-> [1,2)-> [2,3)-> [3,4)->
[00101100][11001011][11101001][11100000]
o      [111 11111111 11111111 1111]
      a                                b
subdivide:
[first! ][mid_1] . . .[mid_n][ !last]
[00000111][1...1] . . .[1...1][11110000]

```

After subdividing, we perform the operation \circ as follows:

1. For the first bitset: Set all bits from their starting bit (!) to the end of the bitset to 1. All other bits are 0. Then perform operation
o: `_map o= ([0,1)->00000111)`
2. For the last bitset: Set all bits from the beginning of the bitset to the ending bit (!) to 1. All other bits are 0. Then perform operation
o: `_map o= ([3,4)->11110000)`
3. For the range of bitsets in between the starting and ending one, perform operation o: `_map o= ([1,3)->11111111)`

The algorithm, that has been outlined and illustrated by the example, is implemented by the private member function `segment_apply`. To make the combiner operation a variable in this algorithm, we use a *pointer to member function type*

```
typedef void (large_bitset::*segment_combiner)(element_type, element_type, bitset_type);
```

as first function argument. We will pass member functions `combine_` here,

```
combine_(first_of_interval, end_of_interval, some_bitset);
```

that take the beginning and ending of an interval and a bitset and combine them to the implementing `interval_bitmap_type` `_map`. Here are these functions:

```
void add_(DomainT lo, DomainT up, BitSetT bits){_map += value_type(inter_
val_type::right_open(lo,up), bits);}
void subtract_(DomainT lo, DomainT up, BitSetT bits){_map -= value_type(inter_
val_type::right_open(lo,up), bits);}
void intersect_(DomainT lo, DomainT up, BitSetT bits){_map &= value_type(inter_
val_type::right_open(lo,up), bits);}
void flip_(DomainT lo, DomainT up, BitSetT bits){_map ^= value_type(inter_
val_type::right_open(lo,up), bits);}
```

Finally we can code function `segment_apply`, that does the partitioning and subsequent combining:

```
large_bitset& segment_apply(segment_combiner combine, const interval_type& operand)
{
    using namespace boost;
    if(icl::is_empty(operand))
        return *this;

    // same as
    element_type base = icl::first(operand) >> shift, // icl::first(operand) / divisor
                  ceil = icl::last (operand) >> shift; // icl::last (operand) / divisor
    word_type base_rest = icl::first(operand) & mask, // icl::first(operand) % divisor
              ceil_rest = icl::last (operand) & mask; // icl::last (operand) % divisor

    if(base == ceil) // [first, last] are within one bitset (chunk)
        (this->*combine)(base, base+1, bitset_type( to_upper_from(base_rest)
                                                    & from_lower_to(ceil_rest)));
    else // [first, last] spread over more than one bitset (chunk)
    {
        element_type mid_low = base_rest == 0 ? base : base+1, // first element of mid part
                    mid_up = ceil_rest == all ? ceil+1 : ceil; // last element of mid part

        if(base_rest > 0) // Bitset of base interval has to be filled from base_rest to last
            (this->*combine)(base, base+1, bitset_type(to_upper_from(base_rest)));
        if(ceil_rest < all) // Bitset of ceil interval has to be filled from first to ceil_rest
            (this->*combine)(ceil, ceil+1, bitset_type(from_lower_to(ceil_rest)));
        if(mid_low < mid_up) // For the middle part all bits have to set.
            (this->*combine)(mid_low, mid_up, bitset_type(all));
    }
    return *this;
}
```

The functions that help filling bitsets to and from a given bit are implemented here:

```
static word_type from_lower_to(word_type bit){return bit==last ? all : (w1<<(bit+w1))-w1;}  
static word_type to_upper_from(word_type bit){return bit==last ? top : ~(w1<<bit)-w1;} }
```

This completes the implementation of class template `large_bitset`. Using only a small amount of mostly schematic code, we have been able to provide a pretty powerful, self compressing and generally usable set type for all integral domain types.

Concepts

Naming

The **icl** is about sets and maps and a useful implementation of sets and maps using intervals. In the documentation of the **icl** the different set and map types are grouped in various ways. In order to distinguish those groups we use a naming convention.

Names of concepts start with a capital letter. So `Set` and `Map` stand for the *concept* of a set and a map as defined in the **icl**. When we talk about `Sets` and `Maps` though, most of the time we do not talk about the concepts themselves but the set of types that implement those concepts in the **icl**. The main groups, *icl containers* can be divided in, are summarized in the next table:

	Set	Map
element container	<code>std::set</code>	<code>icl::map</code>
interval container	<code>interval_set</code> , <code>separate_interval_set</code> , <code>split_interval_set</code>	<code>interval_map</code> , <code>split_interval_map</code>

- Containers `std::set`, `interval_set`, `separate_interval_set`, `split_interval_set` are models of concept `Set`.
- Containers `icl::map`, `interval_map`, `split_interval_map` are models of concept `Map`.
- Containers that are *implemented* using elements or element value pairs are called *element containers*.
- Containers that are *implemented* using intervals or interval value pairs (also called segments) are called *interval containers*.
- When we talk about `Sets` or `Maps` we abstract from the way they are implemented.
- When we talk about *element containers* or *interval containers* we refer to the way they are implemented.
- `std::set` is a model of the **icl**'s `Set` concept.
- `std::map` is *not* a model of the **icl**'s `Map` concept.
- The **icl**'s element map is always denoted qualified as `icl::map` to avoid confusion with `std::map`.

Aspects

There are two major *aspects* or *views* of **icl** containers. The first and predominant aspect is called *fundamental*. The second and minor aspect is called *segmental*.

	Fundamental	Segmental
Abstraction level	more abstract	less abstract
	sequence of elements is irrelevant	sequence of elements is relevant
	iterator independent	iterator dependent
Informs about	membership of elements	sequence of intervals (segmentation)
Equality	equality of elements	equality of segments
Practical	<code>interval_sets</code> (maps) can be used as <code>sets</code> (maps) of elements(element value pairs)	Segmentation information is available. See e.g. Time grids for months and weeks

On the fundamental aspect

- an `interval` implements a set of elements partially.
- an `interval_set` implements a set of elements.
- an `interval_map` implements a map of element value pairs.

On the segmental aspect

- an `interval_set` implements a set of intervals.
- an `interval_map` implements a map of interval value pairs.

Sets and Maps

A Set Concept

On the fundamental aspect all `interval_sets` are models of a concept `Set`. The `Set` concept of the Interval Template Library refers to the mathematical notion of a set.

Function	Variant	implemented as
empty set		<code>Set::Set()</code>
subset relation		<code>bool Set::within(const Set& s1, const Set& s2) const</code>
equality		<code>bool is_element_equal(const Set& s1, const Set& s2)</code>
set union	inplace	<code>Set& operator += (Set& s1, const Set& s2)</code>
		<code>Set operator + (const Set& s1, const Set& s2)</code>
set difference	inplace	<code>Set& operator -= (Set& s1, const Set& s2)</code>
		<code>Set operator - (const Set& s1, const Set& s2)</code>
set intersection	inplace	<code>Set& operator &= (Set& s1, const Set& s2)</code>
		<code>Set operator & (const Set& s1, const Set& s2)</code>

Equality on `Sets` is not implemented as `operator ==`, because `operator ==` is used for the stronger lexicographical equality on segments, that takes the segmentation of elements into account.

Being models of concept `Set`, `std::set` and all `interval_sets` implement these operations and obey the associated laws on `Sets`. See e.g. [an algebra of sets here](#).

Making intervals complete

An `interval` is considered to be a set of elements as well. With respect to the `Set` concept presented above `interval` implements the concept only partially. The reason for that is that addition and subtraction can not be defined on `intervals`. Two intervals

$[1, 2]$ and $[4, 5]$ are not addable to a *single* new *interval*. In other words *intervals* are incomplete w.r.t. union and difference. *Interval_sets* can be defined as the *completion* of intervals for the union and difference operations.

When we claim that addition or subtraction can not be defined on intervals, we are not considering things like e.g. interval arithmetics, where these operations can be defined, but with a different semantics.

A Map Concept

On the fundamental aspect `icl::map` and all `interval_maps` are models of a concept Map. Since a map is a set of pairs, we try to design the Map concept in accordance to the Set concept above.

Function	Variant	implemented as
empty map		<code>Map::Map()</code>
subset relation		<code>bool within(const Map& s2, const Map& s1) const</code>
equality		<code>bool is_element_equal(const Map& s1, const Map& s2)</code>
map union	inplace	<code>Map& operator += (Map& s1, const Map& s2)</code>
		<code>Map operator + (const Map& s1, const Map& s2)</code>
map difference	inplace	<code>Map& operator -= (Map& s1, const Map& s2)</code>
		<code>Map operator - (const Map& s1, const Map& s2)</code>
map intersection	inplace	<code>Map& operator &= (Map& s1, const Map& s2)</code>
		<code>Map operator & (const Map& s1, const Map& s2)</code>

As one can see, on the abstract kernel the signatures of the icl's Set and Map concepts are identical, except for the typename. While signatures are identical The sets of valid laws are different, which will be described in more detail in the sections on the [semantics of icl Sets](#) and [Maps](#). These semantic differences are mainly based on the implementation of the pivotal member functions `add` and `subtract` for elements and intervals that again serve for implementing `operator +=` and `operator -=`.

Addability, Subtractability and Aggregate on Overlap

While *addition* and *subtraction* on Sets are implemented as *set union* and *set difference*, for Maps we want to implement *aggregation* on the associated values for the case of collision (of key elements) or overlap (of key intervals), which has been referred to as *aggregate on overlap* above. This kind of Addability and Subtractability allows to compute a lot of useful aggregation results on an *interval_map*'s associated values, just by adding and subtracting value pairs. Various examples of *aggregate on overlap* are given in [section examples](#). In addition, this concept of Addability and Subtractability contains the classical Insertability and Erasability of key value pairs as a special case so it provides a broader new semantics without loss of the *classical* one.

Aggregation is implemented for functions `add` and `subtract` by propagating a Combiner functor to combine associated values of type `CodomainT`. The standard Combiner is set as default template parameter `template<class>class Combine = inplace_plus`, which is again generically implemented by `operator +=` for all Addable types.

For Combine functors, the Icl provides an [inverse](#) functor.

<code>Combine<T></code>	<code>inverse<Combine<T> >::type</code>
<code>inplace_plus<T></code>	<code>inplace_minus<T></code>
<code>inplace_et<T></code>	<code>inplace_caret<T></code>
<code>inplace_star<T></code>	<code>inplace_slash<T></code>
<code>inplace_max<T></code>	<code>inplace_min<T></code>
<code>inplace_identity<T></code>	<code>inplace_erasure<T></code>
Functor	<code>inplace_erasure<T></code>

The meta function [inverse](#) is mutually implemented for all but the default functor Functor such that e.g. `inverse<inplace_minus<T> >::type` yields `inplace_plus<T>`. Not in every case, e.g. max/min, does the [inverse](#) functor invert the effect of it's antetype. But for the default it does:

	<code>_add<Combine<CodomainT> >((k,x))</code>	<code>_subtract<inverse<Combine<CodomainT> >::type>((k,x))</code>
Instance	<code>_add<inplace_plus<int> >((k,x))</code>	<code>_subtract<inplace_minus<int> >((k,x))</code>
Inversion	adds x on overlap. This inverts a preceding subtract of x on k	subtracts x on overlap. This inverts a preceding add of x on k

As already mentioned aggregating Addability and Subtractability on Maps contains the *classical* Insertability and Erasability of key value pairs as a special case:

aggregating function	equivalent <i>classical</i> function
<code>_add<inplace_identity<CodomainT> >(const value_type&)</code>	<code>insert(const value_type&)</code>
<code>_subtract<inplace_erasure<CodomainT> >(const value_type&)</code>	<code>erase(const value_type&)</code>

The aggregating member function templates `_add` and `_subtract` are not in the public interface of [interval_maps](#), because the Combine functor is intended to be an invariant of [interval_map](#)'s template instance to avoid, that clients spoil the aggregation by accidentally calling varying aggregation functors. But you could instantiate an [interval_map](#) to have insert/erase semantics this way:

```
interval_map<int,int,partial_absorber,
            std::less,
            inplace_identity //Combine parameter specified
            > m;
interval<int>::type itv = interval<int>::rightopen(2,7);
m.add(make_pair(itv,42)); //same as insert
m.subtract(make_pair(itv,42)); //same as erase
```

This is, of course, only a clarifying example. Member functions `insert` and `erase` are available in [interval_map](#)'s interface so they can be called directly.

Map Traits

Icl maps differ in their behavior dependent on how they handle *identity elements* of the associated type `CodomainT`.

Remarks on Identity Elements

In the pseudo code snippets below 0 will be used to denote *identity elements*, which can be different objects like `const double 0.0`, empty sets, empty strings, null-vectors etc. dependent of the instance type for parameter `CodomainT`. The existence of an *identity element* wrt. an operator $+=$ is a requirement for template type `CodomainT`.

type	operation	identity element
<code>int</code>	addition	0
<code>string</code>	concatenation	" "
<code>set<T></code>	union	{ }

In these cases the `identity element` value is delivered by the default constructor of the maps `CodomainT` type. But there are well known exceptions like e.g. numeric multiplication:

type	operation	identity element
<code>int</code>	multiplication	1

Therefore icl functors, that serve as `Combiner` parameters of icl Maps implement a static function `identity_element()` to make sure that the correct `identity_element()` is used in the implementation of *aggregate on overlap*.

```
inplace_times<int>::identity_element() == 1
// or more general
inplace_times<T>::identity_element() == unit_element<T>::value()
```

Definedness and Storage of Identity Elements

There are two *properties* or *traits* of icl maps that can be chosen by a template parameter `Traits`. The *first trait* relates to the *definedness* of the map. Icl maps can be **partial** or **total** on the set of values given by domain type `DomainT`.

- A *partial* map is only defined on those key elements that have been inserted into the Map. This is usually expected and so *partial definedness* is the default.
- Alternatively an icl Map can be *total*. It is then considered to contain a *neutral value* for all key values that are not stored in the map.

The *second trait* is related to the representation of `identity elements` in the map. An icl map can be a *identity absorber* or a *identity enricher*.

- A *identity absorber* never stores value pairs $(k, 0)$ that carry identity elements.
- A *identity enricher* stores value pairs $(k, 0)$.

For the template parameter `Traits` of icl Maps we have the following four values.

	identity absorber	identity enricher
partial	partial_absorber (<i>default</i>)	partial_enricher
total	total_absorber	total_enricher

Map Traits motivated

Map traits are a late extension to the **icl**. Interval maps have been used for a couple of years in a variety of applications at Cortex Software GmbH with an implementation that resembled the default trait. Only the deeper analysis of the icl's *aggregating Map's concept* in the course of preparation of the library for boost led to the introduction of map Traits.

Add-Subtract Antinomy in Aggregating Maps

Constitutional for the absorber/enricher property is a little antinomy.

We can insert value pairs to the map by *adding* them to the map via operations `add`, `+=` or `+`:

```
{ } + { (k, 1) } == { (k, 1) } // addition
```

Further addition on common keys triggers aggregation:

```
{ (k, 1) } + { (k, 1) } == { (k, 2) } // aggregation for common key k
```

A subtraction of existing pairs

```
{ (k, 2) } - { (k, 2) } == { (k, 0) } // aggregation for common key k
```

yields value pairs that are associated with 0-values or `identity` elements.

So once a value pair is created for a key `k` it can not be removed from the map via subtraction (`subtract`, `--` or `-`).

The very basic fact on sets, that we can remove what we have previously added

```
x - x = { }
```

does not apply.

This is the motivation for the *identity absorber* Trait. A identity absorber map handles value pairs that carry identity elements as *non-existent*, which saves the law:

```
x - x = { }
```

Yet this introduces a new problem: With such a *identity absorber* we are *by definition* unable to store a value `(k, 0)` in the map. This may be unfavorable because it is not inline with the behavior of `std::maps` and this is not necessarily expected by clients of the library.

The solution to the problem is the introduction of the identity enricher Trait, so the user can choose a map variant according to her needs.

Partial and Total Maps

The idea of a identity absorbing map is, that an *associated identity element* value of a pair `(k, 0)` *codes non-existence* for it's key `k`. So the pair `(k, 0)` immediately tunnels from a map where it may emerge into the realm of non existence.

```
{ (k, 0) } == { }
```

If identity elements do not code *non-existence* but *existence with null quantification*, we can also think of a map that has an associated identity element *for every* key k that has no associated value different from 0. So in contrast to modelling **all** neutral value pairs $(k, 0)$ as being *non-existent* we can model **all** neutral value pairs $(k, 0)$ as being *implicitly existent*.

A map that is modelled in this way, is one large vector with a value v for every key k of its domain type `DomainT`. But only non-identity values are actually stored. This is the motivation for the `definedness-Trait` on `icl Maps`.

A *partial* map models the intuitive view that only value pairs are existent, that are stored in the map. A *total* map exploits the possibility that all value pairs that are not stored can be considered as being existent and *quantified* with the identity element.

Pragmatical Aspects of Map Traits

From a pragmatic perspective value pairs that carry identity elements as mapped values can often be ignored. If we count, for instance, the number of overlaps of inserted intervals in an `interval_map` (see example `overlap counter`), most of the time, we are not interested in whether an overlap has been counted 0 times or has not been counted at all. A identity enricher map is only needed, if we want to distinct between non-existence and 0-quantification.

The following distinction can **not** be made for a `partial_absorber` map but it can be made for an `partial_enricher` map:

```
(k,v) does not exist in the map: Pair (k,v) has NOT been dealt with  
(k,0) key k carries 0           : Pair (k,v) has      been dealt with resulting in v=0
```

Sometimes this subtle distinction is needed. Then a `partial_enricher` is the right choice. Also, If we want to give two `icl::Maps` a common set of keys in order to, say, iterate synchronously over both maps, we need *enrichers*.

Semantics

“Beauty is the ultimate defense against complexity” -- [David Gelernter](#)

In the **icl** we follow the notion, that the semantics of a *concept* or *abstract data type* can be expressed by *laws*. We formulate laws over interval containers that can be evaluated for a given instantiation of the variables contained in the law. The following pseudocode gives a shorthand notation of such a law.

```
Commutativity<T,+>:
T a, b; a + b == b + a;
```

This can of course be coded as a proper c++ class template which has been done for the validation of the **icl**. For sake of simplicity we will use pseudocode here.

The laws that describe the semantics of the **icl**'s class templates were validated using the Law based Test Automaton *LaBatea*, a tool that generates instances for the law's variables and then tests it's validity. Since the **icl** deals with sets, maps and relations, that are well known objects from mathematics, the laws that we are using are mostly *recycled* ones. Also some of those laws are grouped in notions like e.g. *orderings* or *algebras*.

Orderings and Equivalences

Lexicographical Ordering and Equality

On all set and map containers of the **icl**, there is an operator `<` that implements a [strict weak ordering](#). The semantics of operator `<` is the same as for an **stl**'s [SortedAssociativeContainer](#), specifically [stl::set](#) and [stl::map](#):

```
Irreflexivity<T,< > : T a;      !(a<a)
Asymmetry<T,< >    : T a,b;    a<b implies !(b<a)
Transitivity<T,< > : T a,b,c;  a<b && b<c implies a<c
```

Operator `<` depends on the `icl::container`'s template parameter `Compare` that implements a *strict weak ordering* for the container's `domain_type`. For a given `Compare` ordering, operator `<` implements a lexicographical comparison on `icl::containers`, that uses the `Compare` order to establish a unique sequence of values in the container.

The induced equivalence of operator `<` is lexicographical equality which is implemented as operator `==`.

```
//equivalence induced by strict weak ordering <
!(a<b) && !(b<a) implies a == b;
```

Again this follows the semantics of the **stl**. Lexicographical equality is stronger than the equality of elements. Two containers that contain the same elements can be lexicographically unequal, if their elements are differently sorted. Lexicographical comparison belongs to the *segmental* aspect. Of all the different sequences that are valid for unordered sets and maps, one such sequence is selected by the `Compare` order of elements. Based on this selection a unique iteration is possible.

Subset Ordering and Element Equality

On the fundamental aspect only membership of elements matters, not their sequence. So there are functions `contained_in` and `element_equal` that implement the subset relation and the equality on elements. Yet, `contained_in` and `is_element_equal` functions are not really working on the level of elements. They also work on the basis of the containers templates `Compare` parameter. In practical terms we need to distinguish between lexicographical equality operator `==` and equality of elements `is_element_equal`, if we work with interval splitting interval containers:

```

split_interval_set<time> w1, w2; //Pseudocode
w1 = {[Mon .. Sun)}; //split_interval_set containing a week
w2 = {[Mon .. Fri][Sat .. Sun)}; //Same week split in work and week end parts.
w1 == w2; //false: Different segmentation
is_element_equal(w1,w2); //true: Same elements contained

```

For a constant Compare order on key elements, member function `contained_in` that is defined for all `icl::containers` implements a [partial order](#) on `icl::containers`.

```

with <= for contained_in,
      =e= for is_element_equal:
Reflexivity<T,<= >      : T a;      a <= a
Antisymmetry<T,<=,=e=> : T a,b;      a <= b && b <= a implies a =e= b
Transitivity<T,<= >      : T a,b,c; a <= b && b <= c implies a <= c

```

The induced equivalence is the equality of elements that is implemented via function `is_element_equal`.

```

//equivalence induced by the partial ordering contained_in on icl::container a,b
a.contained_in(b) && b.contained_in(a) implies is_element_equal(a, b);

```

Sets

For all set types `S` that are models concept `Set` (`std::set`, `interval_set`, `separate_interval_set` and `split_interval_set`) most of the well known mathematical [laws on sets](#) were successfully checked via LaBatea. The next tables are giving an overview over the checked laws ordered by operations. If possible, the laws are formulated with the stronger lexicographical equality (`operator ==`) which implies the law's validity for the weaker element equality `is_element_equal`. Throughout this chapter we will denote element equality as `=e=` instead of `is_element_equal` where a short notation is advantageous.

Laws on set union

For the operation *set union* available as operator `+`, `+=`, `|`, `|=` and the neutral element `identity_element<S>::value()` which is the empty set `S()` these laws hold:

```

Associativity<S,+,== >: S a,b,c; a+(b+c) == (a+b)+c
Neutrality<S,+,== >   : S a;      a+S() == a
Commutativity<S,+,== >: S a,b;      a+b == b+a

```

Laws on set intersection

For the operation *set intersection* available as operator `&`, `&=` these laws were validated:

```

Associativity<S,&,== >: S a,b,c; a&(b&c) == (a&b)&c
Commutativity<S,&,== >: S a,b;      a&b == b&a

```

Laws on set difference

For set difference there are only these laws. It is not associative and not commutative. It's neutrality is non symmetrical.

```

RightNeutrality<S,-,== > : S a;      a-S() == a
Inversion<S,-,== >:      S a;      a - a == S()

```

Summarized in the next table are laws that use `+`, `&` and `-` as a single operation. For all validated laws, the left and right hand sides of the equations are lexicographically equal, as denoted by `==` in the cells of the table.

	+	&	-
Associativity	==	==	
Neutrality	==		==
Commutativity	==	==	
Inversion			==

Distributivity Laws

Laws, like distributivity, that use more than one operation can sometimes be instantiated for different sequences of operators as can be seen below. In the two instantiations of the distributivity laws operators + and & are swapped. So we can have small operator signatures like +, & and &, + to describe such instantiations, which will be used below. Not all instances of distributivity laws hold for lexicographical equality. Therefore they are denoted using a *variable* equality =v= below.

```
Distributivity<S,+,&,-v= > : S a,b,c; a + (b & c) =v= (a + b) & (a + c)
Distributivity<S,&,+,=v= > : S a,b,c; a & (b + c) =v= (a & b) + (a & c)
RightDistributivity<S,+,-,=v= > : S a,b,c; (a + b) - c =v= (a - c) + (b - c)
RightDistributivity<S,&,-,=v= > : S a,b,c; (a & b) - c =v= (a - c) & (b - c)
```

The next table shows the relationship between law instances, [interval combining style](#) and the used equality relation.

		+, &	&, +
Distributivity	joining	==	==
	separating	==	==
	splitting	=e=	=e=
RightDistributivity	joining	==	==
	separating	==	==
	splitting	=e=	==

The table gives an overview over 12 instantiations of the four distributivity laws and shows the equalities which the instantiations holds for. For instance `RightDistributivity` with operator signature +, - instantiated for [split_interval_sets](#) holds only for element equality (denoted as =e=):

```
RightDistributivity<S,+,-,=e= > : S a,b,c; (a + b) - c =e= (a - c) + (b - c)
```

The remaining five instantiations of `RightDistributivity` are valid for lexicographical equality (denoted as ==) as well.

[Interval combining styles](#) correspond to containers according to

style	set
joining	interval_set
separating	separate_interval_set
splitting	split_interval_set

Finally there are two laws that combine all three major set operations: De Morgan's Law and Symmetric Difference.

DeMorgan's Law

De Morgan's Law is better known in an incarnation where the unary complement operation ~ is used. $\sim(a+b) == \sim a * \sim b$. The version below is an adaption for the binary set difference -, which is also called *relative complement*.

```
DeMorgan<S,+,&,-v= > : S a,b,c; a - (b + c) =v= (a - b) & (a - c)
DeMorgan<S,&,+,=v= > : S a,b,c; a - (b & c) =v= (a - b) + (a - c)
```

		$+, \&$	$\&, +$
DeMorgan	joining	$==$	$==$
	separating	$==$	$=e=$
	splitting	$==$	$=e=$

Again not all law instances are valid for lexicographical equality. The second instantiations only holds for element equality, if the interval sets are non joining.

Symmetric Difference

```
SymmetricDifference<S,== > : S a,b,c; (a + b) - (a & b) == (a - b) + (b - a)
```

Finally Symmetric Difference holds for all of icl set types and lexicographical equality.

Maps

By definition a map is set of pairs. So we would expect maps to obey the same laws that are valid for sets. Yet the semantics of the **icl's** maps may be a different one, because of it's aggregating facilities, where the aggregating combiner operations are passed to combine the map's associated values. It turns out, that the aggregation on overlap principle induces semantic properties to icl maps in such a way, that the set of equations that are valid will depend on the semantics of the type `CodomainT` of the map's associated values.

This is less magical as it might seem at first glance. If, for instance, we instantiate an `interval_map` to collect and concatenate `std::strings` associated to intervals,

```
interval_map<int,std::string> cat_map;
cat_map += make_pair(interval<int>::rightopen(1,5),std::string("Hello"));
cat_map += make_pair(interval<int>::rightopen(3,7),std::string(" World"));
cout << "cat_map: " << cat_map << endl;
```

we won't be able to apply operator `--`

```
// This will not compile because string::operator -- is missing.
cat_map -- make_pair(interval<int>::rightopen(3,7),std::string(" World"));
```

because, as `std::string` does not implement `--` itself, this won't compile. So all **laws**, that rely on operator `--` or `-` not only will not be valid they can not even be stated. This reduces the set of laws that can be valid for a richer `CodomainT` type to a smaller set of laws and thus to a less restricted semantics.

Currently we have investigated and validated two major instantiations of `icl::Maps`,

- *Maps of Sets* that will be called *Collectors* and
- *Maps of Numbers* which will be called *Quantifiers*

both of which seem to have many interesting use cases for practical applications. The semantics associated with the term *Numbers* is a **commutative monoid** for unsigned numbers and a **commutative or abelian group** for signed numbers. From a practical point of view we can think of numbers as counting or quantifying the key values of the map.

Icl *Maps of Sets* or *Collectors* are models of concept `Set`. This implies that all laws that have been stated as a semantics for `icl::Sets` in the previous chapter also hold for `Maps of Sets`. Icl *Maps of Numbers* or *Quantifiers* on the contrary are not models of concept `Set`. But there is a substantial intersection of laws that apply both for `Collectors` and `Quantifiers`.

Kind of Map	Alias	Behavior
Maps of Sets	Collector	Collects items for key values
Maps of Numbers	Quantifier	Counts or quantifies the key values

In the next two sections the law based semantics of *Collectors* and *Quantifiers* will be described in more detail.

Collectors: Maps of Sets

Icl *Collectors*, behave like *Sets*. This can be understood easily, if we consider, that every map of sets can be transformed to an equivalent set of pairs. For instance in the pseudocode below map *m*

```
icl::map<int, set<int> > m = {(1->{1,2}), (2->{1})};
```

is equivalent to set *s*

```
icl::set<pair<int,int> > s = {(1,1), (1,2),    //representing 1->{1,2}
                             (2,1)         }; //representing 2->{1}
```

Also the results of add, subtract and other operations on map *m* and set *s* preserves the equivalence of the containers *almost* perfectly:

```
m += (1,3);
m == {(1->{1,2,3}), (2->{1})}; //aggregated on collision of key value 1
s += (1,3);
s == {(1,1), (1,2), (1,3),    //representing 1->{1,2,3}
      (2,1)                 }; //representing 2->{1}
```

The equivalence of *m* and *s* is only violated if an empty set occurs in *m* by subtraction of a value pair:

```
m -= (2,1);
m == {(1->{1,2,3}), (2->{})}; //aggregated on collision of key value 2
s -= (2,1);
s == {(1,1), (1,2), (1,3)    //representing 1->{1,2,3}
      }; //2->{} is not represented in s
```

This problem can be dealt with in two ways.

1. Deleting value pairs form the Collector, if it's associated value becomes a neutral value or `identity_element`.
2. Using a different equality, called distinct equality in the laws to validate. Distinct equality only accounts for value pairs that that carry values unequal to the `identity_element`.

Solution (1) led to the introduction of map traits, particularly trait *partial_absorber*, which is the default setting in all icl's map templates.

Solution (2), is applied to check the semantics of `icl::Maps` for the `partial_enricher` trait that does not delete value pairs that carry identity elements. Distinct equality is implemented by a non member function called `is_distinct_equal`. Throughout this chapter distinct equality in pseudocode and law denotations is denoted as `=d=` operator.

The validity of the sets of laws that make up *Set* semantics should now be quite evident. So the following text shows the laws that are validated for all *Collector* types *C*. Which are `icl::map<D,S,T>`, `interval_map<D,S,T>` and `split_interval_map<D,S,T>` where *CodomainT* type *S* is a model of *Set* and *Trait* type *T* is either `partial_absorber` or `partial_enricher`.

Laws on set union, set intersection and set difference

```

Associativity<C,+,== >: C a,b,c; a+(b+c) == (a+b)+c
Neutrality<C,+,== >   : C a;      a+C() == a
Commutativity<C,+,== >: C a,b;      a+b == b+a

Associativity<C,&,== >: C a,b,c; a&(b&c) == (a&b)&c
Commutativity<C,&,== >: C a,b;      a&b == b&a

RightNeutrality<C,-,== >: C a;      a-C() == a
Inversion<C,-,=v= >     : C a;      a - a =v= C()

```

All the fundamental laws could be validated for all icl Maps in their instantiation as Maps of Sets or Collectors. As expected, Inversion only holds for distinct equality, if the map is not a `partial_absorber`.

	+	&	-
Associativity	==	==	
Neutrality	==		==
Commutativity	==	==	
Inversion <code>partial_absorber</code>			==
<code>partial_enricher</code>			=d=

Distributivity Laws

```

Distributivity<C,+,&,=v= > : C a,b,c; a + (b & c) =v= (a + b) & (a + c)
Distributivity<C,&,+,=v= > : C a,b,c; a & (b + c) =v= (a & b) + (a & c)
RightDistributivity<C,+,-,=v= > : C a,b,c; (a + b) - c =v= (a - c) + (b - c)
RightDistributivity<C,&,-,=v= > : C a,b,c; (a & b) - c =v= (a - c) & (b - c)

```

Results for the distributivity laws are almost identical to the validation of sets except that for a `partial_enricher` map the law $(a \& b) - c == (a - c) \& (b - c)$ holds for lexicographical equality.

			+, &	&, +
Distributivity	joining		==	==
	splitting	<code>partial_absorber</code>	=e=	=e=
		<code>partial_enricher</code>	=e=	==
			+, -	&, -
RightDistributivity	joining		==	==
	splitting		=e=	==

DeMorgan's Law and Symmetric Difference

```

DeMorgan<C,+,&,=v= > : C a,b,c; a - (b + c) =v= (a - b) & (a - c)
DeMorgan<C,&,+,=v= > : C a,b,c; a - (b & c) =v= (a - b) + (a - c)

```

		+, &	&, +
DeMorgan	joining	==	==
	splitting	==	=e=

```

SymmetricDifference<C,== > : C a,b,c; (a + b) - (a * b) == (a - b) + (b - a)

```

Reviewing the validity tables above shows, that the sets of valid laws for icl Sets and icl Maps of Sets that are *identity absorbing* are exactly the same. As expected, only for Maps of Sets that represent empty sets as associated values, called *identity enrichers*, there are marginal semantic differences.

Quantifiers: Maps of Numbers

Subtraction on Quantifiers

With Sets and Collectors the semantics of operator `-` is that of *set difference* which means, that you can only subtract what has been put into the container before. With Quantifiers that *count* or *quantify* their key values in some way, the semantics of operator `-` may be different.

The question is how subtraction should be defined here?

```
//Pseudocode:
icl::map<int,some_number> q = {(1->1)};
q -= (2->1);
```

If type `some_number` is unsigned a *set difference* kind of subtraction make sense

```
icl::map<int,some_number> q = {(1->1)};
q -= (2->1); // key 2 is not in the map so
q == {(1->1)}; // q is unchanged by 'aggregate on collision'
```

If `some_number` is a signed numerical type the result can also be this

```
icl::map<int,some_number> q = {(1->1)};
q -= (2->1); // subtracting works like
q == {(1->1), (2->-1)}; // adding the inverse element
```

As commented in the example, subtraction of a key value pair (k, v) can obviously be defined as adding the *inverse element* for that key $(k, -v)$, if the key is not yet stored in the map.

Partial and Total Quantifiers and Infinite Vectors

Another concept, that we can think of, is that in a Quantifier every `key_value` is initially quantified 0-times, where 0 stands for the neutral element of the numeric `CodomainT` type. Such a Quantifier would be totally defined on all values of its `DomainT` type and can be conceived as an `InfiniteVector`.

To create an infinite vector that is totally defined on its domain we can set the map's `Trait` parameter to the value `total_absorber`. The `total_absorber` trait fits specifically well with a Quantifier if its `CodomainT` has an inverse element, like all signed numerical type have. As we can see later in this section this kind of a total Quantifier has the basic properties that elements of a *vector space* do provide.

Intersection on Quantifiers

Another difference between Collectors and Quantifiers is the semantics of operator `&`, that has the meaning of set intersection for Collectors.

For the *aggregate on overlap principle* the operation `&` has to be passed to combine associated values on overlap of intervals or collision of keys. This can not be done for Quantifiers, since numeric types do not implement intersection.

For `CodomainT` types that are not models of Sets operator `&` is defined as *aggregation on the intersection of the domains*. Instead of the `codomain_intersect` functor `codomain_combine` is used as aggregation operation:

```
//Pseudocode example for partial Quantifiers p, q:
interval_map<int,int> p, q;
p = {[1 3)->1 }];
q = {[2 4)->1 }];
p & q =={ [2 3)->2 }];
```

So an addition or aggregation of associated values is done like for operator `+` but value pairs that have no common keys are not added to the result.

For a Quantifier that is a model of an `InfiniteVector` and which is therefore defined for every key value of the `DomainT` type, this definition of operator `&` degenerates to the same semantics that operator `+` implements:

```
//Pseudocode example for total Quantifiers p, q:
interval_map<int,int> p, q;
p  = {[min  1)[1      3)[3      max]};
      ->0      ->1      ->0
q   = {[min      2)[2      4)[4      max]};
      ->0      ->1      ->0
p&q == {[min  1)[1  2)[2  3)[3  4)[4      max]};
      ->0      ->1      ->2      ->1      ->0
```

Laws for Quantifiers of unsigned Numbers

The semantics of icl Maps of Numbers is different for unsigned or signed numbers. So the sets of laws that are valid for Quantifiers will be different depending on the instantiation of an unsigned or a signed number type as `CodomainT` parameter.

Again, we are presenting the investigated sets of laws, this time for Quantifier types `Q` which are `icl::map<D,N,T>`, `interval_map<D,N,T>` and `split_interval_map<D,N,T>` where `CodomainT` type `N` is a Number and Trait type `T` is one of the icl's map traits.

```
Associativity<Q,+,== >: Q a,b,c; a+(b+c) == (a+b)+c
Neutrality<Q,+,== >  : Q a;      a+Q() == a
Commutativity<Q,+,== >: Q a,b;      a+b == b+a

Associativity<Q,&,== >: Q a,b,c; a&(b&c) == (a&b)&c
Commutativity<Q,&,== >: Q a,b;      a&b == b&a

RightNeutrality<Q,-,== >: Q a;      a-Q() == a
Inversion<Q,-,=v= >    : Q a;      a - a =v= Q()
```

For an unsigned Quantifier, an icl Map of unsigned numbers, the same basic laws apply that are valid for Collectors:

	+	&	-
Associativity	==	==	
Neutrality	==		==
Commutativity	==	==	
Inversion absorbs_identities			==
enriches_identities			=d=

The subset of laws, that relates to operator `+` and the neutral element `Q()` is that of a commutative monoid. This is the same concept, that applies for the `CodomainT` type. This gives rise to the assumption that an icl Map over a `CommutativeModoid` is again a `CommutativeModoid`.

Other laws that were valid for Collectors are not valid for an unsigned Quantifier.

Laws for Quantifiers of signed Numbers

For Quantifiers of signed numbers, or signed Quantifiers, the pattern of valid laws is somewhat different:

	+	&	-
Associativity	=v=	=v=	
Neutrality	==		==
Commutativity	==	==	
Inversion	absorbs_identities		==
	enriches_identities		=d=

The differences are tagged as =v= indicating, that the associativity law is not uniquely valid for a single equality relation == as this was the case for `Collector` and `unsigned Quantifier` maps.

The differences are these:

	+
Associativity	icl::map ==
	interval_map ==
	split_interval_map =e=

For operator `+` the associativity on `split_interval_maps` is only valid with element equality `=e=`, which is not a big constrained, because only element equality is required.

For operator `&` the associativity is broken for all maps that are partial absorbers. For total absorbers associativity is valid for element equality. All maps having the *identity enricher* Trait are associative wrt. lexicographical equality `==`.

Associativity	&
absorbs_identities && !is_total	false
absorbs_identities && is_total	=e=
enriches_identities	==

Note, that all laws that establish a commutative monoid for operator `+` and identity element `Q()` are valid for signed `Quantifiers`. In addition symmetric difference that does not hold for unsigned `Quantifiers` is valid for signed `Quantifiers`.

```
SymmetricDifference<Q,== > : Q a,b,c; (a + b) - (a & b) == (a - b) + (b - a)
```

For a signed `TotalQuantifier Qt` symmetrical difference degenerates to a trivial form since operator `&` and operator `+` become identical

```
SymmetricDifference<Qt,== > : Qt a,b,c; (a + b) - (a + b) == (a - b) + (b - a) == Qt()
```

Existence of an Inverse

By now signed `Quantifiers Q` are commutative monoids with respect to the operator `+` and the neutral element `Q()`. If the `Quantifier's CodomainT` type has an *inverse element* like e.g. signed numbers do, the `CodomainT` type is a **commutative** or **abelian group**. In this case a signed `Quantifier` that is also **total** has an **inverse** and the following law holds:

```
InverseElement<Qt,== > : Qt a; (0 - a) + a == 0
```

Which means that each `TotalQuantifier` over an abelian group is an abelian group itself.

This also implies that a `Quantifier of Quantifiers` is again a `Quantifiers` and a `TotalQuantifier of TotalQuantifiers` is also a `TotalQuantifier`.

`TotalQuantifiers` resemble the notion of a vector space partially. The concept could be completed to a vector space, if a scalar multiplication was added.

Concept Induction

Obviously we can observe the induction of semantics from the `CodomainT` parameter into the instantiations of `icl` maps.

	is model of	if	example
<code>Map<D, Monoid></code>	<code>Modoid</code>		<code>interval_map<int, string></code>
<code>Map<D, Set, Trait></code>	<code>Set</code>	<code>Trait::absorbs_identities</code>	<code>interval_map<int, std::set<int>></code>
<code>Map<D, CommutativeMonoid></code>	<code>CommutativeMonoid</code>		<code>interval_map<int, unsigned int></code>
<code>Map<D, CommutativeGroup></code>	<code>CommutativeGroup</code>	<code>Trait::is_total</code>	<code>interval_map<int, int, total_absorber></code>

Interface

Section **Interface** outlines types and functions of the **Icl**. Synoptical tables allow to review the overall structure of the libraries design and to focus on structural equalities and differences with the corresponding containers of the standard template library.

Class templates

Intervals

In the **icl** we have two groups of interval types. There are *statically bounded* intervals, [right_open_interval](#), [left_open_interval](#), [closed_interval](#), [open_interval](#), that always have the the same kind of interval borders and *dynamically bounded* intervals, [discrete_interval](#), [continuous_interval](#) which can have one of the four possible bound types at runtime.

Table 6. Interval class templates

group	form	template	instance parameters
statically bounded	asymmetric	right_open_interval	<code><class DomainT, template<class>class Compare></code>
		left_open_interval	<code><...same for all interval class templates...></code>
dynamically bounded	symmetric	closed_interval	
		open_interval	
		discrete_interval	
		continuous_interval	

Not every class template works with all domain types. Use interval class templates according the next table.

Table 7. Usability of interval class templates for discrete or continuous domain types

group	form	template	discrete	continuous
statically bounded	asymmetric	right_open_interval	yes	yes
		left_open_interval	yes	yes
dynamically bounded	symmetric	closed_interval	yes	
		open_interval	yes	
		discrete_interval	yes	
		continuous_interval		yes

From a pragmatcal point of view, the most important interval class template of the *statically bounded* group is [right_open_interval](#). For discrete domain types also closed intervals might be convenient. Asymmetric intervals can be used with continuous

domain types but `continuous_interval` is the only class template that allows to represent a singleton interval that contains only one element.

Use `continuous_interval`, if you work with interval containers of continuous domain types and you want to be able to handle single values:

```
typedef interval_set<std::string, std::less, continuous_interval<std::string> > IdentifiersT;
IdentifiersT identifiers, excluded;
identifiers += continuous_interval<std::string>::right_open("a", "c");

// special identifiers shall be excluded
identifiers -= std::string("boost");
cout << "identifiers: " << identifiers << endl;

excluded = IdentifiersT(icl::hull(identifiers)) - identifiers;
cout << "excluded : " << excluded << endl;

//----- Program output: -----
identifiers: {[a,boost)(boost,c)}
excluded : {[boost,boost]}
```

Library defaults and class template `interval`

As shown in the example above, you can choose an interval type by instantiating the interval container template with the desired type.

```
typedef interval_set<std::string, std::less, continuous_interval<std::string> > IdentifiersT;
```

But you can work with the library default for interval template parameters as well, which is `interval<DomainT, Compare>::type`.

	interval bounds	domain_type	interval_default
# i f d e f BOOST_ICL_USE_STAT- IC_BOUNDED_INTERVALS	static		<code>right_open_interval</code>
#else	dynamic	discrete	<code>discrete_interval</code>
		continuous	<code>continuous_interval</code>

So, if you are always happy with the library default for the interval type, just use

```
icl::interval<MyDomainT>::type myInterval;
```

as you standard way of declaring intervals and default parameters for interval containers:

```
typedef interval_set<std::string> IdentifiersT;
IdentifiersT identifiers, excluded;
identifiers += interval<std::string>::right_open("a", "c");
. . .
```

So class template `interval` provides a standard way to work with the library default for intervals. Via `interval<D,C>::type` you can declare a default interval. In addition four static functions

```

T interval<D,C>::right_open(const D&, const D&);
T interval<D,C>::left_open(const D&, const D&);
T interval<D,C>::closed(const D&, const D&);
T interval<D,C>::open(const D&, const D&);

```

allow to construct intervals of the library default `T = interval<D,C>::type`.

If you

```
#define BOOST_ICL_USE_STATIC_BOUNDED_INTERVALS
```

the library uses only statically bounded `right_open_interval` as default interval type. In this case, the four static functions above are also available, but they only move interval borders consistently, if their domain type is discrete, and create an appropriate `right_open_interval` finally:

```

interval<D,C>::right_open(a,b) == [a, b)  -> [a , b )
interval<D,C>::left_open(a,b) == (a, b]   -> [a++, b++)
interval<D,C>::closed(a,b) == [a, b]      -> [a , b++)
interval<D,C>::open(a,b) == (a, b)        -> [a++, b )

```

For continuous domain types only the first of the four functions is applicable that matches the library default for statically bounded intervals: `right_open_interval`. The other three functions can not perform an appropriate tranformation and will not compile.

Sets

The next two tables give an overview over *set class templates* of the icl.

Table 8. Set class templates

group	template	instance parameters
<code>interval_sets</code>	<code>interval_set</code>	<code><DomainT, Compare, IntervalT, Alloc></code>
	<code>separate_interval_set</code>	<code><DomainT, Compare, IntervalT, Alloc></code>
	<code>split_interval_set</code>	<code><DomainT, Compare, IntervalT, Alloc></code>

Templates and template parameters, given in the preceding table are described in detail below. `Interval_sets` represent three class templates `interval_set`, `separate_interval_set` and `split_interval_set` that all have equal template parameters.

Table 9. Parameters of set class templates

	type of elements	order of elements	type of intervals	memory allocation
template parameter	class	<code>template<class>class</code>	class	<code>template<class>class</code>
<code>interval</code>	DomainT	<code>Compare = std::less</code>		
<code>interval_sets</code>	DomainT	<code>Compare = std::less</code>	<code>IntervalT = interval<DomainT, Compare>::type</code>	<code>Alloc = std::alloc</code>

Maps

The next two tables give an overview over *map class templates* of the icl.

Table 10. map class templates

group	template	instance parameters
<code>interval_maps</code>	<code>interval_map</code>	<code><DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, IntervalT, Alloc></code>
	<code>split_interval_map</code>	<code><DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, IntervalT, Alloc></code>
<code>icl::map</code>	<code>icl::map</code>	<code><DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc></code>

Templates and template parameters, given in the preceding table are described in detail below. `Interval_maps` represent two class templates `interval_map` and `split_interval_map` that all have equal template parameters.

Table 11. Parameters of map class templates

	elements	mapped values	traits	order of elements	aggregation propagation	intersection propagation	type of intervals	memory allocation
template parameter	class	class	class	template <class>class	template <class>class	template <class>class	class	template <class>class
<code>interval_maps</code>	DomainT	C o d o - mainT	Traits = i d e n - t i t y _ a b - s o r b e r	Compare = s t d :: l e s s	Combine = i n - p l a c e _ p l u s	Section = i c l :: i n - p l a c e _ e t	I n t e r - v a l T = i n t e r - v a l < D o - m a i n T , C o m - p a r e > :: t y p e	A l l o c = s t d :: a l l o c
<code>icl::map</code>	DomainT	C o d o - mainT	Traits = i d e n - t i t y _ a b - s o r b e r	Compare = s t d :: l e s s	Combine = i n - p l a c e _ p l u s	Section = i c l :: i n - p l a c e _ e t	A l l o c = s t d :: a l - l o c	

Using the following placeholders,

```

D := class DomainT,
C := class CodomainT,
T := class Traits,
cp := template<class D>class Compare = std::less,
cb := template<class C>class Combine = icl::inplace_plus,
s := template<class C>class Section = icl::inplace_et,
I := class IntervalT = icl::interval<D,cp>::type
a := template<class>class Alloc = std::allocator

```

we arrive at a final synoptical matrix of class templates and their parameters.

```

interval      <D,      cp,      >
interval_sets<D,      cp,      I, a >
interval_maps<D, C, T, cp, cb, s, I, a >
icl::map      <D, C, T, cp, cb, s, a >

```

The choice of parameters and their positions follow the `std::containers` as close a possible, so that usage of interval sets and maps does only require minimal additional knowledge.

Additional knowledge is required when instantiating a comparison parameter `Compare` or an allocation parameter `Alloc`. In contrast to `std::containers` these have to be instantiated as templates, like e.g.

```

interval_set<string, german_compare> sections; // 2nd parameter is a template
std::set<string, german_compare<string> > words; // 2nd parameter is a type

```

Required Concepts

There are uniform requirements for the template parameters across `icl`'s class templates. The template parameters can be grouped with respect to those requirements.

	used in	Kind	Parameter	Instance	Description
Domain order	<code>Intervals</code> , <code>Sets</code> , <code>Maps</code>	typename	<code>DomainT</code>		For the type <code>DomainT</code> of key elements ...
		template	<code>Compare</code>	<code>Compare<DomainT></code>	... there is an order <code>Compare</code>
Interval type	<code>interval_sets/maps</code>	typename	<code>IntervalT</code>		... the <code>IntervalT</code> parameter has to use the same element type and order.
Codomain aggregation	<code>Maps</code>	typename	<code>CodomainT</code>		For the type <code>CodomainT</code> of associated values ...
		template	<code>Combine</code>	<code>Combine<CodomainT></code>	... there is a binary functor <code>Combine<CodomainT>()</code> to combine them
				<code>Inverse<Combine<CodomainT>></code>	... and implicitly an <code>Inverse</code> functor to inversely combine them.
		template	<code>Section</code>	<code>Section<CodomainT></code>	<code>Intersection</code> is propagated to <code>CodomainT</code> values via functor <code>Section<CodomainT>()</code>
Memory allocation	<code>Sets</code> , <code>Maps</code>	template	<code>Alloc</code>	<code>Alloc<various></code>	An allocator can be chosen for memory allocation.

Requirements on DomainT

The next table gives an overview over the requirements for template parameter `DomainT`. Some requirements are dependent on *conditions*. Column *operators* shows the operators and functions that are expected for `DomainT`, if the default order `Compare = std::less` is used.

Parameter	Condition	Operators	Requirement
DomainT		DomainT(), <	Regular<DomainT> && StrictWeakOrdering<DomainT, Compare>
		++, unit_element<DomainT>::value()	&& (IsIncrementable<DomainT> HasUnitElement<DomainT>)
	IsIntegral<DomainT>	++, --	IsIncrementable<DomainT> && IsDecrementable<DomainT>

A domain type `DomainT` for intervals and interval containers has to satisfy the requirements of concept [Regular](#) which implies among other properties the existence of a copy and a default constructor. In addition `IsIncrementable` **or** `HasUnitElement` is required for `DomainT`. In the **icl** we represent an empty closed interval as `interval [b,a]` where $a < b$ (here `<` represents `Compare<DomainT>()`). To construct one of these empty intervals as default constructor for any type `DomainT` we choose `[1,0]`, where 0 is a null-value or `identity_element` and 1 is a one-value or `unit_element`:

```
interval() := [unit_element<DomainT>::value(), identity_element<DomainT>::value()] //pseudocode
```

`Identity_elements` are implemented via call of the default constructor of `DomainT`. A `unit_element<T>::value()` is implemented by default as a `identity_element`, that is incremented once.

```
template <class Type>
inline Type unit_element<Type>::value(){ return succ(identity_element<Type>::value()); };
```

So a type `DomainT` that is incrementable will also have an `unit_element`. If it does not, a `unit_element` can be provided. A `unit_element` can be any value, that is greater as the `identity_element` in the `Compare` order given. An example of a type, that has an `identity_element` but no increment operation is `string`. So for `std::string` a `unit_element` is implemented like this:

```
// Smallest 'visible' string that is greater than the empty string.
template <>
inline std::string unit_element<std::string>::value(){ return std::string(" "); };
```

Just as for the key type of `std::sets` and `maps` template parameter `Compare` is required to be a [strict weak ordering](#) on `DomainT`.

Finally, if `DomainT` is an integral type, `DomainT` needs to be incrementable and decrementable. This '*bicrementability*' needs to be implemented on the smallest possible unit of the integral type. This seems like being trivial but there are types like e.g. `boost::date_time::ptime`, that are integral in nature but do not provide the required in- and decrementation on the least incrementable unit. For `icl::intervals` incrementation and decrementation is used for computations between open to closed interval borders like e.g. `[2,43) == [2,42]`. Such computations always need only one in- or decrementation, if `DomainT` is an integral type.

Requirements on IntervalT

Requirements on the `IntervalT` parameter are closely related to the `DomainT` parameter. `IntervalT` has two associated types itself for an element type and a compare order that have to be consistent with the element and order parameters of their interval containers. `IntervalT` then has to implement an order called `exclusive_less`. Two intervals `x`, `y` are `exclusive_less`

```
icl::exclusive_less(x, y)
```

if all `DomainT` elements of `x` are less than elements of `y` in the `Compare` order.

Parameter	Operators	Requirement
IntervalT	exclusive_less	IsExclusiveLessComparable<Interval<DomainT, Compare> >

Requirements on CodomainT

Summarized in the next table are requirements for template parameter CodomainT of associated values for Maps. Again there are *conditions* for some of the requirements. Column *operators* contains the operators and functions required for CodomainT, if we are using the default combiner `Combine = icl::inplace_plus`.

Parameter	Condition	Operators	Requirement
CodomainT	add, subtract, intersect unused	CodomainT(), ==	Regular<CodomainT> which implies
			DefaultConstructible<CodomainT> && EqualityComparable<CodomainT>
	only add used	+=	&& Combinable<CodomainT, Combine>
	... and also subtract used	--	&& Combinable<CodomainT, Inverse<Combine> >
	Section used and CodomainT is a set	&=	&& Intersectable<CodomainT, Section>

The requirements on the type CodomainT of associated values for a `icl::map` or `interval_map` depend on the usage of their aggregation functionality. If aggregation on overlap is never used, that is to say that none of the addition, subtraction and intersection operations (+, +=, add, -, --, subtract, &, &=, add_intersection) are used on the `interval_map`, then CodomainT only needs to be **Regular**.

Regular object semantics implies DefaultConstructible and EqualityComparable which means it has a default ctor `CodomainT()` and an operator `==`.

Use `interval_maps` *without aggregation*, if the associated values are not addable but still are attached to intervals so you want to use `interval_maps` to handle them. As long as those values are added with `insert` and deleted with `erase` `interval_maps` will work fine with such values.

If *only addition* is used via `interval_map`'s +, += or add but no subtraction, then CodomainT need to be Combinable for functor template `Combine`. That means in most cases when the default implementation `inplace_plus` for `Combine` is used, that CodomainT has to implement operator `+=`.

For associated value types, that are addable but not subtractable like e.g. `std::string` it usually makes sense to use addition to combine values but the inverse combination is not desired.

```
interval_map<int, std::string> cat_map;
cat_map += make_pair(interval<int>::rightopen(1,5), std::string("Hello"));
cat_map += make_pair(interval<int>::rightopen(3,7), std::string(" world"));
cout << "cat_map: " << cat_map << endl;
//cat_map: {[1,3)->Hello}{[3,5)->Hello world}{[5,7)-> world}
```

For *complete aggregation functionality* an inverse aggregation functor on a Map's CodomainT is needed. The icl provides a metafunction `inverse` for that purpose. Using the default `Combine = inplace_plus` that relies on the existence of operator `+=` on type CodomainT metafunction `inverse` will infer `inplace_minus` as inverse functor, that requires operator `-=` on type CodomainT.

In the icl's design we make the assumption, in particular for the default setting of parameters `Combine = inplace_plus`, that type CodomainT has a neutral element or `identity_element` with respect to the Combine functor.

Associated Types

In order to give an overview over *associated types* the **icl** works with, we will apply abbreviations again that were introduced in the presentation of icl class templates,

```
interval      <D,          cp,          >
interval_sets<D,          cp,          I, a >
interval_maps<D, C, T, cp, cb, s, I, a >
icl::map      <D, C, T, cp, cb, s,      a >
```

where these placeholders were used:

```
D  := class DomainT,
C  := class CodomainT,
T  := class Traits,
cp := template<class D>class Compare = std::less,
cb := template<class C>class Combine = icl::inplace_plus,
s  := template<class C>class Section = icl::inplace_et,
I  := class Interval = icl::interval<D,cp>::type
a  := template<class>class Alloc = std::allocator
```

With some additions,

```
sz := template<class D>class size
df := template<class D>class difference
Xl := class ExclusiveLess = exclusive_less<Interval<DomainT,Compare> >
inv:= template<class Combiner>class inverse
(T,U) := std::pair<T,U> for typename T,U
```

we can summarize the associated types as follows. Again two additional columns for easy comparison with stl sets and maps are provided.

Table 12. Icl Associated types

Purpose	Aspect	Type	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
Data	fundamental	d o - main_type	D	D	D	D	D
		c o d o - main_type	D	D	C	D	C
		e l e - ment_type	D	D	(D,C)	D	(D,C)
		s e g - ment_type	i<D,cp>	i<D,cp>	(i<D,cp>,C)		
	size	size_type	sz<D>	sz<D>	sz<D>	sz<D>	sz<D>
		d i f f e r - e n c e _ t y p e	df<D>	df<D>	df<D>	sz<D>	sz<D>
			intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
Data	segmental	key_type	D	i<D,cp>	i<D,cp>	D	D
		data_type	D	i<D,cp>	C	D	C
		value_type	D	i<D,cp>	(i<D,cp>,C)	D	(D,C)
		i n t e r - v a l _ t y p e	i<D,cp>	i<D,cp>	i<D,cp>		
	allocation	a l l o c a t - o r _ t y p e		a<i<D,cp>>	a<(i<D,cp>,C)>	a<D>	a<(D,C)>
			intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
Ordering	fundamental	domain_com- pare	cp<D>	cp<D>	cp<D>	cp<D>	cp<D>
	segmental	key_com- pare	cp<D>	X1	X1	cp<D>	cp<D>
		i n t e r - v a l _ c o m - p a r e		X1	X1		
Aggregation	fundamental	c o d o - m a i n _ c o m - b i n e			cb<C>		cb<C>

Purpose	Aspect	Type	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
		i n - verse_codo- main_com- bine			inv<cb<C>>		inv<cb<C>>
		c o d o - main_inter- sect			s<C>		s<C>
		i n - verse_codo- main_inter- sect			inv<s<C>>		inv<s<C>>

Function Synopsis

In this section a single *matrix* is given, that shows all *functions* with shared names and identical or analogous semantics and their polymorphic overloads across the class templates of the **icl**. In order to achieve a concise representation, a series of *placeholders* are used throughout the function matrix.

The *placeholder's* purpose is to express the polymorphic usage of the functions. The *first column* of the function matrix contains the signatures of the functions. Within these signatures \mathbb{T} denotes a container type and \mathbb{J} and \mathbb{P} polymorphic argument and result types.

Within the body of the matrix, sets of **boldface** placeholders denote the sets of possible instantiations for a polymorphic placeholder \mathbb{P} . For instance **e i S** denotes that for the argument type \mathbb{P} , an element **e**, an interval **i** or an interval_set **S** can be instantiated.

If the polymorphism can not be described in this way, only the *number* of overloaded implementations for the function of that row is shown.

Placeholder	Argument types	Description
T		a container or interval type
P		polymorphic container argument type
J		polymorphic iterator type
K		polymorphic <code>element_iterator</code> type for interval containers
V		various types <code>v</code> , that do not fall in the categories above
1,2,...		number of implementations for this function
A		implementation generated by compilers
e	<code>T::element_type</code>	the element type of <code>interval_sets</code> or <code>std::sets</code>
i	<code>T::segment_type</code>	the segment type of <code>interval_sets</code>
s	element sets	<code>std::set</code> or other models of the icl's set concept
S	<code>interval_sets</code>	one of the interval set types
b	<code>T::element_type</code>	type of <code>interval_map's</code> or <code>icl::map's</code> element value pairs
p	<code>T::segment_type</code>	type of <code>interval_map's</code> interval value pairs
m	element maps	<code>icl::map</code> icl's map type
M	<code>interval_maps</code>	one of the interval map types
d	discrete types	types with a least steppable discrete unit: Integral types, date/time types etc.
c	continuous types	types with (theoretically) infinitely many elements between two values.

Table 13. Synopsis Functions and Overloads

T	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<i>Construct, copy, destruct</i>					
<code>T::T()</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>T::T(const P&)</code>	A	e i S	b p M	1	1
<code>T& T::operator=(const P&)</code>	A	S	M	1	1
<code>void T::swap(T&)</code>		1	1	1	1
<i>Containedness</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>bool T::empty()const</code>		1	1	1	1
<code>bool is_empty(const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool contains(const T&, const P&)</code> <code>bool within(const P&, const T&)</code>	e i	e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<i>Equivalences and Orderings</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>bool operator==(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool operator!=(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool operator<(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool operator>(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool operator<=(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1

T	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
bool operator >= (const T& const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
bool is_ele- ment_equal(const T&, const P&)		S	M	1	1
bool is_ele- ment_less(const T&, const P&)		S	M	1	1
bool is_ele- ment_great- er(const T& const P&)		S	M	1	1
bool is_dis- tinct_equal(const T&, const P&)			M		1
Size	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
size_type T::size()const		1	1	1	1
size_type size(const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
size_type car- dinality(const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
d i f f e r - e n c e _ t y p e length(const T&)	1	1	1		
size_type iter- a t - ive_size(const T&)		1	1	1	1
size_type in- t e r - val_count(const T&)		1	1		
Selection					
J T::find(const P&)		e i	e i	2	2

T	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>J find(T&, const P&)</code>		e i	e i		
<code>codomain_type& operator[] (const domain_type&)</code>					1
<code>codomain_type operator() (const domain_type&)const</code>			1		1
Range					
<code>interval_type hull(const T&)</code>		1	1		
<code>T hull(const T&, const T&)</code>	1				
<code>domain_type lower(const T&)</code>	1	1	1		
<code>domain_type upper(const T&)</code>	1	1	1		
<code>domain_type first(const T&)</code>	1	1	1		
<code>domain_type last(const T&)</code>	1	1	1		
Addition	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T & T::add(const P&)</code>		e i	b p		b
<code>T& add(T&, const P&)</code>		e i	b p	e	b
<code>J T::add(J pos, const P&)</code>		i	p		b
<code>J add(T&, J pos, const P&)</code>		i	p	e	b
<code>T& operator +=(T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	b p M	e s	b m

T	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T operator + (T, const P&)</code> <code>T operator + (const P&, T)</code>		e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<code>T& operator =(T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator (T, const P&)</code> <code>T operator (const P&, T)</code>		e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<i>Subtraction</i>					
<code>T& T::subtract(const P&)</code>		e i	b p		b
<code>T& subtract (T& , const P&)</code>		e i	b p	e	b
<code>T& operator -= (T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator - (T, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>T left_subtract(T, const T&)</code>	1				
<code>T right_subtract(T, const T&)</code>	1				
<i>Insertion</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>V T::insert(const P&)</code>		e i	b p	e	b
<code>V insert(T&, const P&)</code>		e i	b p	e	b
<code>J T::insert(J pos, const P&)</code>		i	p	e	b
<code>J insert(T&, J pos, const P&)</code>		i	p	e	b

T	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T& insert(T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<code>T & T::set(const P&)</code>			b p		1
<code>T& set_at(T&, const P&)</code>			b p		1
<i>Erasure</i>					
<code>v o i d T::clear()</code>		1	1	1	1
<code>v o i d clear(const T&)</code>		1	1	1	1
<code>T & T::erase(const P&)</code>		e i	e i b p	e	b p
<code>T& erase(T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>v o i d T::erase(iterator)</code>		1	1	1	1
<code>v o i d T::erase(iterator, iterator)</code>		1	1	1	1
<i>Intersection</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>void add_intersection(T&, const T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M		
<code>T& operator &=(T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator & (T, const P&) T operator & (const P&, T)</code>	i	e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m

T	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
bool intersects(const T&, const P&) bool disjoint(const T&, const P&)	i	e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<i>Symmetric difference</i>					
T & T::flip(const P&)		e i	b p		b
T& flip(T&, const P&)		e i	b p	e	b
T& operator ^=(T&, const P&)		e i S	b p M	e s	b m
T operator ^ (T, const P&) T operator ^ (const P&, T)		e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<i>Iteration</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
J T::begin()		2	2	2	2
J T::end()		2	2	2	2
J T::rbegin()		2	2	2	2
J T::rend()		2	2	2	2
J T::lower_bound(const key_type&)		2	2	2	2
J T::upper_bound(const key_type&)		2	2	2	2
pair<J, J> T::equal_range(const key_type&)		2	2	2	2
<i>Element iteration</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
K elements_begin(T&)		2	2		

T	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>K elements_end(T&)</code>		2	2		
<code>K elements_rbegin(T&)</code>		2	2		
<code>K elements_rend(T&)</code>		2	2		
<i>Streaming, conversion</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>std::basic_ostream operator << (basic_ostream&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1

Many but not all functions of **icl** intervals are listed in the table above. Some specific functions are summarized in the next table. For the group of the constructing functions, placeholders **d** denote discrete domain types and **c** denote continuous domain types `T::domain_type` for an interval_type `T` and an argument types `P`.

Table 14. Additional interval functions

T	discrete _interval	continuous _interval	right_open _interval	left_open _interval	closed _interval	open _interval
Interval bounds	dynamic	dynamic	static	static	static	static
Form			asymmetric	asymmetric	symmetric	symmetric
<i>Construction</i>						
T singleton(const P&)	d	c	d	d	d	d
T c o n - struct(const P&, const P&)	d	c	d c	d c	d	d
T c o n - struct(const P&, const P&, inter- val_bounds)	d	c				
T hull(const P&, const P&)	d	c	d c	d c	d	d
T span(const P&, const P&)	d	c	d c	d c	d	d
static T right_open(const P&, const P&)	d	c				
static T left_open(const P&, const P&)	d	c				
static T closed(const P&, const P&)	d	c				
static T open(const P&, const P&)	d	c				
<i>Orderings</i>						

T	discrete _interval	continuous _interval	right_open _interval	left_open _interval	closed _interval	open _interval
<code>bool exclusive_less(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool lower_less(const T&, const T&)</code> <code>bool lower_equal(const T&, const T&)</code> <code>bool lower_less_equal(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool upper_less(const T&, const T&)</code> <code>bool upper_equal(const T&, const T&)</code> <code>bool upper_less_equal(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
<code>bool touches(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<code>T inner_component(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<code>difference_type distance(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1

Element iterators for interval containers

Iterators on **interval containers** that are referred to in section *Iteration* of the function synopsis table are *segment iterators*. They reveal the more implementation specific aspect, that the fundamental aspect abstracts from. Iteration over segments is fast, compared to an iteration over elements, particularly if intervals are large. But if we want to view our interval containers as containers of elements that are usable with `std::algorithms`, we need to iterate over elements.

Iteration over elements . . .

- is possible only for integral or discrete `domain_types`
- can be very *slow* if the intervals are very large.
- and is therefore *deprecated*

On the other hand, sometimes iteration over interval containers on the element level might be desired, if you have some interface that works for `std::SortedAssociativeContainers` of elements and you need to quickly use it with an interval container. Accepting the poorer performance might be less bothersome at times than adjusting your whole interface for segment iteration.



Caution

So we advice you to choose element iteration over interval containers *judiciously*. Do not use element iteration *by default or habitual*. Always try to achieve results using namespace global functions or operators (preferably inplace versions) or iteration over segments first.

Customization

Intervals

The **icl** provides the possibility of customizing user defined interval class templates and class types with static interval borders to be used with interval containers.

There is a template `interval_traits`, that has to be instantiated for the user defined interval type, in order to provide associated types and basic functions. Bound types of the interval are assigned by specializing the template `interval_bound_type`.

Customize	Name	Description
associated types	<code>interval_type</code>	interval type of the partial specialisation for the user defined type
	<code>domain_type</code>	the domain or element type of the interval
	<code>domain_compare</code>	the ordering on the elements
basic functions	<code>construct(const domain_type&, const domain_type&)</code>	construct an interval
	<code>lower(const interval_type&)</code>	select the interval's lower bound
	<code>upper(const interval_type&)</code>	select the interval's upper bound
interval bounds	<code>interval_bound_type<interval_type>{...}</code>	specialize meta function <code>interval_bound_type</code> to assign one of the 4 bound types to the user defined interval.

How to do the customization in detail is shown in example [custom interval](#).

Implementation

The [previous section](#) gave an overview over the interface of the **icl** outlining [class templates](#), [associated types](#) and [polymorphic functions and operators](#). In preparation to the [next section](#), that describes the **icl**'s polymorphic functions in more detail together with *complexity characteristics*, this section summarizes some general information on implementation and performance.

STL based implementation

The **implementation** of the **icl**'s containers is based on **std::set** and **std::map**. So the underlying data structure of interval containers is a red black tree of intervals or interval value pairs. The element containers **std::set** and **icl::map** are wrapper classes of **std::set** and **std::map**. Interval containers are then using **std::sets** of intervals or **icl::maps** of interval value pairs as implementing containers. So all the *complexity characteristics* of **icl** containers are based on and limited by the *red-black tree implementation* of the underlying **std::AssociativeContainers**.

Iterative size

Throughout the documentation on complexity, big O expressions like $O(n)$ or $O(m \log n)$ refer to container sizes n and m . In this documentation these sizes *do not* denote to the familiar `size` function that returns the *number of elements* of a container. Because for an interval container

```
interval_set<int> mono;
mono += interval<int>::closed(1,5); // {[1 ... 5]}
mono.size() == 5; // true, 5 elements
mono.interval_count() == 1; // true, only one interval
```

its size and the number of contained intervals is usually different. To refer uniformly to a *size* that matters for iteration, which is the decisive kind of size concerning algorithmic behavior there is a function

```
bool T::iterative_size()const; // Number of entities that can be iterated over.
```

for all element and interval containers of the **icl**. So for complexity statements throughout the **icl**'s documentation the sizes will be `iterative_sizes` and big O expressions like $O(m \log n)$ will refer to sizes

```
n = y.iterative_size();
m = x.iterative_size();
```

for containers `y` and `x`. Note that

```
iterative_size
```

refers to the primary entities, that we can iterate over. For interval containers these are intervals or segments.

```
Itervative_size
```

never refers to element iteration for interval containers.

Complexity

Complexity of element containers

Since *element containers* **std::set** and **icl::map** are only extensions of **std::set** and **std::map**, their complexity characteristics are accordingly. So their major operations insertion (addition), deletion and search are all using logarithmic time.

Complexity of interval containers

The operations on *interval containers* behave differently due to the fact that intervals unlike elements can overlap any number of other intervals in a container. As long as intervals are relatively small or just singleton, interval containers behave like containers of elements. For large intervals however time consumption of operations on interval containers may be worse, because most or all intervals of a container may have to be visited. As an example, time complexity of [Addition](#) on interval containers is briefly discussed.

More information on *complexity characteristics* of *icl*'s functions is contained in section [Function Reference](#)

Time Complexity of Addition

The next table gives the time complexities for the overloaded operator `+=` on interval containers. The instance types of `T` are given as column headers. Instances of type parameter `P` are denoted in the second column. The third column contains the specific kind of complexity statement. If column three is empty *worst case* complexity is given in the related row.

Table 15. Time Complexity of Addition:

	P		interval set	separate interval set	split interval set	interval map	split interval map
<code>T& operator +=(T& object, const P& addend)</code>	<code>T::element_type</code>		$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
	<code>T::segment_type</code>	best case	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
		worst case	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
		amortized	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$			
	<code>interval_sets</code>		$O(m \log(n+m))$	$O(m \log(n+m))$	$O(m \log(n+m))$		
	<code>interval_maps</code>					$O(m \log(n+m))$	$O(m \log(n+m))$

Adding an *element* or *element value pair* is always done in *logarithmic time*, where n is the number of intervals in the interval container. The same row of complexities applies to the insertion of a *segment* (an interval or an interval value pair) in the *best case*, where the inserted segment does overlap with only a *small* number of intervals in the container.

In the *worst case*, where the inserted segment overlaps with all intervals in the container, the algorithms iterate over all the overlapped segments. Using inplace manipulations of segments and hinted inserts, it is possible to perform all necessary operations on each iteration step in *constant time*. This results in *linear worst case time* complexity for segment addition for all interval containers.

After performing a worst case addition for an `interval_set` or a `separate_interval_sets` adding an interval that overlaps n intervals, we need n non overlapping additions of *logarithmic time* before we can launch another $O(n)$ worst case addition. So we have only a *logarithmic amortized time* for the addition of an interval or interval value pair.

For the addition of *interval containers* complexity is $O(m \log(n+m))$. So for the *worst case*, where the container sizes n and m are equal and both containers cover the same ranges, the complexity of container addition is *loglinear*. For other cases, that occur frequently in real world applications performance can be much better. If the added container operand is much smaller than object and the intervals in operand are relatively small, performance can be *logarithmic*. If m is small compared with n and intervals in operand are large, performance tends to be *linear*.

Inplace and infix operators

For the major operations *addition*, *subtraction*, *intersection* of **icl** containers and for *symmetric difference* inplace operators `+=`, `|=`, `-=`, `&=` and `^=` are provided.

For every *inplace* operator

```
T& operator o= (T& object, const P& operand)
```

the **icl** provides corresponding *infix* operators.

```
T operator o (T object, const P& operand){ return object o= operand; }
T operator o (const P& operand, T object){ return object o= operand; }
```

From this implementation of the infix operator `o` the compiler will hopefully use return value optimization ([RVO](#)) creating no temporary object and performing one copy of the first argument object.



Caution

Compared to the *inplace* operator `o=` every use of an *infix* operator `o` requires **one extra copy** of the first argument object that passes a container.

Use infix operators only, if

- efficiency is not crucial, e.g. the containers copied are small.
- a concise and short notation is more important than efficiency in your context.
- you need the result of operator `o=` as a copy anyway.

Time Complexity of infix operators `o`

The time complexity of all infix operators of the **icl** is biased by the extra copy of the `object` argument. So all infix operators `o` are at least *linear* in `n = object.iterative_size()`. Taking this into account, the complexities of all infix operators can be determined from the corresponding inplace operators `o=` they depend on.

Function Reference

Section [Function Synopsis](#) above gave an overview of the polymorphic functions of the icl. This is what you will need to find the desired possibilities to combine icl functions and objects most of the time. The functions and overloads that you intuitively expect should be provided, so you won't need to refer to the documentation very often.

If you are interested

- in the *specific design of the function overloads*,
- in *complexity characteristics* for certain overloads
- or if the compiler *refuses to resolve* specific function application you want to use,

refer to this section that describes the polymorphic function families of the icl in detail.

Placeholders

For a concise representation the same [placeholders](#) will be used that have been introduced in section [Function Synopsis](#).

More specific function documentation

This section covers the most important polymorphic and namespace global functions of the **icl**. More specific functions can be looked up in the doxygen generated [reference documentation](#).

Overload tables

Many of the **icl**'s functions are overloaded for elements, segments, element and interval containers. But not all type combinations are provided. Also the admissible type combinations are different for different functions and operations. To concisely represent the overloads that can be used we use synoptical tables that contain possible type combinations for an operation. These are called **overload tables**. As an example the overload tables for the inplace intersection operator `&=` are given:

```
// overload tables for
T& operator &= (T&, const P&)

element containers:      interval containers:
&= | e b s m            &= | e i b p S M
-----+-----
s   | s   s             S   | S S   S
m   | m m m m           M   | M M M M M M
```

For the binary `T& operator &= (T&, const P&)` there are two different tables for the overloads of element and interval containers. The first argument type `T` is displayed as row headers of the tables. The second argument type `P` is displayed as column headers of the tables. If a combination of `T` and `P` is admissible the related cell of the table is non empty. It displays the result type of the operation. In this example the result type is always equal to the first argument.

The possible types that can be instantiated for `T` and `P` are element, interval and container types abbreviated by placeholders that are defined [here](#) and can be summarized as

s : element set, **S** : interval sets, **e** : elements, **i** : intervals
m:element map, **M**:interval maps, **b**:element-value pairs, **p**:interval-value pairs

Segmentational Fineness

For overloading tables on infix operators, we need to break down [interval_sets](#) and [interval_maps](#) to the specific class templates

S1	<code>interval_set</code>	S2	<code>separate_interval_set</code>	S3	<code>split_interval_set</code>
M1	<code>interval_map</code>			M3	<code>split_interval_map</code>

choosing **Si** and **Mi** as placeholders.

The indices **i** of **Si** and **Mi** represent a property called *segmentational fineness* or short *fineness*, which is a *type trait* on interval containers.

```
segmentational_fineness<Si>::value == i
```

```
segmentational_fineness<Mi>::value == i
```

Segmentational fineness represents the fact, that for interval containers holding the same elements, a splitting interval container may contain more segments as a separating container which in turn may contain more segments than a joining one. So for an

```
operator >
```

where

```
x > y    // means that
x is_finer_than y

// we have

finer                                coarser
split_interval_set                  interval_set
> separate_interval_set >
split_interval_map                  interval_map
```

This relation is needed to resolve the instantiation of infix operators e.g. `T operator + (P, Q)` for two interval container types `P` and `Q`. If both `P` and `Q` are candidates for the result type `T`, one of them must be chosen by the compiler. We choose the type that is segmentational finer as result type `T`. This way we do not loose the *segment information* that is stored in the *finer* one of the container types `P` and `Q`.

```
// overload tables for
T operator + (T, const P&)
T operator + (const P&, T)
```

element containers:					interval containers:											
	+	e	b	s	m		+	e	i	b	p	S1	S2	S3	M1	M3
-----+-----																
e				s		e						S1	S2	S3		
b					m	i						S1	S2	S3		
s		s		s		b									M1	M3
m			m		m	p									M1	M3
						S1		S1	S1			S1	S2	S3		
						S2		S2	S2			S2	S2	S3		
						S3		S3	S3			S3	S3	S3		
						M1				M1	M1				M1	M3
						M3				M3	M3				M3	M3

So looking up a type combination for e.g. `T operator + (interval_map, split_interval_map)` which is equivalent to `T operator + (M1, M3)` we find for row type `M1` and column type `M3` that `M3` will be assigned as result type, because `M3` is finer than `M1`. So this type combination will result in choosing this

```
split_interval_map operator + (const interval_map&, split_interval_map)
```

implementation by the compiler.

Key Types

In an **stl** map `map<K,D>` the first parameter type of the map template `K` is called `key_type`. It allows to select key-value pairs via `find(const K&)` and to remove key-value pairs using `erase(const K&)`. For **icl** Maps we have generalized key types to a larger set of types. Not only the `key_type` (`domain_type`) but also an interval type and a set type can be *key types*, that allow for *selection* and *removal* of map elements segments and submaps.

Table 16. Selection of elements, segments and sub maps using key types

	M: interval_maps	m: icl_map
e: <code>domain_type</code>	key value pair	key value pair
i: <code>interval_type</code>	interval value pair	
S: <code>interval_sets</code>	interval map	
s: <code>std::set</code>		interval map

Subtraction, *erasure*, *intersection* and *containedness* predicates can be used with those kinds of key types. For instance, the overload table for intersection

```
// overload tables for
T& operator &= (T&, const P&)

element containers:      interval containers:
&= | e b s m           &= | e i b p S M
----+-----
s  | s  s              S  | S S      S
m  | m m m m           M  | M M M M M M
```

has a part that that allows for selection by key objects

```
element containers:      interval containers:
&= | e b s m           &= | e i b p S M
----+-----
s  | s  s              S  | S S      S
m  | m  m              M  | M M      M
```

and another part that provides overloads for generalized intersection:

```
element containers:      interval containers:
&= | e b s m           &= | e i b p S M
----+-----
s  | s  s              S  | S S      S
m  | m  m              M  | M M      M
```

For `Sets`, the **key types** defined for maps are identical with the set types themselves. So the distinction between the function groups *selection by key* and *generalized intersection* fall together in the well known *set intersection*.

Construct, copy, destruct

<i>Construct, copy, destruct</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T::T()</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>T::T(const P&)</code>	A	e i S	b p M	1	1
<code>T& T::operator=(const P&)</code>	A	S	M	1	1
<code>void T::swap(T&)</code>		1	1	1	1

All **icl** types are **regular types**. They are **default constructible**, **copy constructible** and **assignable**. On `icl Sets` and `Maps` a `swap` function is available, that allows for **constant time** swapping of container contents. The *regular and swappable* part of the basic functions and their complexities are described in the tables below.

<i>Regular and swap</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T::T()</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>T::T(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
<code>T& T::operator=(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
<code>void T::swap(T&)</code>		$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$

where $n = \text{iterative_size}(x)$.

<i>Construct, copy, destruct</i>	Description
<code>T::T()</code>	Object of type <code>T</code> is default constructed.
<code>T::T(const T& src)</code>	Object of type <code>T</code> is copy constructed from object <code>src</code> .
<code>T& T::operator=(const T& src)</code>	Assigns the contents of <code>src</code> to <code>*this</code> object. Returns a reference to the assigned object.
<code>void T::swap(T& src)</code>	Swaps the content containers <code>*this</code> and <code>src</code> in constant time.

In addition we have overloads of constructors and assignment operators for `icl` container types.

```
// overload tables for constructors
T::T(const P& src)

element containers:      interval containers:
T \ P | e b s m         T \ P | e i b p S M
-----+-----
s      | s      s      S      | S S      S
m      | m      m      M      | M M      M
```

For an object `dst` of type `T` and an argument `src` of type `P` let

```
n = iterative_size(dst);
m = iterative_size(src);
```

in the following tables.

Table 17. Time Complexity for overloaded constructors on element containers

<code>T(const P& src)</code>	domain type	domain mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m)$	
<code>icl::map</code>		$O(\log n)$		$O(m)$

Time complexity characteristics of inplace insertion for interval containers is given by this table.

Table 18. Time Complexity for overloaded constructors on interval containers

<code>T(const P& src)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$			$O(m)$	
<code>interval_maps</code>			$O(1)$	$O(1)$		$O(m)$

```
// overload tables for assignment
T& operator = (const P& src)

interval containers:
T \ P | S M
-----+-----
S      | S
M      | M
```

The assignment `T& operator = (const P& src)` is overloaded within interval containers. For all type combinations we have **linear time complexity** in the maximum of the `iterative_size` of `dst` and `src`.

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Function Synopsis

Interface

Containedness

<i>Containedness</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>bool T::empty()const</code>		1	1	1	1
<code>bool is_empty(const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1
<code>bool contains(const T&, const P&)</code> <code>bool within(const P&, const T&)</code>	ei	eiS	eiSbpM	es	bm

This group of functions refers to *containedness* which should be fundamental to *containers*. The function `contains` is overloaded. It covers different kinds of containedness: Containedness of elements, segments, and sub containers.

<i>Containedness</i>	<i>O(...)</i>	Description
<code>bool T::empty()const</code> <code>bool is_empty(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	Returns true, if the container is empty, false otherwise.
<code>bool contains(const T&, const P&)</code> <code>bool within(const P&, const T&)</code>	see below	Returns true, if super container contains object sub.
	where	$n = \text{iterative_size}(\text{sub})$
		$m = \text{iterative_size}(\text{super})$

```
// overload tables for
bool contains(const T& super, const P& sub)
bool within(const P& sub, const T& super)
```

element containers:	interval containers:
T\P e b s m	T\P e i b p S M
-----+-----	-----+-----
s 1 1	S 1 1 1
m 1 1 1 1	M 1 1 1 1 1 1

The overloads of `bool contains(const T& super, const P& sup)` cover various kinds of containedness. We can group them into a part (1) that checks if an element, a segment or a container of *same kinds* is contained in an element or interval container

```
// (1) containedness of elements, segments or containers of same kind
T\P | e b s m      T\P | e i b p S M
-----+-----      -----+-----
s | 1 1          S | 1 1 1
m | 1 1          M | 1 1 1 1 1
```

and another part (2) that checks the containedness of *key objects*, which can be *elements* an *intervals* or a *sets*.

```
// (2) containedness of key objects.
T\P | e b s m          T\P | e i b p S M
-----
s | 1   1              S | 1 1      1
m | 1   1              M | 1 1      1
```

For type `m = icl::map`, a key element (`m::domain_type`) and an `std::set` (`m::set_type`) can be a *key object*.

For an interval map type `M`, a key element (`M::domain_type`), an interval (`M::interval_type`) and an *interval set*, can be *key objects*.

Complexity characteristics for function `bool contains(const T& super, const P& sub)` const are given by the next tables where

```
n = iterative_size(super);
m = iterative_size(sub); //if P is a container type
```

Table 19. Time Complexity for function contains on element containers

<code>bool contains(const T& super, const P& sub)</code> <code>bool within(const P& sub, const T& super)</code>	domain type	domain mapping type	<code>std::set</code>	<code>icl::map</code>
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m \log n)$	
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(m \log n)$	$O(m \log n)$

Table 20. Time Complexity for functions contains and within on interval containers

<code>bool contains(const T& super, const P& sub)</code> <code>bool within(const P& sub, const T& super)</code>		domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
interval_sets	<code>interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$			$O(m \log n)$	
	<code>separate_interval_set</code> <code>split_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$			$O(m \log n)$	
<code>interval_maps</code>	<code>interval_map</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(m \log n)$	$O(m \log n)$
	<code>split_interval_map</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(m \log n)$	$O(m \log n)$

All overloads of containedness of containers in containers

```
bool contains(const T& super, const P& sub)
bool within(const P& sub, const T& super)
```

are of **loglinear** time: $O(m \log n)$. If both containers have same iterative_sizes so that $m = n$ we have the worst case ($O(n \log n)$). There is an alternative implementation that has a **linear** complexity of $O(n+m)$. The loglinear implementation has been chosen, because it can be faster, if the container argument is small. In this case the loglinear implementation approaches logarithmic behavior, whereas the linear implementation stays linear.

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Function Synopsis

Interface

Equivalences and Orderings

Synopsis

<i>Equivalences and Orderings</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<i>Segment Ordering</i>					
bool operator == (const T&, const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
bool operator != (const T&, const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
bool operator < (const T&, const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
bool operator > (const T&, const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
bool operator <= (const T&, const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
bool operator >= (const T&, const T&)	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Element Ordering</i>					
bool is_element_equal(const T&, const P&)		S	M	1	1
bool is_element_less(const T&, const P&)		S	M	1	1
bool is_element_greater(const T&, const P&)		S	M	1	1
<i>Distinct Equality</i>					
bool is_distinct_equal(const T&, const P&)			M		1

Less on Intervals

	Types	
$x < y$	i	x begins before y or, for equal beginnings x ends before y

Lexicographical Ordering

All common equality and compare operators are defined for all objects of the **icl**. For all **icl** containers equality and compare operators implement lexicographical equality and lexicographical comparison, that depends on the equality of template parameter `Compare`. This includes the less ordering on intervals, that can be perceived as the sequence of elements between their lower and upper bound. This generalized lexicographical comparison in intervals can also be specified this way:

$x < y$	<code>:=</code>	x begins before y or, for equal beginnings x ends before y .
		The other operators can be deduced in the usual way
$x > y$	<code>:=</code>	$y < x$
$x <= y$	<code>:=</code>	$!(y < x)$
$x >= y$	<code>:=</code>	$!(x < y)$
$x == y$	<code>:=</code>	$!(x < y) \ \&\& \ !(y < x)$ induced equivalence
$x != y$	<code>:=</code>	$!(x == y)$

Equality and compare operators are defined for all **icl** objects but there are no overloads between different types.

Containers of different segmentation are different, even if their elements are the same:

```
split_interval_set<time> w1, w2; //Pseudocode
w1 = {[Mon .. Sun)}; //split_interval_set containing a week
w2 = {[Mon .. Fri)[Sat .. Sun)}; //Same week split in work and week end parts.
w1 == w2; //false: Different segmentation
is_element_equal(w1,w2); //true: Same elements contained
```

Complexity is *linear* in the `iterative_size` of the shorter container to compare.

Sequential Element Ordering

The *Sequential Element Ordering* abstracts from the way in which elements of interval containers are clustered into intervals: it's *segmentation*.

So these equality and compare operations can be applied within interval container types. The admissible type combinations are summarized in the next overload table.

```
// overload tables for
bool is_element_equal  (const T&, const P&)
bool is_element_less   (const T&, const P&)
bool is_element_greater(const T&, const P&)

element containers:      interval containers:
T\P| s m                T\P| S1 S2 S3 M1 M3
-----+-----
s | 1
m | 1

S1 | 1 1 1
S2 | 1 1 1
S3 | 1 1 1
M1 |           1 1
M3 |           1 1
```

For element containers lexicographical equality and sequential element equality are identical.

The **complexity** of sequential element comparison functions is *linear* in the `iterative_size` of the larger container.

Distinct Equality

Distinct Equality is an equality predicate that is available for `icl::maps` and `interval_maps`. It yields true, if two maps are sequential element equal except for value pairs whose associated values are identity elements.

Complexity is linear in the `iterative_size` of the larger container to compare.

See also ...

[Semantics](#)

Back to section ...

[Function Synopsis](#)

[Interface](#)

Size

<i>Size</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>size_type</code> <code>T::size()</code> <code>const size_type</code> <code>size(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>size_type</code> <code>cardinality(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>difference_type</code> <code>length(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$		
<code>size_type</code> <code>iterative_size(const T&)</code>		$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>size_type</code> <code>interval_val_count(const T&)</code>		$O(1)$	$O(1)$		

For **icl** containers the single `size` function known from `std` containers branches into five different member functions. The table above shows the types, size functions are implemented for, together with their **complexities**. Linear complexities $O(n)$ refer to the container's `iterative_size`:

```
n = y.iterative_size()
```

The next table gives a short definition for the different size functions.

<i>Size</i>	<i>Types</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>size_type interval_count(const T&)</code>	S M	The number of intervals of an interval container.
<code>size_type iterative_size(const T&)</code>	S M s m	The number of objects in an icl container that can be iterated over.
<code>difference_type length(const T&)</code>	i S M	The length of an interval or the sum of lengths of an interval container's intervals, that's <code>domain_type</code> has a <code>difference_type</code> .
<code>size_type cardinality(const T&)</code>	i S M s m	The number of elements of an interval or a container. For continuous data types cardinality can be <i>infinite</i> .
<code>size_type T::size()const</code> <code>size_type size(const T&)</code>	i S M s m	The number of elements of an interval or a container, which is also it's cardinality.

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Function Synopsis

Interface

Range

<i>Range</i>	<i>intervals</i>	<i>interval sets</i>	<i>interval maps</i>	<i>condition</i>
<code>interval_type hull(const T&)</code>		$O(1)$	$O(1)$	
<code>T hull(const T&, const T&)</code>	$O(1)$			
<code>domain_type lower(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	
<code>domain_type upper(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	
<code>domain_type first(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	<code>is_discrete<domain_type>::value</code>
<code>domain_type last(const T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	<code>is_discrete<domain_type>::value</code>

The table above shows the availability of functions `hull`, `lower`, `upper`, `first` and `last` on intervals and interval containers that are all of **constant time complexity**. Find the functions description and some simple properties below.

<i>Range</i>	<i>Types</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>interval_type hull(const T&)</code>	S M	<code>hull(x)</code> returns the smallest interval that contains all intervals of an interval container <code>x</code> .
<code>T hull(const T&, const T&)</code>	S M	<code>hull(i, j)</code> returns the smallest interval that contains intervals <code>i</code> and <code>j</code> .
<code>domain_type lower(const T&)</code>	i S M	<code>lower(x)</code> returns the lower bound of an interval or interval container <code>x</code> .
<code>domain_type upper(const T&)</code>	i S M	<code>upper(x)</code> returns the upper bound of an interval or interval container <code>x</code> .
<code>domain_type first(const T&)</code>	i S M	<code>first(x)</code> returns the first element of an interval or interval container <code>x</code> . <code>first(const T&)</code> is defined for a discrete <code>domain_type</code> only.
<code>domain_type last(const T&)</code>	i S M	<code>last(x)</code> returns the last element of an interval or interval container <code>x</code> . <code>last(const T&)</code> is defined for a discrete <code>domain_type</code> only.

```
// for interval_containers x:
lower(hull(x)) == lower(x)
upper(hull(x)) == upper(x)
first(hull(x)) == first(x)
last(hull(x))  == last(x)
```

Back to section . . .

Function Synopsis

Interface

Selection

<i>Selection</i>	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps	condition
<code>iterator T::find(const domain_type&)</code>			$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	
<code>const_iterator T::find(const domain_type&)const</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	
<code>const_iterator find(T&, const domain_type&)</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$			
<code>const_iterator T::find(const interval_ val_type&)const</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$			
<code>const_iterator find(T&, const interval_ val_type&)</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$			
<code>codomain_type& operator[] (const do- main_type&)</code>				$O(\log n)$	
<code>codomain_type operator() (const do- main_type&)const</code>		$O(\log n)$		$O(\log n)$	<code>is_total<T>::value</code>

- All time **complexities** are *logarithmic* in the containers `iterative_size()`.
- `operator()` is available for total maps only.
- `interval_type` is also the interval container's `key_type`

<i>Selection</i>	<i>Types</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>iterator T::find(const domain_type& x)</code>	s m	Searches the container for the element <code>x</code> and return an iterator to it, if <code>x</code> is found. Otherwise <code>find</code> returns <code>iterator end()</code> .
<code>const_iterator T::find(const domain_type& x) const</code>	s m	Const version of <code>find</code> above.
<code>const_iterator T::find(const domain_type& x) const</code> <code>const_iterator find(T&, const domain_type& x)</code>	S M	For interval containers <code>c</code> , <code>c.find(x)</code> or <code>icl::find(c,x)</code> searches a key element <code>x</code> and returns an iterator to the interval containing the element <code>x</code> .
<code>const_iterator T::find(const interval_type& x) const</code> <code>const_iterator find(T&, const interval_type& x)</code>	S M	For interval containers <code>c</code> , <code>c.find(y)</code> or <code>icl::find(c,y)</code> searches an interval <code>y</code> and returns an iterator to the first interval in <code>c</code> that overlaps with <code>y</code> .
<code>codomain_type& operator[](const domain_type& x)</code>	m	For the key element <code>x</code> the operator returns a reference to the mapped value. A pair <code>std::pair(x, codomain_type())</code> will be inserted, if <code>x</code> is not found in the map.
<code>codomain_type operator()(const domain_type& x) const</code>	M m	Returns the mapped value for a key <code>x</code> . The operator is only available for <i>total</i> maps.

See also ...

[*Intersection*](#)

Back to section ...

[*Function Synopsis*](#)

[*Interface*](#)

Addition

Synopsis

Addition	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T& T::add(const P&)</code>	e i	b p		b
<code>T& add(T&, const P&)</code>	e i	b p	e	b
<code>J T::add(J pos, const P&)</code>	i	p		b
<code>J add(T&, J pos, const P&)</code>	i	p	e	b
<code>T& operator +=(T&, const P&)</code>	e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator + (T, const P&)</code> <code>T operator + (const P&, T)</code>	e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<code>T& operator = (T&, const P&)</code>	e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator (T, const P&)</code> <code>T operator (const P&, T)</code>	e i S	b p M	e s	b m

Functions and operators that implement **Addition** on **icl** objects are given in the table above. `operator |=` and `operator |` are behavioral identical to `operator +=` and `operator +`. This is a redundancy that has been introduced deliberately, because a *set union* semantics is often attached operators `|=` and `|`.

	Description of Addition
Sets	Addition on Sets implements <i>set union</i>
Maps	<p>Addition on Maps implements a map union function similar to <i>set union</i>. If, on insertion of an element value pair (k, v) it's key k is in the map already, the addition function is propagated to the associated value. This functionality has been introduced as <i>aggregate on collision</i> for element maps and <i>aggregate on overlap</i> for interval maps.</p> <p>Find more on addability of maps and related semantic issues following the links.</p> <p>Examples, demonstrating Addition on interval containers are overlap counter, party and party's height average.</p>

For Sets *addition* and *insertion* are implemented identically. Functions `add` and `insert` collapse to the same function. For Maps *addition* and *insertion* work differently. Function `add` performs aggregations on collision or overlap, while function `insert` only inserts values that do not yet have key values.

Functions

The admissible combinations of types for member function `T& T::add(const P&)` can be summarized in the *overload table* below:

```
// overload table for T\P | e i b p
T& T::add(const P&)      ----+-----
T& add(T&, const P&)    s | s
                        m |      m
                        S | S S
                        M |      M M
```

The next table contains complexity characteristics for `add`.

Table 21. Time Complexity for member function `add` on icl containers

<code>T& T::add(const P&)</code> <code>T& add(T&, const P&)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$			
<code>icl::map</code>			$O(\log n)$	
<code>interval_set</code> <code>separate_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$		
<code>split_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$		
<code>interval_map</code> <code>split_interval_map</code>			$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$

Hinted addition

Function `J T::add(J prior, const P& addend)` allows for an addition in *constant time*, if `addend` can be inserted right after iterator `prior` without collision. If this is not possible the complexity characteristics are as stated for the non hinted addition above. Hinted addition is available for these combinations of types:

```
// overload table for addition with hint T\P | e i b p
J T::add(J prior, const P&)      ----+-----
J add(T&, J prior, const P&)    s | s
                                m |      m
                                S | S
                                M |      M
```

Inplace operators

The possible overloads of inplace `T& operator += (T&, const P&)` are given by two tables, that show admissible combinations of types. Row types show instantiations of argument type `T`. Columns types show instantiations of argument type `P`. If a combination of argument types is possible, the related table cell contains the result type of the operation. Placeholders **e i b p s S m M** will be used to denote *elements*, *intervals*, *element value pairs*, *interval value pairs*, *element sets*, *interval sets*, *element maps* and *interval maps*. The first table shows the overloads of `+=` for *element containers* the second table refers to *interval containers*.

```
// overload tables for
T& operator += (T&, const P&)

element containers:
+= | e b s m
-----
s | s s
m | m m

interval containers:
+= | e i b p S M
-----
S | S S S
M | M M M
```

For the definition of admissible overloads we separate *element containers* from *interval containers*. Within each group all combinations of types are supported for an operation, that are in line with the **icl**'s design and the sets of laws, that establish the **icl**'s *semantics*.

Overloads between *element containers* and *interval containers* could also be defined. But this has not been done for pragmatical reasons: Each additional combination of types for an operation enlarges the space of possible overloads. This makes the overload resolution by compilers more complex, error prone and slows down compilation speed. Error messages for unresolvable or ambiguous overloads are difficult to read and understand. Therefore overloading of namespace global functions in the **icl** are limited to a reasonable field of combinations, that are described here.

Complexity

For different combinations of argument types **T** and **P** different implementations of the `operator +=` are selected. These implementations show different complexity characteristics. If **T** is a container type, the combination of domain elements (**e**) or element value pairs (**b**) is faster than a combination of intervals (**i**) or interval value pairs (**p**) which in turn is faster than the combination of element or interval containers. The next table shows *time complexities* of addition for **icl**'s element containers.

Sizes *n* and *m* are in the complexity statements are sizes of objects **T y** and **P x**:

```
n = iterative_size(y);
m = iterative_size(x); //if P is a container type
```

Note, that for an interval container the number of elements `T::size` is different from the number of intervals that you can iterate over. Therefore a function `T::iterative_size()` is used that provides the desired kind of size.

Table 22. Time Complexity for inplace Addition on element containers

T& operator += (T& y, const P& x)	domain type	domain mapping type	__ch_icl_sets__	__ch_icl_maps__
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m)$	
<code>icl::map</code>		$O(\log n)$		$O(m)$

Time complexity characteristics of inplace addition for interval containers is given by this table.

Table 23. Time Complexity for inplace Addition on interval containers

T& operator += (T& y, const P& x)		domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
interval_sets	<code>interval_set</code> <code>separate_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
	<code>split_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
<code>interval_maps</code>				$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$		$O(m \log(n+m))$

Since the implementation of element and interval containers is based on the [link red-black tree implementation](#) of `std::AssociativeContainers`, we have a logarithmic complexity for addition of elements. Addition of intervals or interval value pairs is amortized logarithmic for `interval_sets` and `separate_interval_sets` and linear for `split_interval_sets` and `interval_maps`. Addition is linear for element containers and loglinear for interval containers.

Infix operators

The admissible type combinations for infix operator `+` are defined by the overload tables below.

<pre>// overload tables for T operator + (T, const P&) T operator + (const P&, T)</pre>		element containers: <pre>+ e b s m ---+----- e s b m s s s m m m</pre>	interval containers: <pre>+ e i b p S1 S2 S3 M1 M3 ---+----- e S1 S2 S3 i S1 S2 S3 b M1 M3 p M1 M3 S1 S1 S1 S1 S2 S3 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S3 S3 S3 S3 S3 S3 S3 M1 M1 M1 M1 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3</pre>
---	--	--	---

See also ...

[Subtraction](#)

[Insertion](#)

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[Function Synopsis](#)

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Subtraction

Synopsis

Subtraction	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T& T::subtract(const P&)</code>		e i	b p		b
<code>T& subtract(T&, const P&)</code>		e i	b p	e	b
<code>T& operator -=(T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator -(T, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>T left_subtract(T, const T&)</code>	1				
<code>T right_subtract(T, const T&)</code>	1				

Functions and operators that implement *Subtraction* on *icl* objects are given in the table above.

	Description of Subtraction
Sets	Subtraction on Sets implements <i>set difference</i>
Maps	<p>Subtraction on Maps implements a <i>map difference</i> function similar to <i>set difference</i>. If, on subtraction of an element value pair (k, v) it's key k is in the map already, the subtraction function is propagated to the associated value. On the associated value an aggregation is performed, that reverses the effect of the corresponding addition function.</p> <p>Find more on subtractability of maps and related semantic issues following the links.</p>

Functions

The admissible combinations of types for subtraction functions can be summarized in the *overload table* below:

```
// overload table for T\P | e i b p
T& T::subtract(const P&)
T& subtract(T&, const P&)
```

s		s	
m			m
S		S	S
M			M M

The next table contains complexity characteristics for `subtract`.

Table 24. Time Complexity for function `subtract` on icl containers

T& T::subtract(const P&) T& subtract(T&, const P&)	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$			
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(\log n)$	
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$		
<code>interval_maps</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$

Inplace operators

As presented in the overload tables for operator `--` more type combinations are provided for subtraction than for addition.

```
// overload tables for T& operator -= (T&, const P&)
```

element containers:	interval containers:
-- e b s m	-- e i b p S M
s s s	S S S S
m m m m m	M M M M M M M

Subtraction provides the *reverse* operation of an addition for these overloads,

```
// Reverse addition
```

-- e b s m	-- e i b p S M
s s s	S S S S
m m m	M M M M

and you can erase parts of `icl::maps` or `interval_maps` using *key values*, *intervals* or *element* or *interval sets* using these overloads:

```
// Erasure by key objects
```

-- e b s m	-- e i b p S M
s s s	S S S S
m m m	M M M M

On Sets both function groups fall together as *set difference*.

Complexity characteristics for inplace subtraction operations are given by the next tables where

```
n = iterative_size(y);
m = iterative_size(x); //if P is a container type
```

Table 25. Time Complexity for inplace Subtraction on element containers

<code>T& operator -= (T&, const P&)</code>	domain type	domain mapping type	<code>std::set</code>	<code>icl::map</code>
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m \log n)$	
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(m \log n)$	$O(m \log n)$

Table 26. Time Complexity for inplace Subtraction on interval containers

<code>T& operator -= (T&, const P&)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
<code>interval_maps</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(m \log(n+m))$	$O(m \log(n+m))$

Infix operators

The admissible overloads for the infix *subtraction* operator `-` which is a non commutative operation is given by the next overload table.

<code>// overload tables for</code>	<code>- e b s m</code>	<code>- e i b p S M</code>
<code>T operator - (T, const P&)</code>	<code>-----</code>	<code>-----</code>
	<code>s s s</code>	<code>S S S S</code>
	<code>m m m m m</code>	<code>M M M M M M M</code>

Subtraction on Intervals

Subtraction	Types	Description
<code>T left_subtract(T right, const T& left_minuend)</code>	i	<p>subtract <code>left_minuend</code> from the interval <code>right</code> on it's left side.</p> <pre> right_over = left_sub_ tract(right, left_minuend); ... d) : right ... c) : left_minuend [c d) : right_over </pre>
<code>T right_subtract(T left, const T& right_minuend)</code>	i	<p>subtract <code>right_minuend</code> from the interval <code>left</code> on it's right side.</p> <pre> left_over = right_sub_ tract(left, right_minuend); [a ... : left [b ... : right_minuend [a b) : left_over </pre>

See also . . .

[Addition](#)

[Erasure](#)

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Insertion

Synopsis

<i>Insertion</i>	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
V T::insert(const P&)	e i	b p	e	b
V insert(T&, const P&)	e i	b p	e	b
J T::insert(J pos, const P&)	i	p	e	b
J insert(T&, J pos, const P&)	i	p	e	b
T& insert(T&, const P&)	e i S	b p M	e s	b m
T& T::set(const P&)		b p		1
T& set_at(T&, const P&)		b p		1

Insertion

The effects of *insertion* implemented by `insert` and *addition* implemented by `add` and operator `+=` are identical for all Set-types of the **icl**.

For Map-types, `insert` provides the **stl** semantics of insertion in contrast to `add` and operator `+=`, that implement a generalized addition, that performs aggregations if key values collide or key intervals overlap. `insert` on Maps does not alter a maps content at the points, where the keys of the object to inserted overlap or collide with keys that are already in the map.

Setting values

Overwriting values using operator `[]` like in

```
my_map[key] = new_value;
```

is not provided for `interval_maps` because an `operator[]` is not implemented for them. As a substitute a function `T& T::set(const P&)` can be used to achieve the same effect:

```
my_map.set(make_pair(overwrite_this, new_value));
```

Insertion

```
// overload table for functions
V T::insert(const P&)
V insert(T&, const P&)
```

T\P e i b p	

s	s
m	m
S	S
M	M

Table 27. Time Complexity for member function insert on icl containers

T& T::insert(const P&)	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$			
<code>icl::map</code>			$O(\log n)$	
<code>interval_set</code> <code>separate_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$		
<code>split_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$		
<code>interval_map</code> <code>split_interval_map</code>			$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$

```
// overload tables for function
T& insert(T&, const P&)
```

element containers:		interval containers:	
T\P e b s m		T\P e i b p S M	
-----		-----	
s	s s	S	S S S
m	m m	M	M M M

Table 28. Time Complexity for inplace insertion on element containers

T& insert(T& y, const P& x)	domain type	domain mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m)$	
<code>icl::map</code>		$O(\log n)$		$O(m)$

Time complexity characteristics of inplace insertion for interval containers is given by this table.

Table 29. Time Complexity for inplace insertion on interval containers

<code>T& insert(T& y, const P& x)</code>		domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>interval_sets</code>	<code>interval_set</code> <code>separate_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
	<code>split_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
<code>interval_maps</code>				$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$		$O(m \log(n+m))$

Hinted insertion

Function `J T::insert(J prior, const P& addend)` allows for an insertion in *constant time*, if `addend` can be inserted right after iterator `prior` without collision. If this is not possible the complexity characteristics are as stated for the non hinted insertion above. Hinted insertion is available for these combinations of types:

<pre>// overload table for insertion with hint J T::insert(J pos, const P&) J insert(T&, J pos, const P&)</pre>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><code>T\P</code></td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;"><code>e i b p</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">----</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">s</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">s</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">m</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">m</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">S</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">S</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">M</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">M</td> </tr> </table>	<code>T\P</code>	<code>e i b p</code>	----	-----	s	s	m	m	S	S	M	M
<code>T\P</code>	<code>e i b p</code>												
----	-----												
s	s												
m	m												
S	S												
M	M												

Setting values

<pre>// overload table for member function T& T::set(const P&) T& set_at(T&, const P&)</pre>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><code>T\P</code></td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;"><code>b p</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">----</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">m</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">m</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">M</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">M</td> </tr> </table>	<code>T\P</code>	<code>b p</code>	----	-----	m	m	M	M
<code>T\P</code>	<code>b p</code>								
----	-----								
m	m								
M	M								

Table 30. Time Complexity for member function `set`

<code>T& set(T&, const P&)</code>	domain_mapping_type	interval_mapping_type
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$	
<code>interval_maps</code>		<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$

See also . . .

[Erasure](#)

[Addition](#)

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*Function Synopsis**Interface*

Erasure

Synopsis

<i>Erasure</i>	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T& T::erase(const P&)</code>	e i	e i b p	e	b p
<code>T& erase(T&, const P&)</code>	e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>v o i d T::erase(iterator)</code>	1	1	1	1
<code>v o i d T::erase(iterat- or, iterator)</code>	1	1	1	1

Erasure

The effects of *erasure* implemented by `erase` and *subtraction* implemented by `subtract` and operator `--` are identical for all Set-types of the **icl**.

For Map-types, `erase` provides the **stl** semantics of erasure in contrast to `subtract` and operator `--`, that implement a generalized subtraction, that performs inverse aggregations if key values collide or key intervals overlap.

Using iterators it is possible to erase objects or ranges of objects the iterator is pointing at from **icl** Sets and Maps.

Erasure of Objects

```
/* overload table for */      T\P | e i b p
T& T::erase(const P&)         ----+-----
T& erase(T&, const P&)        s | s
                              m | m
                              S | S S
                              M | M M
```

The next table contains complexity characteristics for the `erase` function on elements and segments.

Table 31. Time Complexity for erasure of elements and segments on icl containers

<code>T& T::erase(const P&)</code> <code>T& erase(T&, const P&)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$			
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(\log n)$	
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$		
<code>interval_maps</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$

As presented in the overload tables for inplace function `erase` below, more type combinations are available for *erasure* than for *insertion*.

<pre>// overload tables for function T& erase(T&, const P&)</pre>	<pre>element containers: T\P e b s m -----+----- s s s m m m m m</pre>	<pre>interval containers: T\P e i b p S M -----+----- S S S S M M M M M M M</pre>
---	--	---

We can split up these overloads in two groups. The first group can be called *reverse insertion*.

<pre>/* (1) Reverse insertion */</pre>	<pre>T\P e b s m -----+----- s s s m m m m</pre>	<pre>T\P e i b p S M -----+----- S S S S M M M M M</pre>
--	--	--

The second group can be viewed as an *erasure by key objects*

<pre>/* (2) Erasure by key objects */</pre>	<pre>T\P e b s m -----+----- s s s m m m</pre>	<pre>T\P e i b p S M -----+----- S S S S M M M M</pre>
---	--	--

On Maps *reverse insertion (1)* is different from `std::map`'s erase semantics, because value pairs are deleted only, if key *and* data values are found. Only *erasure by key objects (2)* works like the erase function on `std::map`, that passes a *key value* as argument.

On Sets both function groups fall together as *set difference*.

Complexity characteristics for inplace erasure operations are given by the next tables where

```
n = iterative_size(y);
m = iterative_size(x); //if P is a container type
```

Table 32. Time Complexity for inplace erasure on element containers

<code>T& erase(T& y, const P& x)</code>	domain type	domain mapping type	<code>std::set</code>	<code>icl::map</code>
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m \log n)$	
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(m \log n)$	$O(m \log n)$

Table 33. Time Complexity for inplace erasure on interval containers

<code>T& erase(T& y, const P& x)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
<code>interval_maps</code>	$O(\log n)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(m \log(n+m))$	$O(m \log(n+m))$

Erasure by Iterators

The next table shows the **icl** containers that erasure with iterators is available for. Erase on iterators erases always one value of `value_type` for an iterator pointing to it. So we erase

- elements from `std::sets`
- element-value pairs from `icl::maps`
- intervals from `interval_sets` and
- interval-value-pairs from `interval_maps`

<i>Erasure by iterators</i>	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>v o i d T::erase(iterator pos)</code>	<i>amortized</i> $O(1)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(1)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(1)$	<i>amortized</i> $O(1)$
<code>v o i d T::erase(iterator first, iterator past)</code>	$O(k)$	$O(k)$	$O(k)$	$O(k)$

Erasing by a single iterator need only *amortized constant time*. Erasing via a range of iterators `[first, past)` is of *linear time* in the number k of iterators in range `[first, past)`.

See also ...

[Insertion](#)

[Subtraction](#)

Back to section . . .

Function Synopsis

Interface

Intersection

Synopsis

Intersection	interval type	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>void add_intersection(T&, const T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M		
<code>T& operator &=(T&, const P&)</code>		e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator &(T, const P&)</code> <code>T operator &(const P&, T)</code>	i	e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m
<code>bool intersects(const T&, const P&)</code> <code>bool disjoint(const T&, const P&)</code>	i	e i S	e i S b p M	e s	b m

Functions and operators that are related to *intersection* on **icl** objects are given in the table above.

	Description of Intersection
Sets	Intersection on Sets implements <i>set intersection</i>
Maps	<p>Intersection on Maps implements a <i>map intersection</i> function similar to <i>set intersection</i>. If, on intersection, an element value pair (k, v) it's key k is in the map already, the intersection function is propagated to the associated value, if it exists for the Map's codomain_type.</p> <p>If the codomain_type has no intersection operation, associated values are combined using addition. For partial map types this results in an addition on the intersection of the domains of the intersected sets. For total maps intersection and addition are identical in this case.</p> <p>See also intersection on Maps of numbers.</p> <p>A Map can be intersected with key types: an element (an interval for interval_maps) and a Set. This results in the selection of a submap, and can be defined as a generalized selection function on Maps.</p>

Functions

The overloaded function

```
void add_intersection(T& result, const T& y, const P& x)
```

allows to accumulate the intersection of y and x in the first argument `result`. Result might already contain data. In this case the intersection of y and x is added the the contents of `result`.

```
T s1 = f, s2 = f, y = g; P x = h; // The effect of
add_intersection(s1, y, x);        // add_intersection
s2 += (y & x);                     // and & followed by +=
assert(s1==s2);                   // is identical
```

This might be convenient, if intersection is used like a generalized selection function. Using element or segment types for P , we can select small parts of a container y and accumulate them in `section`.

The admissible combinations of types for function `void add_intersection(T&, const T&, const P&)` can be summarized in the *overload table* below. Compared to other overload tables, placements of function arguments are different: Row headers denote type T of `*this` object. Columns headers denote type P of the second function argument. The table cells contain the arguments T of the intersections `result`, which is the functions first argument.

```
/* overload table for */
void T::add_intersection(T& result, const P&)const
```

T\P	e	i	b	p
s	s			
m	m	m		
S	S	S		
M	M	M	M	M

The next table contains complexity characteristics for function `add_intersection`.

Table 34. Time Complexity for function `add_intersection` on icl containers

<code>void add_intersection(T&, const T&, const P&)const</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$			
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(\log n)$	
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$		
<code>interval_maps</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$

Inplace operators

The overload tables below are giving admissible type combinations for the intersection operator `&=`. As for the overload patterns of *subtraction* intersections are possible within Sets and Maps but also for Maps combined with *key objects* which are *key elements*, *intervals* and *Sets of keys*.

```
// overload tables for
T& operator &= (T&, const P&)
```

element containers:		interval containers:	
<code>&=</code>	<code> e b s m</code>	<code>&=</code>	<code> e i b p S M</code>
---	-----	---	-----
s	s s	S	S S S
m	m m m m	M	M M M M M M

While intersection on maps can be viewed as a *generalisation of set intersection*. The combination on Maps and Sets can be interpreted as a *generalized selection function*, because it allows to select parts of a maps using *key* or *selection objects*. So we have a *generalized intersection* for these overloads,

```
/* (Generalized) intersection */
```

<code>&=</code>	<code> e b s m</code>	<code>&=</code>	<code> e i b p S M</code>
---	-----	---	-----
s	s s	S	S S S
m	m m	M	M M M

and a *selection by key objects* here:

```
/* Selection by key objects */
```

<code>&=</code>	<code> e b s m</code>	<code>&=</code>	<code> e i b p S M</code>
---	-----	---	-----
s	s s	S	S S S
m	m m	M	M M M

The differences for the different functionalities of operator `&=` are on the Map-row of the tables. Both functionalities fall together for Sets in the function *set intersection*.

Complexity characteristics for inplace intersection operations are given by the next tables where

```
n = iterative_size(y);
m = iterative_size(x); //if P is a container type
```

Table 35. Time Complexity for inplace intersection on element containers

<code>T& operator &= (T& y, const P& x)</code>	domain type	domain mapping type	<code>std::set</code>	<code>icl::map</code>
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m \log n)$	
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(m \log n)$	$O(m \log n)$

Table 36. Time Complexity for inplace intersection on interval containers

<code>T& operator &= (T& y, const P& x)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
<code>interval_maps</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(m \log(n+m))$	$O(m \log(n+m))$

Infix operators

For the **icl**'s infix intersection the following overloads are available:

<code>// overload tables for</code>		element containers:	interval containers:
<code>T operator & (T, const P&)</code>		<code>& e b s m</code>	<code>& e i b p S1 S2 S3 M1 M3</code>
<code>T operator & (const P&, T)</code>		<code>-----</code>	<code>-----</code>
		<code>e s m</code>	<code>e S1 S2 S3 M1 M3</code>
		<code>b m</code>	<code>i S1 S2 S3 M1 M3</code>
		<code>s s s m</code>	<code>b M1 M3</code>
		<code>m m m m m</code>	<code>p M1 M3</code>
			<code>S1 S1 S1 S1 S2 S3 M1 M3</code>
			<code>S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S3 M1 M3</code>
			<code>S3 S3 S3 S3 S3 S3 M1 M3</code>
			<code>M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M3</code>
			<code>M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3</code>

To resolve ambiguities among interval containers the *finer* container type is chosen as result type.

Again, we can split up the overload tables of `operator &` in a part describing the **generalized intersection on interval containers* and a second part defining the **selection by key object* functionality.

<code>/* (Generalized) intersection */</code>		element containers:	interval containers:
<code>& e b s m</code>		<code>& e i b p S1 S2 S3 M1 M3</code>	
<code>-----</code>		<code>-----</code>	
<code>e s</code>		<code>e S1 S2 S3</code>	
<code>b m</code>		<code>i S1 S2 S3</code>	
<code>s s s m</code>		<code>b M1 M3</code>	
<code>m m m</code>		<code>p M1 M3</code>	
		<code>S1 S1 S1 S1 S2 S3</code>	
		<code>S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S3</code>	
		<code>S3 S3 S3 S3 S3 S3</code>	
		<code>M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M3</code>	
		<code>M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3</code>	

```
/* Selection by key objects */
```

```
& | e b s m
---+-----
e |       s m
b |       s m
s | s   s m
m | m   m
```

```
& | e i b p S1 S2 S3 M1 M3
---+-----
e |       S1 S2 S3 M1 M3
i |       i   S1 S2 S3 M1 M3
b |       S1 S1 S2 S3 M1 M3
p |       S2 S2 S3 S3 M1 M3
S1 | S1 S1 S2 S3 S3 M1 M3
S2 | S2 S2 S3 S3 M1 M3
S3 | S3 S3 S3 S3 M1 M3
M1 | M1 M1 M1 M1 M1 M3
M3 | M3 M3 M3 M3 M3 M3
```

Intersection tester

Tester	Description
<code>bool intersects(const T& left, const P& right)</code>	Tests, if left and right intersect.
<code>bool disjoint(const T& left, const P& right)</code>	Tests, if left and right are disjoint.
	<code>intersects(x,y) == !disjoint(x,y)</code>

```
bool intersects(const T&, const P&)
bool disjoint(const T&, const P&)

T\P | e b s m      T\P | e i b p S M
---+-----      ---+-----
s | 1   1          S | 1 1   1
m | 1 1 1 1       M | 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

See also ...

[Symmetric difference](#)

[Subtraction](#)

[Addition](#)

Back to section ...

[Function Synopsis](#)

[Interface](#)

Symmetric Difference

Synopsis

Symmetric difference	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>T& T::flip(const P&)</code>	e i	b p		b
<code>T& flip(T&, const P&)</code>	e i	b p	e	b
<code>T& operator ^=(T&, const P&)</code>	e i S	b p M	e s	b m
<code>T operator ^ (T, const P&)</code> <code>T operator ^ (const P&, T)</code>	e i S	b p M	e s	b m

Functions and operators that implement *symmetric difference* on **icl** objects are given in the table above.

	Description of symmetric difference
Sets	<code>operator ^</code> implements <i>set symmetric difference</i>
Maps	<code>operator ^</code> implements a <i>map symmetric difference</i> function similar to <i>set symmetric difference</i> . All pairs that are common to both arguments are removed. All others unified.

Functions

Symmetric difference is implemented on interval containers by the function `T& flip(T&, const P& operand)`.

```
flip(y,x)
```

deletes every element of *y*, if it is contained in *x*. Elements of *x* not contained in *y* are added. For **icl** containers `flip` is also available as member function `T& T::flip(const P& operand)`.

The admissible combinations of types for member function `T& T::flip(const P&)` can be summarized in the *overload table* below:

```
/* overload table for */
T& T::flip(const P&)
T& flip(T&, const P&)
T\P | e i b p
----+-----
s | s
m | m
S | S S
M | M M
```

The next table contains complexity characteristics for functions `flip`.

Table 37. Time Complexity for member functions flip on icl containers

<code>T& T::flip(const P&)</code> <code>T& flip(T&, const P&)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$			
<code>icl::map</code>			$O(\log n)$	
<code>interval_set</code> <code>separate_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$		
<code>split_interval_set</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$		
<code>interval_map</code> <code>split_interval_map</code>			$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$

Inplace operators

The overload tables below are giving admissible type combinations for operator `^=` that implements *symmetric difference*.

<code>// overload tables for</code> <code>T& operator ^= (T&, const P&)</code>	element containers: $\begin{array}{c} \text{^=} \mid \text{e b s m} \\ \text{---+---} \\ \text{s} \mid \text{s s} \\ \text{m} \mid \text{m m} \end{array}$	interval containers: $\begin{array}{c} \text{^=} \mid \text{e i b p S M} \\ \text{---+---} \\ \text{S} \mid \text{S S S} \\ \text{M} \mid \text{M M M} \end{array}$
---	--	---

Complexity characteristics for inplace operators that implement *symmetric difference* are given by the next tables where

<code>n = iterative_size(y);</code> <code>m = iterative_size(x); //if P is a container</code>
--

Table 38. Time Complexity for inplace symmetric difference on element containers

<code>T& operator &= (T& y, const P& x)</code>	domain type	domain mapping type	<code>std::set</code>	<code>icl::map</code>
<code>std::set</code>	$O(\log n)$		$O(m \log n)$	
<code>icl::map</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(m \log n)$	$O(m \log n)$

Table 39. Time Complexity for inplace symmetric difference on interval containers

<code>T& operator &= (T&, const P&)</code>	domain type	interval type	domain mapping type	interval mapping type	interval sets	interval maps
<code>interval_sets</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$			$O(m \log(n+m))$	
<code>interval_maps</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	$O(m \log(n+m))$	$O(m \log(n+m))$

Infix operators

For the infix version of symmetric difference the following overloads are available:

<pre>// overload tables for T operator ^ (T, const P&) T operator ^ (const P&, T)</pre>	<p>element containers:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>^</th> <th>e</th> <th>b</th> <th>s</th> <th>m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>e</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>s</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s</td> <td>s</td> <td></td> <td>s</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>m</td> <td></td> <td>m</td> <td></td> <td>m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	^	e	b	s	m	e			s		b				m	s	s		s		m		m		m	<p>interval containers:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>^</th> <th>e</th> <th>i</th> <th>b</th> <th>p</th> <th>S1</th> <th>S2</th> <th>S3</th> <th>M1</th> <th>M3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>e</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>S1</td> <td>S2</td> <td>S3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>S1</td> <td>S2</td> <td>S3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>M1</td> <td>M3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>M1</td> <td>M3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S1</td> <td>S1</td> <td>S1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>S1</td> <td>S2</td> <td>S3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>S2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>S2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>S2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>S3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>S3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>S3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>S3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>S3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>M1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>M1</td> <td>M1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>M1</td> <td>M3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>M3</td> <td>M3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>M3</td> <td>M3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	^	e	i	b	p	S1	S2	S3	M1	M3	e					S1	S2	S3			i					S1	S2	S3			b								M1	M3	p								M1	M3	S1	S1	S1			S1	S2	S3			S2	S2	S2			S2	S2	S3			S3	S3	S3			S3	S3	S3			M1			M1	M1				M1	M3	M3			M3	M3				M3	M3
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To resolve ambiguities among interval containers the *finer* container type is chosen as result type.

See also . . .

[*Intersection*](#)

[*Subtraction*](#)

[*Addition*](#)

[*Back to section . . .*](#)

[*Function Synopsis*](#)

[*Interface*](#)

Iterator related

<i>Synopsis Complexities</i>	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>J T::begin()</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>J T::end()</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>J T::rbegin()</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>J T::rend()</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>J T::lower_bound(const key_type&)</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
<code>J T::upper_bound(const key_type&)</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
<code>p a i r < J , J > T::equal_range(const key_type&)</code>	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$

<i>Iterator related</i>	
<pre> iterator T::begin() const_iterator T::begin() const </pre>	Returns an iterator to the first value of the container.
<pre> iterator T::end() const_iterator T::end() const </pre>	Returns an iterator to a position <code>end()</code> after the last value of the container.
<pre> reverse_iterator T::rbegin() const_reverse_iterator T::rbegin() const </pre>	Returns a reverse iterator to the last value of the container.
<pre> reverse_iterator T::rend() const_reverse_iterator T::rend() const </pre>	Returns a reverse iterator to a position <code>rend()</code> before the first value of the container.
<pre> iterat␣ or T::lower_bound(const key_type& k) const_iterat␣ or T::lower_bound(const key_type& key) const </pre>	Returns an iterator that points to the first element <code>first</code> , that does not compare less than <code>key_type</code> <code>key</code> . <code>first</code> can be equal or greater than <code>key</code> , or it may overlap <code>key</code> for interval containers.
<pre> iterator T::upper_bound(const key_type&) const_iterator T::up␣ per_bound(const key_type&) const </pre>	Returns an iterator that points to the first element <code>past</code> , that compares greater than <code>key_type</code> <code>key</code> .
<pre> pair<iterator, iterat␣ or> T::equal_range(const key_type& key) pair<const_iterator, const_iterat␣ or> T::equal_range(const key_type& key) const </pre>	<p>Returns a range <code>[first, past)</code> of iterators to all elements of the container that compare neither less than nor greater than <code>key_type</code> <code>key</code>. For element containers <code>std::set</code> and <code>icl::map</code>, <code>equal_range</code> contains at most one iterator pointing the element equal to <code>key</code>, if it exists.</p> <p>For interval containers <code>equal_range</code> contains iterators to all intervals that overlap interval <code>key</code>.</p>

See also ...

Element iteration

Back to section ...

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Element iteration

This section refers to *element iteration* over *interval containers*. Element iterators are available as associated types on interval sets and interval maps.

Variant	Associated element iterator type for interval container T
forward	<code>T::element_iterator</code>
const forward	<code>T::element_const_iterator</code>
reverse	<code>T::element_reverse_iterator</code>
const reverse	<code>T::element_const_reverse_iterator</code>

There are also associated iterators types `T::iterator`, `T::const_iterator`, `T::reverse_iterator` and `T::reverse_const_iterator` on interval containers. These are *segment iterators*. Segment iterators are "first citizen iterators". Iteration over segments is fast, compared to an iteration over elements, particularly if intervals are large. But if we want to view our interval containers as containers of elements that are usable with `std::algorithms`, we need to iterate over elements.

Iteration over elements . . .

- is possible only for integral or discrete `domain_types`
- can be very *slow* if the intervals are very large.
- and is therefore *deprecated*

On the other hand, sometimes iteration over interval containers on the element level might be desired, if you have some interface that works for `std::SortedAssociativeContainers` of elements and you need to quickly use it with an interval container. Accepting the poorer performance might be less bothersome at times than adjusting your whole interface for segment iteration.



Caution

So we advice you to choose element iteration over interval containers *judiciously*. Do not use element iteration *by default or habitual*. Always try to achieve results using member functions, global functions or operators (preferably inplace versions) or iteration over segments first.

<i>Synopsis Complexities</i>	interval sets	interval maps
<code>J elements_begin(T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>J elements_end(T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>J elements_rbegin(T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
<code>J elements_rend(T&)</code>	$O(1)$	$O(1)$

<i>Element iteration</i>	Description
<pre> element_iterator elements_begin(T&) element_const_iterator elements_begin(const T&) </pre>	Returns an element iterator to the first element of the container.
<pre> element_iterator elements_end(T&) element_const_iterator elements_end(const T&) </pre>	Returns an element iterator to a position <code>elements_end(c)</code> after the last element of the container.
<pre> element_reverse_iterator elements_rbegin(T&) element_const_reverse_iterator elements_rbegin(const T&) </pre>	Returns a reverse element iterator to the last element of the container.
<pre> element_reverse_iterator elements_rend(T&) element_const_reverse_iterator elements_rend(const T&) </pre>	Returns a reverse element iterator to a position <code>elements_rend(c)</code> before the first element of the container.

Example

```

interval_set<int> inter_set;
inter_set.add(interval<int>::right_open(0,3))
        .add(interval<int>::right_open(7,9));

for(interval_set<int>::element_const_iterator creeper = elements_begin(inter_set);
    creeper != elements_end(inter_set); ++creeper)
    cout << *creeper << " ";
cout << endl;
//Program output: 0 1 2 7 8

for(interval_set<int>::element_reverse_iterator repeerc = elements_rbegin(inter_set);
    repeerc != elements_rend(inter_set); ++repeerc)
    cout << *repeerc << " ";
cout << endl;
//Program output: 8 7 2 1 0

```

See also ...***Segment iteration*****Back to section ...*****Function Synopsis******Interface***

Streaming, conversion

<i>Streaming, conversion</i>	intervals	interval sets	interval maps	element sets	element maps
<code>std::basic_ostream operator << (basic_ostream&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1

<i>Streaming, conversion</i>	Description
<code>std::basic_ostream operator << (basic_ostream&, const T&)</code>	Serializes the argument of type T to an output stream

Back to section . . .

Function Synopsis

Interface

Interval Construction

T	discrete _interval	continuous _interval	right_open _interval	left_open _interval	closed _interval	open _interval
Interval bounds	dynamic	dynamic	static	static	static	static
Form			asymmetric	asymmetric	symmetric	symmetric
<i>Construct</i>						
T singleton(const P&)	d	c	d	d	d	d
T construct(const P&, const P&)	d	c	d c	d c	d	d
<pre>T con_ struct(const P, const P, interval_ val_bounds)</pre>	d	c				
T hull(const P&, const P&)	d	c	d c	d c	d	d
T span(const P&, const P&)	d	c	d c	d c	d	d
static T right_open(const P&, const P&)	d	c				
static T left_open(const P&, const P&)	d	c				
static T closed(const P&, const P&)	d	c				
static T open(const P&, const P&)	d	c				

The table above shows the availability of functions, that allow the construction of intervals. All interval constructin functins are of *constant time and space complexity*.

<i>Construct</i>	<i>Description</i>
<code>T singleton(const P& value)</code>	Constructs an interval that contains exactly one element value. For all interval types of the icl sigletons can be constructed for <i>discrete</i> domain types. For continuous domain types, only <code>continuous_interval</code> is capable to construct a singleton.
<code>T construct(const P& lower, const P& upper)</code>	Constructs an interval with lower bound <code>lower</code> and upper bound <code>upper</code>
<pre>T construct(const P& lower, const P& upper, interval_bounds bounds = interval_bounds::right_open())</pre>	For dynamically bounded intervals this function constructs an interval with interval bounds specified by the third parameter.
<code>T hull(const P& x1, const P& x2)</code>	<code>hull(x1,x2)</code> constructs the smallest interval that contains both <code>x1</code> and <code>x2</code> . <code>x2</code> may be smaller than <code>x1</code> .
<code>T span(const P& x1, const P& x2)</code>	<code>span(x1,x2)</code> constructs the interval <code>construct(min(x1,x2), max(x1,x2))</code> . Note the differences between <code>span</code> , <code>hull</code> and <code>construct</code> : <div> <pre>span<right_open_interval<int> >(2,1) ↴ == [1,2) // does NOT contain 2 hull<right_open_interval<int> >(2,1) ↴ == [1,3) // contains 2 construct<right_open_inter↴ val<int> >(2,1) == [] // is empty</pre> </div>
<pre>static T right_open(const P&, const P&) static T left_open(const P&, const P&) static T closed(const P&, const P&) static T open(const P&, const P&)</pre>	For dynamically bounded intervals there are for static functions to construct intervals with the four interval bound types: <div> <pre>discrete_interval<int> itv1 = discrete_in↴ terval<int>::closed(0,42); continuous_interval<double> itv2 = continu↴ ous_interval<double>::right_open(0.0, 1.0);</pre> </div>
<i>Using the interval default</i>	
<code>interval<P>::type</code>	There is a library default, for all interval containers of the icl . The intension of the library default is to minimize the need for parameter specification, when working with icl class templates. We can get the library default interval type as <code>interval<P>::type</code> . The library default uses dynamically bounded intervals . You can switch to statically bounded intervals by <code>#define BOOST_ICL_USE_STATIC_BOUNDED_INTERVALS</code> prior to icl includes.

Construct	Description
<pre>static T right_open(const P&, const P&) static T left_open(const P&, const P&) static T closed(const P&, const P&) static T open(const P&, const P&)</pre>	<p>For template struct interval that always uses the library default the static functions for the four interval bound types are also available.</p> <pre>interval<int>::type itv1 = inter.␣ val<int>::closed(0,42); interval<double>::type itv2 = inter.␣ val<double>::right_open(0.0, 1.0);</pre> <p>This works with the statically bounded intervals as well, with the restriction that for continuous domain types the matching function has to be used:</p> <pre>#define BOOST_ICL_USE_STATIC_BOUNDED_INTERVALS . . . // library default is the statically bounded ␣ right_open_interval interval<int>::type itv1 = inter.␣ val<int>::closed(0,42); //==[0,43) //ok, ␣ bounds are shifted interval<double>::type itv2 = inter.␣ val<double>::right_open(0.0, 1.0); //ok. ␣ right_open matches interval<double>::type itv3 = inter.␣ val<double>::closed(0.0, 1.0); //will NOT ␣ compile</pre> <p>See also examples Dynamic intervals and Static intervals</p>

See also . . .

Example: Dynamically bounded intervals and the library default

Example: Statically bounded intervals, changing the library default

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Additional interval functions

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Additional Interval Orderings

In addition to the standard orderings operator `<` and related `>` `<=` `>=` that you will find in the *librarie's function synopsis*, intervals implement some additional orderings that can be useful.

T	discrete _interval	continuous _interval	right_open _interval	left_open _interval	closed _interval	open _interval
Interval bounds	dynamic	dynamic	static	static	static	static
Form			asymmetric	asymmetric	symmetric	symmetric
Orderings						
bool exclusive_less(const T&, const T&)	1	1	1	1	1	1
<pre>bool lower_less(const T&, const T&) bool lower_equal(const T&, const T&) bool lower_less_equal(const T&, const T&)</pre>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<pre>bool upper_less(const T&, const T&) bool upper_equal(const T&, const T&) bool upper_less_equal(const T&, const T&)</pre>	1	1	1	1	1	1

A central role for the **icl** plays the `exclusive_less` ordering, which is used in all interval containers. The other orderings can be useful to simplify comparison of intervals specifically for dynamically bounded ones.

Orderings	Description
bool exclusive_less(const T&, const T&)	exclusive_less(x1, x2) is true if every element of interval x1 is less than every element of interval x2 w.r.t. the the intervals Compare ordering
<pre>bool lower_less(const T&, const T&) bool lower_equal(const T&, const T&) bool lower_less_equal(const T&, const T&)</pre>	<p>Compares the beginnings of intervals.</p> <pre>lower_less(x,y) == true; // x begins before y lower_equal(x,y) == true; // x and y begin at the same element lower_less_equal(x,y) == lower_less(x,y) lower_equal(x,y);</pre>
<pre>bool upper_less(const T&, const T&) bool upper_equal(const T&, const T&) bool upper_less_equal(const T&, const T&)</pre>	<p>Compares the endings of intervals.</p> <pre>upper_less(x,y) == true; // x ends before y upper_equal(x,y) == true; // x and y end at the same element upper_less_equal(x,y) == upper_less(x,y) upper_equal(x,y);</pre>

See also . . .

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Miscellaneous Interval Functions

T	discrete _interval	continuous _interval	right_open _interval	left_open _interval	closed _interval	open _interval
Interval bounds	dynamic	dynamic	static	static	static	static
Form			asymmetric	asymmetric	symmetric	symmetric
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
<code>bool touches(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<code>T inner_complement(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<code>difference_type distance(const T&, const T&)</code>	1	1	1	1	1	1

<i>Miscellaneous Interval Functions</i>	Description
<code>bool touches(const T&, const T&)</code>	<code>touches(x,y)</code> Between the disjoint intervals <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> are no elements.
<code>T inner_complement(const T&, const T&)</code>	<code>z = inner_complement(x,y)</code> <code>z</code> is the interval between <code>x</code> and <code>y</code>
<code>difference_type distance(const T&, const T&)</code>	<code>d = distance(x,y)</code> If the domain type of the interval has a <code>difference_type</code> , <code>d</code> is the distance between <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .

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<i>Additional interval functions</i>
<i>Function Synopsis</i>
<i>Interface</i>

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Interval Container Library Reference

Header <boost/icl/closed_interval.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
    namespace icl {
        template<typename DomainT,
                 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
        class closed_interval;

        template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct interval_bound_type<closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
        template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct interval_traits<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
        template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct type_to_string<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
        template<typename DomainT>
        struct value_size<icl::closed_interval< DomainT >>;
    }
}
```

Class template closed_interval

boost::icl::closed_interval

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/closed_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
         ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class closed_interval {
public:
    // types
    typedef closed_interval< DomainT, Compare > type;
    typedef DomainT domain_type;

    // construct/copy/destruct
    closed_interval();
    explicit closed_interval(const DomainT &);
    closed_interval(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);

    // public member functions
    typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
    DomainT lower() const;
    DomainT upper() const;
    DomainT first() const;
    DomainT last() const;
};
```

Description

closed_interval public construct/copy/destruct

1. `closed_interval();`

Default constructor; yields an empty interval $[0, 0)$.

2. `explicit closed_interval(const DomainT & val);`

Constructor for a closed singleton interval [val, val]

3. `closed_interval(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);`

Interval from low to up with bounds bounds

closed_interval public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

2. `DomainT lower() const;`

3. `DomainT upper() const;`

4. `DomainT first() const;`

5. `DomainT last() const;`

Struct template interval_bound_type<closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval_bound_type<closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/closed_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_bound_type<closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
    // types
    typedef interval_bound_type type;

    // public member functions
    BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::static_closed);
};
```

Description

interval_bound_type public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::static_closed);`

Struct template interval_traits<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval_traits<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/closed_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
    // types
    typedef DomainT                                domain_type;
    typedef icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;

    // public member functions
    typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

    // public static functions
    static interval_type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
    static domain_type lower(const interval_type &);
    static domain_type upper(const interval_type &);
};
```

Description

interval_traits public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

interval_traits public static functions

1. `static interval_type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up);`
2. `static domain_type lower(const interval_type & inter_val);`
3. `static domain_type upper(const interval_type & inter_val);`

Struct template type_to_string<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/closed_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::closed_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

    // public static functions
    static std::string apply();
};
```

Description

type_to_string public static functions

```
1. static std::string apply();
```

Struct template `value_size<icl::closed_interval< DomainT >>`

`boost::icl::value_size<icl::closed_interval< DomainT >>`

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/closed_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT>
struct value_size<icl::closed_interval< DomainT >> {

    // public static functions
    static std::size_t apply(const icl::closed_interval< DomainT > &);
};
```

Description

value_size public static functions

```
1. static std::size_t apply(const icl::closed_interval< DomainT > &);
```

Header `<boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>`

```
namespace boost {
namespace icl {
    template<typename DomainT,
             ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
        class continuous_interval;

    template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
    template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct interval_bound_type<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
    template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct interval_traits<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
    template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct is_continuous_interval<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
    template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
        struct type_to_string<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
    template<typename DomainT>
        struct value_size<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT >>;
}
}
```

Class template `continuous_interval`

`boost::icl::continuous_interval`

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
        ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class continuous_interval {
public:
    // types
    typedef continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare > type;
    typedef DomainT domain_type;
    typedef bounded_value< DomainT >::type bounded_domain_type;

    // construct/copy/destruct
    continuous_interval();
    explicit continuous_interval(const DomainT &);
    continuous_interval(const DomainT &, const DomainT &,
                       interval_bounds = interval_bounds::right_open(),
                       continuous_interval * = 0);

    // public member functions
    typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
    domain_type lower() const;
    domain_type upper() const;
    interval_bounds bounds() const;

    // public static functions
    static continuous_interval open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
    static continuous_interval right_open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
    static continuous_interval left_open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
    static continuous_interval closed(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
};
```

Description

continuous_interval public construct/copy/destruct

1. `continuous_interval();`

Default constructor; yields an empty interval $[0, 0)$.

2. `explicit continuous_interval(const DomainT & val);`

Constructor for a closed singleton interval $[val, val]$

3. `continuous_interval(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up,
 interval_bounds bounds = interval_bounds::right_open(),
 continuous_interval * = 0);`

Interval from low to up with bounds bounds

continuous_interval public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

2. `domain_type lower() const;`

3. `domain_type upper() const;`

4. `interval_bounds bounds() const;`

continuous_interval public static functions

1. `static continuous_interval open(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);`

2. `static continuous_interval right_open(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);`

3. `static continuous_interval left_open(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);`

4. `static continuous_interval closed(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);`

Struct template dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::continuous_interval<DomainT, Compare >>

`boost::icl::dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
    // types
    typedef dynamic_interval_traits                                type;
    typedef boost::icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;
    typedef DomainT                                              domain_type;

    // public member functions
    typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

    // public static functions
    static interval_type
    construct(const domain_type, const domain_type, interval_bounds);
    static interval_type
    construct_bounded(const bounded_value< DomainT > &,
                     const bounded_value< DomainT > &);
};
```

Description

`dynamic_interval_traits` public member functions

1.

```
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
```

`dynamic_interval_traits` public static functions

1.

```
static interval_type  
construct(const domain_type lo, const domain_type up, interval_bounds bounds);
```
2.

```
static interval_type  
construct_bounded(const bounded_value< DomainT > & lo,  
                  const bounded_value< DomainT > & up);
```

Struct template `interval_bound_type<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

`boost::icl::interval_bound_type<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>  
  
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>  
struct interval_bound_type<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {  
    // types  
    typedef interval_bound_type type;  
  
    // public member functions  
    BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::dynamic);  
};
```

Description

`interval_bound_type` public member functions

1.

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::dynamic);
```

Struct template `interval_traits<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

`boost::icl::interval_traits<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
    // types
    typedef interval_traits                type;
    typedef DomainT                        domain_type;
    typedef icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;

    // public member functions
    typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

    // public static functions
    static interval_type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
    static domain_type lower(const interval_type &);
    static domain_type upper(const interval_type &);
};
```

Description

interval_traits public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

interval_traits public static functions

1. `static interval_type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up);`
2. `static domain_type lower(const interval_type & inter_val);`
3. `static domain_type upper(const interval_type & inter_val);`

Strut template is_continuous_interval<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::is_continuous_interval<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct is_continuous_interval<continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
    // types
    typedef is_continuous_interval< continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare > > type;

    // public member functions
    BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

Description

is_continuous_interval public member functions

- ```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct template type\_to\_string<icl::continuous\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::type\_to\_string<icl::continuous\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

## Description

**type\_to\_string** public static functions

- ```
static std::string apply();
```

Struct template value_size<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT >>

boost::icl::value_size<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT >>

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/continuous_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT>
struct value_size<icl::continuous_interval< DomainT >> {

    // public static functions
    static std::size_t apply(const icl::continuous_interval< DomainT > &);
};
```

Description

value_size public static functions

- ```
static std::size_t apply(const icl::continuous_interval< DomainT > &);
```

## Header <boost/icl/discrete\_interval.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
namespace icl {
template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class discrete_interval;

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_bound_type<discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct is_discrete_interval<discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
template<typename DomainT>
struct value_size<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT >>;
}
}
```

## Class template discrete\_interval

boost::icl::discrete\_interval

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class discrete_interval {
public:
 // types
 typedef discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare > type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 typedef bounded_value< DomainT >::type bounded_domain_type;

 // construct/copy/destruct
 discrete_interval();
 explicit discrete_interval(const DomainT &);
 discrete_interval(const DomainT &, const DomainT &,
 interval_bounds = interval_bounds::right_open(),
 discrete_interval * = 0);

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
 domain_type lower() const;
 domain_type upper() const;
 interval_bounds bounds() const;

 // public static functions
 static discrete_interval open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
 static discrete_interval right_open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
 static discrete_interval left_open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
 static discrete_interval closed(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
};
```

## Description

### `discrete_interval` public construct/copy/destruct

1. 

```
discrete_interval();
```

Default constructor; yields an empty interval  $[0, 0)$ .

2. 

```
explicit discrete_interval(const DomainT & val);
```

Constructor for a closed singleton interval  $[val, val]$

3. 

```
discrete_interval(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up,
 interval_bounds bounds = interval_bounds::right_open(),
 discrete_interval * = 0);
```

Interval from low to up with bounds bounds

### `discrete_interval` public member functions

1. 

```
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
```

2. 

```
domain_type lower() const;
```

3. 

```
domain_type upper() const;
```

4. 

```
interval_bounds bounds() const;
```

### `discrete_interval` public static functions

1. 

```
static discrete_interval open(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);
```

2. 

```
static discrete_interval right_open(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);
```

3. 

```
static discrete_interval left_open(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);
```

4. 

```
static discrete_interval closed(const DomainT & lo, const DomainT & up);
```

## Struct template `dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

`boost::icl::dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct dynamic_interval_traits<boost::icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef dynamic_interval_traits type;
 typedef boost::icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

 // public static functions
 static interval_type
 construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &, interval_bounds);
 static interval_type
 construct_bounded(const bounded_value< DomainT > &,
 const bounded_value< DomainT > &);
};
```

## Description

### dynamic\_interval\_traits public member functions

1. 

```
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
```

### dynamic\_interval\_traits public static functions

1. 

```
static interval_type
construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up,
 interval_bounds bounds);
```
2. 

```
static interval_type
construct_bounded(const bounded_value< DomainT > & lo,
 const bounded_value< DomainT > & up);
```

## Struct template interval\_bound\_type<discrete\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval\_bound\_type<discrete\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_bound_type<discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_bound_type type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::dynamic);
};
```

## Description

**interval\_bound\_type public member functions**

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::dynamic);`

## Struct template interval\_traits<icl::discrete\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

`boost::icl::interval_traits<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_traits type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 typedef icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

 // public static functions
 static interval_type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
 static domain_type lower(const interval_type &);
 static domain_type upper(const interval_type &);
};
```

## Description

**interval\_traits public member functions**

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

**interval\_traits public static functions**

1. `static interval_type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up);`

2. 

```
static domain_type lower(const interval_type & inter_val);
```

3. 

```
static domain_type upper(const interval_type & inter_val);
```

## Struct template `is_discrete_interval<discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

`boost::icl::is_discrete_interval<discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct is_discrete_interval<discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef is_discrete_interval< discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare > > type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = is_discrete< DomainT >::value);
};
```

## Description

**`is_discrete_interval` public member functions**

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = is_discrete< DomainT >::value);
```

## Struct template type `type_to_string<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

## Description

**`type_to_string` public static functions**

1. 

```
static std::string apply();
```

## Struct template `value_size<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT >>`

`boost::icl::value_size<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/discrete_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT>
struct value_size<icl::discrete_interval< DomainT >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::size_t apply(const icl::discrete_interval< DomainT > &);
};
```

### Description

**value\_size** public static functions

```
1. static std::size_t apply(const icl::discrete_interval< DomainT > &);
```

## Header `<boost/icl/dynamic_interval_traits.hpp>`

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT> class bounded_value;

 template<typename Type> struct dynamic_interval_traits;
 }
}
```

## Class template `bounded_value`

`boost::icl::bounded_value`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/dynamic_interval_traits.hpp>

template<typename DomainT>
class bounded_value {
public:
 // construct/copy/destroy
 bounded_value(const domain_type &, interval_bounds);

 // public member functions
 domain_type value() const;
 interval_bounds bound() const;
};
```

## Description

**bounded\_value** public construct/copy/destroy

1. 

```
bounded_value(const domain_type & value, interval_bounds bound);
```

**bounded\_value** public member functions

1. 

```
domain_type value() const;
```
2. 

```
interval_bounds bound() const;
```

## Struct template dynamic\_interval\_traits

boost::icl::dynamic\_interval\_traits

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/dynamic_interval_traits.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct dynamic_interval_traits {
 // types
 typedef Type::domain_type domain_type;
 typedef Type::domain_compare domain_compare;

 // public static functions
 static Type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &,
 interval_bounds);
 static Type construct_bounded(const bounded_value< domain_type > &,
 const bounded_value< domain_type > &);
};
```

## Description

**dynamic\_interval\_traits** public static functions

1. 

```
static Type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up,
 interval_bounds bounds);
```
2. 

```
static Type construct_bounded(const bounded_value< domain_type > & lo,
 const bounded_value< domain_type > & up);
```

## Header <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

```

namespace boost {
namespace icl {
 template<typename Combiner> struct conversion;
 template<typename Type> struct identity_based_inplace_combine;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_bit_add;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_bit_and;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_bit_subtract;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_bit_xor;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_caret;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_erase;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_erasure;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_et;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_identity;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_insert;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_max;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_min;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_minus;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_plus;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_slash;
 template<typename Type> struct inplace_star;
 template<typename Type> struct inter_section;
 template<typename Functor> struct inverse;

 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_add< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_and< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_subtract< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_xor< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_caret< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_et< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_identity< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_max< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_min< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_minus< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_plus< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_slash< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inplace_star< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct inverse<icl::inter_section< Type >>;

 template<typename Functor> struct is_negative;

 template<typename Type>
 struct is_negative<icl::inplace_bit_subtract< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct is_negative<icl::inplace_minus< Type >>;

 template<typename Type> struct unit_element_based_inplace_combine;
 template<typename Combiner> struct version;

 template<> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< double >>;
 template<> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< float >>;
 template<> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< int >>;
 template<> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< long >>;
 template<> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< long double >>;
 template<> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< long long >>;
 template<> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< short >>;
 template<typename Type> struct version<icl::inplace_minus< Type >>;
}
}

```

## Struct template conversion

boost::icl::conversion

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Combiner>
struct conversion {
 // types
 typedef conversion< Combiner >
 type;
 typedef remove_const< typename remove_reference< typename Combiner::first_argument_type >::type >::type argument_type;

 // public static functions
 static argument_type proversion(const argument_type &);
 static argument_type inversion(const argument_type &);
};
```

### Description

**conversion public static functions**

1. `static argument_type proversion(const argument_type & value);`
2. `static argument_type inversion(const argument_type & value);`

## Struct template identity\_based\_inplace\_combine

boost::icl::identity\_based\_inplace\_combine

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct identity_based_inplace_combine :
 public std::binary_function< Type &, const Type &, void >
{
 // public static functions
 static Type identity_element();
};
```

### Description

**identity\_based\_inplace\_combine public static functions**

1. `static Type identity_element();`

## Struct template inplace\_bit\_add

boost::icl::inplace\_bit\_add

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_bit_add :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_bit_add< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;

 // public static functions
 static void version(Type &);
};
```

### Description

**inplace\_bit\_add public member functions**

1. `void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;`

**inplace\_bit\_add public static functions**

1. `static void version(Type &);`

## Struct template inplace\_bit\_and

boost::icl::inplace\_bit\_and

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_bit_and :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_bit_and< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_bit\_and** and **public member functions**

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template **inplace\_bit\_subtract**

boost::icl::inplace\_bit\_subtract

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_bit_subtract :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_bit_subtract< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_bit\_subtract** **public member functions**

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template **inplace\_bit\_xor**

boost::icl::inplace\_bit\_xor

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_bit_xor :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_bit_xor< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_bit\_xor** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_caret

boost::icl::inplace\_caret

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_caret :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_caret< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_caret** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_erase

boost::icl::inplace\_erase

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_erase :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_erase< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_erase** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_eraseure

boost::icl::inplace\_eraseure

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_eraseure :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_eraseure< Type > type;
 typedef identity_based_inplace_combine< Type > base_type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_eraseure** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_et

boost::icl::inplace\_et

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_et : public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type > {
 // types
 typedef inplace_et< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_et** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_identity

boost::icl::inplace\_identity

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_identity :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_identity< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_identity** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_insert

boost::icl::inplace\_insert

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_insert :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_insert< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_insert** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_max

boost::icl::inplace\_max

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_max :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_max< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_max** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_min

boost::icl::inplace\_min

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_min :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_min< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_min** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_minus

boost::icl::inplace\_minus

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_minus :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_minus< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inplace\_minus** public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template inplace\_plus

boost::icl::inplace\_plus

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_plus :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_plus< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;

 // public static functions
 static void version(Type &);
};
```

## Description

### `inplace_plus` public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

### `inplace_plus` public static functions

1. 

```
static void version(Type &);
```

## Struct template `inplace_slash`

`boost::icl::inplace_slash`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_slash :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_slash< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

### `inplace_slash` public member functions

1. 

```
void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template `inplace_star`

`boost::icl::inplace_star`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inplace_star :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef inplace_star< Type > type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

### Description

**inplace\_star** public member functions

1. `void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;`

## Struct template `inter_section`

`boost::icl::inter_section`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inter_section :
 public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_combine< Type >
{
 // types
 typedef boost::mpl::if_< has_set_semantics< Type >, icl::inplace_et< Type >, icl::inplace_plus< Type > >::type type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

### Description

**inter\_section** public member functions

1. `void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;`

## Struct template `inverse`

`boost::icl::inverse`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Functor>
struct inverse {
 // types
 typedef remove_reference< typename Functor::first_argument_type >::type argument_type;
 typedef icl::inplace_erasure< argument_type > type;
};
```

## Struct template inverse<icl::inplace\_bit\_add< Type >>

boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace\_bit\_add< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_add< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_bit_subtract< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template inverse<icl::inplace\_bit\_and< Type >>

boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace\_bit\_and< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_and< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_bit_xor< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template inverse<icl::inplace\_bit\_subtract< Type >>

boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace\_bit\_subtract< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_subtract< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_bit_add< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inplace_bit_xor< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace_bit_xor< Type >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_bit_xor< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_bit_and< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inplace_caret< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace_caret< Type >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_caret< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_et< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inplace_et< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace_et< Type >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_et< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_caret< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inplace_identity< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace_identity< Type >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_identity< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_erasure< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template inverse<icl::inplace\_max< Type >>

boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace\_max< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_max< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_min< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template inverse<icl::inplace\_min< Type >>

boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace\_min< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_min< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_max< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template inverse<icl::inplace\_minus< Type >>

boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace\_minus< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_minus< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_plus< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inplace_plus< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace_plus< Type >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_plus< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_minus< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inplace_slash< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace_slash< Type >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_slash< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_star< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inplace_star< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inplace_star< Type >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inplace_star< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef icl::inplace_slash< Type > type;
};
```

## Struct template `inverse<icl::inter_section< Type >>`

`boost::icl::inverse<icl::inter_section< Type >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct inverse<icl::inter_section< Type >> : public boost::icl::identity_based_inplace_composite< Type > {
 // types
 typedef boost::mpl::if_< has_set_semantics< Type >, icl::inplace_caret< Type >, icl::inplace_minus< Type >>::type type;

 // public member functions
 void operator()(Type &, const Type &) const;
};
```

## Description

**inverse** public member functions

1. `void operator()(Type & object, const Type & operand) const;`

## Struct template is\_negative

boost::icl::is\_negative

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Functor>
struct is_negative {
 // types
 typedef is_negative< Functor > type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = false);
};
```

## Description

**is\_negative** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = false);`

## Struct template is\_negative<icl::inplace\_bit\_subtract< Type >>

boost::icl::is\_negative<icl::inplace\_bit\_subtract< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct is_negative<icl::inplace_bit_subtract< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef is_negative type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

### Description

**is\_negative** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT([bool](#), value = [true](#));

## Struct template is\_negative<icl::inplace\_minus< Type >>

boost::icl::is\_negative<icl::inplace\_minus< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct is_negative<icl::inplace_minus< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef is_negative type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

### Description

**is\_negative** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT([bool](#), value = [true](#));

## Struct template unit\_element\_based\_inplace\_combine

boost::icl::unit\_element\_based\_inplace\_combine

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct unit_element_based_inplace_combine :
 public std::binary_function< Type &, const Type &, void >
{

 // public static functions
 static Type identity_element();
};
```

### Description

`unit_element_based_inplace_combine` public static functions

1. `static Type identity_element();`

## Struct template version

`boost::icl::version`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Combiner>
struct version : public boost::icl::conversion< Combiner > {
 // types
 typedef version< Combiner > type;
 typedef conversion< Combiner > base_type;
 typedef base_type::argument_type argument_type;

 // public member functions
 argument_type operator()(const argument_type &);
};
```

### Description

`version` public member functions

1. `argument_type operator()(const argument_type & value);`

## Struct `version<icl::inplace_minus< double >>`

`boost::icl::version<icl::inplace_minus< double >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

struct version<icl::inplace_minus< double >> {

 // public member functions
 double operator()(double);
};
```

## Description

**version** public member functions

1. `double operator()(double val);`

## Struct version<icl::inplace\_minus< float >>

boost::icl::version<icl::inplace\_minus< float >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

struct version<icl::inplace_minus< float >> {

 // public member functions
 float operator()(float);
};
```

## Description

**version** public member functions

1. `float operator()(float val);`

## Struct version<icl::inplace\_minus< int >>

boost::icl::version<icl::inplace\_minus< int >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

struct version<icl::inplace_minus< int >> {

 // public member functions
 int operator()(int);
};
```

## Description

**version** public member functions

1. 

```
int operator()(int val);
```

## Struct version<icl::inplace\_minus< long >>

boost::icl::version<icl::inplace\_minus< long >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

struct version<icl::inplace_minus< long >> {

 // public member functions
 long operator()(long);
};
```

## Description

**version** public member functions

1. 

```
long operator()(long val);
```

## Struct version<icl::inplace\_minus< long double >>

boost::icl::version<icl::inplace\_minus< long double >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

struct version<icl::inplace_minus< long double >> {

 // public member functions
 long double operator()(long double);
};
```

## Description

**version** public member functions

1. 

```
long double operator()(long double val);
```

## Struct version<icl::inplace\_minus< long long >>

boost::icl::version<icl::inplace\_minus< long long >>

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

struct version<icl::inplace_minus< long long >> {

 // public member functions
 long long operator()(long long);
};
```

### Description

**version** public member functions

1. `long long operator()(long long val);`

## Struct version<icl::inplace\_minus< short >>

boost::icl::version<icl::inplace\_minus< short >>

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/funcctors.hpp>

struct version<icl::inplace_minus< short >> {

 // public member functions
 short operator()(short);
};
```

### Description

**version** public member functions

1. `short operator()(short val);`

## Struct template version<icl::inplace\_minus< Type >>

boost::icl::version<icl::inplace\_minus< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/functors.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct version<icl::inplace_minus< Type >> : public boost::icl::conversion< icl::inplace_minus< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef version< icl::inplace_minus< Type >> type;
 typedef conversion< icl::inplace_minus< Type >> base_type;
 typedef base_type::argument_type argument_type;

 // public member functions
 Type operator()(const Type &);
};
```

## Description

### version public member functions

1. Type operator()(const Type & value);

## Header <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<> struct difference_type_of<boost::gregorian::date>;
 template<> struct has_difference<boost::gregorian::date>;
 template<> struct has_difference<boost::gregorian::date_duration>;
 template<> struct identity_element<boost::gregorian::date_duration>;
 template<> struct is_discrete<boost::gregorian::date>;
 template<> struct is_discrete<boost::gregorian::date_duration>;
 template<> struct size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date>;
 template<> struct size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date_duration>;
 boost::gregorian::date operator++(boost::gregorian::date & x);
 boost::gregorian::date operator--(boost::gregorian::date & x);
 boost::gregorian::date_duration
 operator++(boost::gregorian::date_duration & x);
 boost::gregorian::date_duration
 operator--(boost::gregorian::date_duration & x);
 }
}
```

## Struct difference\_type\_of<boost::gregorian::date>

boost::icl::difference\_type\_of<boost::gregorian::date>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct difference_type_of<boost::gregorian::date> {
 // types
 typedef boost::gregorian::date_duration type;
};
```

### Struct `has_difference<boost::gregorian::date>`

`boost::icl::has_difference<boost::gregorian::date>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct has_difference<boost::gregorian::date> {
 // types
 typedef has_difference type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

`has_difference` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

### Struct `has_difference<boost::gregorian::date_duration>`

`boost::icl::has_difference<boost::gregorian::date_duration>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct has_difference<boost::gregorian::date_duration> {
 // types
 typedef has_difference type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**has\_difference** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct identity\_element<boost::gregorian::date\_duration>

boost::icl::identity\_element<boost::gregorian::date\_duration>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct identity_element<boost::gregorian::date_duration> {

 // public static functions
 static boost::gregorian::date_duration value();
};
```

## Description

**identity\_element** public static functions

1. 

```
static boost::gregorian::date_duration value();
```

## Struct is\_discrete<boost::gregorian::date>

boost::icl::is\_discrete<boost::gregorian::date>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct is_discrete<boost::gregorian::date> {
 // types
 typedef is_discrete type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_discrete** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct `is_discrete<boost::gregorian::date_duration>`

`boost::icl::is_discrete<boost::gregorian::date_duration>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct is_discrete<boost::gregorian::date_duration> {
 // types
 typedef is_discrete type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

### Description

`is_discrete` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct `size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date>`

`boost::icl::size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date> {
 // types
 typedef boost::gregorian::date_duration type;
};
```

## Struct `size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date_duration>`

`boost::icl::size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date_duration>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/gregorian.hpp>

struct size_type_of<boost::gregorian::date_duration> {
 // types
 typedef boost::gregorian::date_duration type;
};
```

## Header <boost/icl/impl\_config.hpp>

```
ICL_IMPL_SPACE
```

## Macro ICL\_IMPL\_SPACE

ICL\_IMPL\_SPACE

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/impl_config.hpp>
```

```
ICL_IMPL_SPACE
```

## Header <boost/icl/interval.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
 struct interval;
 template<typename IntervalT, bool IsDiscrete, bound_type PretendedBounds,
 bound_type RepresentedBounds>
 struct static_interval;

 template<typename IntervalT, bound_type PretendedBounds,
 bound_type RepresentedBounds>
 struct static_interval<IntervalT, false, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds>;
 template<typename IntervalT, bound_type PretendedBounds,
 bound_type RepresentedBounds>
 struct static_interval<IntervalT, true, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds>;
 }
}
```

## Struct template interval

boost::icl::interval

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
struct interval {
 // types
 typedef interval_type_default< DomainT, Compare >::type interval_type;
 typedef interval_type
 type;

 // public static functions
 static interval_type right_open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
 static interval_type left_open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
 static interval_type open(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
 static interval_type closed(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
 static interval_type construct(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);
};
```

## Description

### interval public static functions

1. 

```
static interval_type right_open(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);
```
2. 

```
static interval_type left_open(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);
```
3. 

```
static interval_type open(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);
```
4. 

```
static interval_type closed(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);
```
5. 

```
static interval_type construct(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);
```

## Struct template static\_interval

boost::icl::static\_interval

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval.hpp>

template<typename IntervalT, bool IsDiscrete, bound_type PretendedBounds,
 bound_type RepresentedBounds>
struct static_interval {
};
```

## Struct template static\_interval<IntervalT, false, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds>

boost::icl::static\_interval<IntervalT, false, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval.hpp>

template<typename IntervalT, bound_type PretendedBounds,
 bound_type RepresentedBounds>
struct static_interval<IntervalT, false, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds> {
 // types
 typedef interval_traits< IntervalT >::domain_type domain_type;

 // public static functions
 static IntervalT construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
};
```

## Description

**static\_interval** public static functions

1. `static IntervalT construct(const domain_type & low, const domain_type & up);`

## Struct template static\_interval<IntervalT, true, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds>

boost::icl::static\_interval<IntervalT, true, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval.hpp>

template<typename IntervalT, bound_type PretendedBounds,
 bound_type RepresentedBounds>
struct static_interval<IntervalT, true, PretendedBounds, RepresentedBounds> {
 // types
 typedef interval_traits< IntervalT >::domain_type domain_type;

 // public static functions
 static IntervalT construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
};
```

## Description

**static\_interval** public static functions

1. `static IntervalT construct(const domain_type & low, const domain_type & up);`

## Header <boost/icl/interval\_base\_map.hpp>

```

namespace boost {
namespace icl {
 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct absorbs_identities<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct has_inverse<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;

 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits = icl::partial_absorber,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_COMBINE Combine = ICL_COMBINE_INSTANCE(icl::inplace_plus, CodomainT),
 ICL_SECTION Section = ICL_SECTION_INSTANCE(icl::inter_section, CodomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
 class interval_base_map;

 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_map<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_total<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;

 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT> struct mapping_pair;
}
}

```

## Struct template absorbs\_identities<icl::interval\_base\_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::absorbs\_identities<icl::interval\_base\_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct absorbs_identities<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef absorbs_identities< icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::absorbs_identities));
};
```

## Description

**absorbs\_identities** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (Traits::absorbs\_identities));

## Struct template has\_inverse<icl::interval\_base\_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::has\_inverse<icl::interval\_base\_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct has_inverse<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef has_inverse< icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (has_inverse< CodomainT >::value));
};
```

## Description

**has\_inverse** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (has\_inverse< CodomainT >::value));

## Class template interval\_base\_map

boost::icl::interval\_base\_map — Implements a map as a map of intervals (base class)

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits = icl::partial_absorber,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_COMBINE Combine = ICL_COMBINE_INSTANCE(icl::inplace_plus, CodomainT),
 ICL_SECTION Section = ICL_SECTION_INSTANCE(icl::inter_section, CodomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, Do-
mainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
class interval_base_map {
public:
 // types
 typedef interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, In-
terval, Alloc > type;
 typedef SubType sub_type; // The designated de-
rived or sub_type of this base class.
 typedef type overloadable_type; // Auxilliary type for overload res-
olution.
 typedef Traits traits; // Traits of an itl map.
 typedef icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc > atomized_type; // The atomized type representing
the corresponding container of elements.
 typedef DomainT domain_type; // Domain type (type of the keys)
of the map.
 typedef boost::call_traits< DomainT >::param_type domain_param;
 typedef CodomainT codomain_type; // Domain type (type of the keys)
of the map.
 typedef mapping_pair< domain_type, codomain_type > domain_mapping_type; // Auxiliary type to help the com-
piler resolve ambiguities when using std::make_pair.
 typedef domain_mapping_type element_type; // Conceptual is a map a set of ele-
ments of type element_type.
 typedef std::pair< interval_type, CodomainT > interval_mapping_type; // Auxiliary type for overload res-
olution.
 typedef std::pair< interval_type, CodomainT > segment_type; // Type of an interval containers
segment, that is spanned by an interval.
 typedef difference_type_of< domain_type >::type difference_type; // The difference type of an inter-
val which is sometimes different form the domain_type.
 typedef size_type_of< domain_type >::type size_type; // The size type of an interval
which is mostly std::size_t.
 typedef inverse< codomain_combine >::type inverse_codomain_combine; // Inverse Combine functor for codo-
main value aggregation.
 typedef mpl::if_< has_set_semantics< codomain_type >, ICL_SECTION_CODOMAIN(Section, Codo-
```

```

mainT), codomain_combine >::type codomain_intersect; // Intersection functor for ↵
codomain values.
 typedef inverse< codomain_intersect >::type ↵
 inverse_codomain_intersect; // Inverse Combine functor for codo↵
main value intersection.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > ↵
 interval_compare; // Comparison functor for intervals ↵
which are keys as well.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > ↵
 key_compare; // Comparison functor for keys.
 typedef Alloc< std::pair< const interval_type, codomain_type > > ↵
 allocator_type; // The allocator type of the set.
 typedef ICL_IMPL_SPACE::map< interval_type, codomain_type, key_compare, allocator_type > ↵
 ImplMapT; // Container type for the implement↵
ation.
 typedef ImplMapT::key_type ↵
 key_type; // key type of the implementing con↵
tainer
 typedef ImplMapT::value_type ↵
 value_type; // value type of the implementing ↵
container
 typedef ImplMapT::value_type::second_type ↵
 data_type; // data type of the implementing ↵
container
 typedef ImplMapT::pointer ↵
 pointer; // pointer type
 typedef ImplMapT::const_pointer ↵
 const_pointer; // const pointer type
 typedef ImplMapT::reference ↵
 reference; // reference type
 typedef ImplMapT::const_reference ↵
 const_reference; // const reference type
 typedef ImplMapT::iterator ↵
 iterator; // iterator for iteration over in↵
tervals
 typedef ImplMapT::const_iterator ↵
 const_iterator; // const_iterator for iteration ↵
over intervals
 typedef ImplMapT::reverse_iterator ↵
 reverse_iterator; // iterator for reverse iteration ↵
over intervals
 typedef ImplMapT::const_reverse_iterator ↵
 const_reverse_iterator; // const_iterator for iteration ↵
over intervals
 typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< iterator > ↵
 element_iterator; // element iterator: Depreciated, ↵
see documentation.
 typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< const_iterator > ↵
 element_const_iterator; // const element iterator: Depreci↵
ated, see documentation.
 typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< reverse_iterator > ↵
 element_reverse_iterator; // element reverse iterator: Depre↵
ciated, see documentation.
 typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< const_reverse_iterator > ↵
 element_const_reverse_iterator; // element const reverse iterator: ↵
Depreciated, see documentation.
 typedef on_absorbtion< type, codomain_combine, Traits::absorbs_identities >::type ↵
 on_codomain_absorbtion;

// member classes/structs/unions
template<typename Type, bool has_set_semantics>
struct on_codomain_model {
};

```

```

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::interval_type interval_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_combine codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void add(Type &, interval_type &, const codomain_type &,
 const codomain_type &);
};

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::interval_type interval_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_combine codomain_combine;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void add(Type &, interval_type &, const codomain_type &,
 const codomain_type &);
};

template<typename Type, bool is_total>
struct on_definedness {
};

template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, false> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const segment_type &);
};

template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const segment_type &);
};

template<typename Type, bool is_total_invertible>
struct on_invertible {
};

template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const segment_type &);
};

template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const segment_type &);
};

template<typename Type, bool is_total, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_total_absorbable {

```

```

};
template<typename Type, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, false, absorbs_identities> {
 // types
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::interval_type interval_type;
 typedef Type::value_type value_type;
 typedef Type::const_iterator const_iterator;
 typedef Type::set_type set_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const segment_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const segment_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const typename Type::segment_type &);
};

// construct/copy/destruct
interval_base_map();
interval_base_map(const interval_base_map &);
interval_base_map(interval_base_map &&);
interval_base_map & operator=(interval_base_map);

// public member functions
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, segment_type);
typedef ICL_COMBINE_CODOMAIN(Combine, CodomainT);
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool,
 is_total_invertible = (Traits::is_total && has_inverse< codom-
main_type >::value));
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, fineness = 0);
void swap(interval_base_map &);
void clear();
bool empty() const;
size_type size() const;
std::size_t iterative_size() const;
const_iterator find(const domain_type &) const;
const_iterator find(const interval_type &) const;
codomain_type operator()(const domain_type &) const;
SubType & add(const element_type &);
SubType & add(const segment_type &);
iterator add(iterator, const segment_type &);
SubType & subtract(const element_type &);
SubType & subtract(const segment_type &);
SubType & insert(const element_type &);
SubType & insert(const segment_type &);
iterator insert(iterator, const segment_type &);
SubType & set(const element_type &);

```

```

SubType & set(const segment_type &);
SubType & erase(const element_type &);
SubType & erase(const segment_type &);
SubType & erase(const domain_type &);
SubType & erase(const interval_type &);
void erase(iterator);
void erase(iterator, iterator);
void add_intersection(SubType &, const segment_type &) const;
SubType & flip(const element_type &);
SubType & flip(const segment_type &);
iterator lower_bound(const key_type &);
iterator upper_bound(const key_type &);
const_iterator lower_bound(const key_type &) const;
const_iterator upper_bound(const key_type &) const;
std::pair< iterator, iterator > equal_range(const key_type &);
std::pair< const_iterator, const_iterator >
equal_range(const key_type &) const;
iterator begin();
iterator end();
const_iterator begin() const;
const_iterator end() const;
reverse_iterator rbegin();
reverse_iterator rend();
const_reverse_iterator rbegin() const;
const_reverse_iterator rend() const;
template<typename Combiner>
 interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Inter.J
val, Alloc >::iterator
 _add(const segment_type &);
template<typename Combiner>
 interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Inter.J
val, Alloc >::iterator
 _add(iterator, const segment_type &);

// private member functions
template<typename Combiner> iterator _add(const segment_type &);
template<typename Combiner> iterator _add(iterator, const segment_type &);
template<typename Combiner> void _subtract(const segment_type &);
iterator _insert(const segment_type &);
iterator _insert(iterator, const segment_type &);
template<typename Combiner>
 void add_segment(const interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &);
template<typename Combiner>
 void add_main(interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &,
 const iterator &);
template<typename Combiner>
 void add_rear(const interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &);
void add_front(const interval_type &, iterator &);
void subtract_front(const interval_type &, iterator &);
template<typename Combiner>
 void subtract_main(const CodomainT &, iterator &, const iterator &);
template<typename Combiner>
 void subtract_rear(interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &);
void insert_main(const interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &,
 const iterator &);
void erase_rest(interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &,
 const iterator &);
template<typename FragmentT>
 void total_add_intersection(SubType &, const FragmentT &) const;
void partial_add_intersection(SubType &, const segment_type &) const;
void partial_add_intersection(SubType &, const element_type &) const;

// protected member functions

```

```
template<typename Combiner>
 iterator gap_insert(iterator, const interval_type &,
 const codomain_type &);
template<typename Combiner>
 std::pair< iterator, bool >
 add_at(const iterator &, const interval_type &, const codomain_type &);
std::pair< iterator, bool >
 insert_at(const iterator &, const interval_type &, const codomain_type &);
sub_type * that();
const sub_type * that() const;
};
```

## Description

### **interval\_base\_map public construct/copy/destruct**

1. `interval_base_map();`

Default constructor for the empty object

2. `interval_base_map(const interval_base_map & src);`

Copy constructor

3. `interval_base_map(interval_base_map && src);`

Move constructor

4. `interval_base_map & operator=(interval_base_map src);`

Move assignment operator

### **interval\_base\_map public member functions**

1. `typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);`

The interval type of the map.

2. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

Comparison functor for domain values.

3. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, segment_type);`

4. `typedef ICL_COMBINE_CODOMAIN(Combine, CodomainT);`

Combine functor for codomain value aggregation.

5. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool,
 is_total_invertible = (Traits::is_total &&has_inverse< codomain_type
 >::value));`

6. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, fineness = 0);`

7. `void swap(interval_base_map & object);`

swap the content of containers

8. `void clear();`

clear the map

9. `bool empty() const;`

is the map empty?

10. `size_type size() const;`

An interval map's size is it's cardinality

11. `std::size_t iterative_size() const;`

Size of the iteration over this container

12. `const_iterator find(const domain_type & key_value) const;`

Find the interval value pair, that contains key

13. `const_iterator find(const interval_type & key_interval) const;`

Find the first interval value pair, that collides with interval key\_interval

14. `codomain_type operator()(const domain_type & key_value) const;`

Total select function.

15. `SubType & add(const element_type & key_value_pair);`

Addition of a key value pair to the map

16. `SubType & add(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);`

Addition of an interval value pair to the map.

17. `iterator add(iterator prior_, const segment_type & interval_value_pair);`

Addition of an interval value pair interval\_value\_pair to the map. Iterator prior\_ is a hint to the position interval\_value\_pair can be inserted after.

18. `SubType & subtract(const element_type & key_value_pair);`

Subtraction of a key value pair from the map

19. `SubType & subtract(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);`

Subtraction of an interval value pair from the map.

20. `SubType & insert(const element_type & key_value_pair);`

Insertion of a key\_value\_pair into the map.

21. `SubType & insert(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);`

Insertion of an interval\_value\_pair into the map.

22. `iterator insert(iterator prior, const segment_type & interval_value_pair);`

Insertion of an interval\_value\_pair into the map. Iterator prior\_ serves as a hint to insert after the element prior points to.

23. `SubType & set(const element_type & key_value_pair);`

With key\_value\_pair = (k,v) set value v for key k

24. `SubType & set(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);`

With interval\_value\_pair = (I,v) set value v for all keys in interval I in the map.

25. `SubType & erase(const element_type & key_value_pair);`

Erase a key\_value\_pair from the map.

26. `SubType & erase(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);`

Erase an interval\_value\_pair from the map.

27. `SubType & erase(const domain_type & key);`

Erase a key value pair for key.

28. `SubType & erase(const interval_type & inter_val);`

Erase all value pairs within the range of the interval inter\_val from the map.

29. `void erase(iterator position);`

Erase all value pairs within the range of the interval that iterator position points to.

30. `void erase(iterator first, iterator past);`

Erase all value pairs for a range of iterators [first,past).

```
31. void add_intersection(SubType & section,
 const segment_type & interval_value_pair) const;
```

The intersection of interval\_value\_pair and \*this map is added to section.

```
32. SubType & flip(const element_type & key_value_pair);
```

If \*this map contains key\_value\_pair it is erased, otherwise it is added.

```
33. SubType & flip(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);
```

If \*this map contains interval\_value\_pair it is erased, otherwise it is added.

```
34. iterator lower_bound(const key_type & interval);
```

```
35. iterator upper_bound(const key_type & interval);
```

```
36. const_iterator lower_bound(const key_type & interval) const;
```

```
37. const_iterator upper_bound(const key_type & interval) const;
```

```
38. std::pair< iterator, iterator > equal_range(const key_type & interval);
```

```
39. std::pair< const_iterator, const_iterator >
 equal_range(const key_type & interval) const;
```

```
40. iterator begin();
```

```
41. iterator end();
```

```
42. const_iterator begin() const;
```

```
43. const_iterator end() const;
```

```
44. reverse_iterator rbegin();
```

```
45. reverse_iterator rend();
```

```
46. const_reverse_iterator rbegin() const;
```

```
47. const_reverse_iterator rend() const;
```

```
48. template<typename Combiner>
 interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval,
 Alloc >::iterator
 _add(const segment_type & addend);
```

```
49. template<typename Combiner>
 interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval,
 Alloc >::iterator
 add(iterator prior, const segment_type & addend);
```

#### **interval\_base\_map private member functions**

```
1. template<typename Combiner>
 iterator _add(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);
```

```
2. template<typename Combiner>
 iterator _add(iterator prior_, const segment_type & interval_value_pair);
```

```
3. template<typename Combiner>
 void _subtract(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);
```

```
4. iterator _insert(const segment_type & interval_value_pair);
```

```
5. iterator _insert(iterator prior_, const segment_type & interval_value_pair);
```

```
6. template<typename Combiner>
 void add_segment(const interval_type & inter_val, const CodomainT & co_val,
 iterator & it_);
```

```
7. template<typename Combiner>
 void add_main(interval_type & inter_val, const CodomainT & co_val,
 iterator & it_, const iterator & last_);
```

```
8. template<typename Combiner>
 void add_rear(const interval_type & inter_val, const CodomainT & co_val,
 iterator & it_);
```

9. 

```
void add_front(const interval_type & inter_val, iterator & first_);
```
10. 

```
void subtract_front(const interval_type & inter_val, iterator & first_);
```
11. 

```
template<typename Combiner>
void subtract_main(const CodomainT & co_val, iterator & it_,
 const iterator & last_);
```
12. 

```
template<typename Combiner>
void subtract_rear(interval_type & inter_val, const CodomainT & co_val,
 iterator & it_);
```
13. 

```
void insert_main(const interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &,
 const iterator &);
```
14. 

```
void erase_rest(interval_type &, const CodomainT &, iterator &,
 const iterator &);
```
15. 

```
template<typename FragmentT>
void total_add_intersection(SubType & section, const FragmentT & fragment) const;
```
16. 

```
void partial_add_intersection(SubType & section, const segment_type & operand) const;
```
17. 

```
void partial_add_intersection(SubType & section, const element_type & operand) const;
```

#### **interval\_base\_map protected member functions**

1. 

```
template<typename Combiner>
iterator gap_insert(iterator prior_, const interval_type & inter_val,
 const codomain_type & co_val);
```
2. 

```
template<typename Combiner>
std::pair< iterator, bool >
add_at(const iterator & prior_, const interval_type & inter_val,
 const codomain_type & co_val);
```
3. 

```
std::pair< iterator, bool >
insert_at(const iterator & prior_, const interval_type & inter_val,
 const codomain_type & co_val);
```

4. `sub_type * that();`

5. `const sub_type * that() const;`

## Struct template `on_codomain_model`

`boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_codomain_model`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool has_set_semantics>
struct on_codomain_model {
};
```

## Struct template `on_codomain_model<Type, false>`

`boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_codomain_model<Type, false>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::interval_type interval_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_combine codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void add(Type &, interval_type &, const codomain_type &,
 const codomain_type &);
};
```

## Description

`on_codomain_model` public static functions

1. `static void add(Type & intersection, interval_type & common_interval, const codomain_type &, const codomain_type &);`

## Struct template `on_codomain_model<Type, true>`

`boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_codomain_model<Type, true>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::interval_type interval_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_combine codomain_combine;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void add(Type &, interval_type &, const codomain_type &,
 const codomain_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_codomain\_model** public static functions

1. 

```
static void add(Type & intersection, interval_type & common_interval,
 const codomain_type & flip_value,
 const codomain_type & co_value);
```

## Struct template on\_definedness

boost::icl::interval\_base\_map::on\_definedness

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool is_total>
struct on_definedness {
};
```

## Struct template on\_definedness<Type, false>

boost::icl::interval\_base\_map::on\_definedness<Type, false>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, false> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const segment_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_definedness public static functions**

1. 

```
static void add_intersection(Type & section, const Type & object,
 const segment_type & operand);
```

## Struct template on\_definedness<Type, true>

boost::icl::interval\_base\_map::on\_definedness<Type, true>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const segment_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_definedness public static functions**

1. 

```
static void add_intersection(Type & section, const Type & object,
 const segment_type & operand);
```

## Struct template on\_invertible

boost::icl::interval\_base\_map::on\_invertible

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool is_total_invertible>
struct on_invertible {
};
```

### Struct template `on_invertible<Type, false>`

`boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_invertible<Type, false>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const segment_type &);
};
```

## Description

`on_invertible` public static functions

1. 

```
static void subtract(Type & object, const segment_type & operand);
```

### Struct template `on_invertible<Type, true>`

`boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_invertible<Type, true>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const segment_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_invertible** public static functions

- ```
static void subtract(Type & object, const segment_type & operand);
```

Struct template on_total_absorbable

boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_total_absorbable

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool is_total, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_total_absorbable {
};
```

Struct template on_total_absorbable<Type, false, absorbs_identities>

boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_total_absorbable<Type, false, absorbs_identities>

Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, false, absorbs_identities> {
    // types
    typedef Type::segment_type      segment_type;
    typedef Type::codomain_type     codomain_type;
    typedef Type::interval_type     interval_type;
    typedef Type::value_type        value_type;
    typedef Type::const_iterator    const_iterator;
    typedef Type::set_type          set_type;
    typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

    // public static functions
    static void flip(Type &, const segment_type &);
};
```

Description

on_total_absorbable public static functions

- ```
static void flip(Type & object, const segment_type & interval_value_pair);
```

## Struct template on\_total\_absorbable<Type, true, false>

boost::icl::interval\_base\_map::on\_total\_absorbable<Type, true, false>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const segment_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_total\_absorbable** public static functions

1. `static void flip(Type & object, const segment_type & operand);`

## Struct template `on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true>`

`boost::icl::interval_base_map::on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const typename Type::segment_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_total\_absorbable** public static functions

1. `static void flip(Type & object, const typename Type::segment_type &);`

## Struct template `is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_container< icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_interval\_container** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = **true**);

## Strut template is\_map<icl::interval\_base\_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::is\_map<icl::interval\_base\_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_map<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_map< icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_map** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = **true**);

## Struct template `is_total<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_total<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits, ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine,
 ICL_SECTION Section, ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_total<icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_total< icl::interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::is_total));
};
```

## Description

**is\_total** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::is_total));`

## Struct template `mapping_pair`

`boost::icl::mapping_pair`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT>
struct mapping_pair {
 // construct/copy/destruct
 mapping_pair();
 mapping_pair(const DomainT &, const CodomainT &);
 mapping_pair(const std::pair< DomainT, CodomainT > &);

 // public data members
 DomainT key;
 CodomainT data;
};
```

## Description

**mapping\_pair** public construct/copy/destruct

1. `mapping_pair();`
2. `mapping_pair(const DomainT & key_value, const CodomainT & data_value);`
3. `mapping_pair(const std::pair< DomainT, CodomainT > & std_pair);`

## Header <boost/icl/interval\_base\_set.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
namespace icl {
 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
 class interval_base_set;

 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_set<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
}
}
```

## Class template interval\_base\_set

`boost::icl::interval_base_set` — Implements a set as a set of intervals (base class)

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_set.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
class interval_base_set {
public:
 // types
 typedef interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > type;

 typedef SubType sub_type;
 // The designated derived or sub_type of this base class.

 typedef type overloadable_type;
 // Auxilliary type for overloadresolution.

 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 // The domain type of the set.

 typedef DomainT codomain_type;
 // The codomain type is the same as domain_type.

 typedef DomainT element_type;
 // The element type of the set.

 typedef interval_type segment_type;
 // The segment type of the set.

 typedef difference_type_of< domain_type >::type difference_type;
 // The difference type of an interval which is sometimes different from the

data_type.
 typedef size_type_of< domain_type >::type size_type;
 // The size type of an interval which is mostly std::size_t.

 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > interval_compare;
 // Comparison functor for intervals.

 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > key_compare;
 // Comparison functor for keys.

 typedef ICL_IMPL_SPACE::set< DomainT, domain_compare, Alloc< DomainT > > atomized_type;
 // The atomized type representing the corresponding container of elements.

 typedef Alloc< interval_type > allocator_type;
 // The allocator type of the set.

 typedef Alloc< DomainT > domain_allocator_type;
 // allocator type of the corresponding element set

 typedef ICL_IMPL_SPACE::set< interval_type, key_compare, allocator_type > ImplSetT;
 // Container type for the implementation.

 typedef ImplSetT::key_type key_type;
 // key type of the implementing container

 typedef ImplSetT::key_type data_type;
 // data type of the implementing container

 typedef ImplSetT::value_type value_type;
 // value type of the implementing container

 typedef ImplSetT::pointer pointer;
 // pointer type

 typedef ImplSetT::const_pointer const_pointer;
 // const pointer type

 typedef ImplSetT::reference reference;
 // reference type

 typedef ImplSetT::const_reference const_reference;
 // const reference type

 typedef ImplSetT::iterator iterator;
 // iterator for iteration over intervals

 typedef ImplSetT::const_iterator const_iterator;
 // const_iterator for iteration over intervals

 typedef ImplSetT::reverse_iterator reverse_iterator;
```

```

 // iterator for reverse iteration over intervals
typedef ImplSetT::const_reverse_iterator const_reverse_itera
ator; // const_iterator for iteration over intervals
typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< iterator > element_iterator;
 // element iterator: Deprecated, see documentation.
typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< const_iterator > element_const_itera
ator; // element const iterator: Deprecated, see documentation.
typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< reverse_iterator > element_reverse_itera
ator; // element reverse iterator: Deprecated, see documentation.
typedef boost::icl::element_iterator< const_reverse_iterator > element_const_re
verse_iterator; // element const reverse iterator: Deprecated, see documentation.

// construct/copy/destruct
interval_base_set();
interval_base_set(const interval_base_set &);
interval_base_set(interval_base_set &&);
interval_base_set & operator=(interval_base_set);

// public member functions
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, segment_type);
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, fineness = 0);
void swap(interval_base_set &);
void clear();
bool empty() const;
size_type size() const;
std::size_t iterative_size() const;
const_iterator find(const element_type &) const;
const_iterator find(const interval_type &) const;
SubType & add(const element_type &);
SubType & add(const segment_type &);
iterator add(iterator, const segment_type &);
SubType & subtract(const element_type &);
SubType & subtract(const segment_type &);
SubType & insert(const element_type &);
SubType & insert(const segment_type &);
iterator insert(iterator, const segment_type &);
SubType & erase(const element_type &);
SubType & erase(const segment_type &);
void erase(iterator);
void erase(iterator, iterator);
SubType & flip(const element_type &);
SubType & flip(const segment_type &);
iterator begin();
iterator end();
const_iterator begin() const;
const_iterator end() const;
reverse_iterator rbegin();
reverse_iterator rend();
const_reverse_iterator rbegin() const;
const_reverse_iterator rend() const;
iterator lower_bound(const value_type &);
iterator upper_bound(const value_type &);
const_iterator lower_bound(const value_type &) const;
const_iterator upper_bound(const value_type &) const;
std::pair< iterator, iterator > equal_range(const key_type &);
std::pair< const_iterator, const_iterator >
equal_range(const key_type &) const;

// private member functions
iterator _add(const segment_type &);
iterator _add(iterator, const segment_type &);

```

```
// protected member functions
void add_front(const interval_type &, iterator &);
void add_main(interval_type &, iterator &, const iterator &);
void add_segment(const interval_type &, iterator &);
void add_rear(const interval_type &, iterator &);
sub_type * that();
const sub_type * that() const;
};
```

## Description

### interval\_base\_set public construct/copy/destruct

1. `interval_base_set();`

Default constructor for the empty object

2. `interval_base_set(const interval_base_set & src);`

Copy constructor

3. `interval_base_set(interval_base_set && src);`

Move constructor

4. `interval_base_set & operator=(interval_base_set src);`

Move assignment operator

### interval\_base\_set public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);`

The interval type of the set.

2. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

Comparison functor for domain values.

3. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, segment_type);`

4. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, fineness = 0);`

5. `void swap(interval_base_set & operand);`

swap the content of containers

6. `void clear();`

sets the container empty

7. `bool empty() const;`

is the container empty?

8. `size_type size() const;`

An interval set's size is it's cardinality

9. `std::size_t iterative_size() const;`

Size of the iteration over this container

10. `const_iterator find(const element_type & key_value) const;`

Find the interval, that contains element `key_value`

11. `const_iterator find(const interval_type & key_interval) const;`

Find the first interval, that collides with interval `key_interval`

12. `SubType & add(const element_type & key);`

Add a single element `key` to the set

13. `SubType & add(const segment_type & inter_val);`

Add an interval of elements `inter_val` to the set

14. `iterator add(iterator prior_, const segment_type & inter_val);`

Add an interval of elements `inter_val` to the set. Iterator `prior_` is a hint to the position `inter_val` can be inserted after.

15. `SubType & subtract(const element_type & key);`

Subtract a single element `key` from the set

16. `SubType & subtract(const segment_type & inter_val);`

Subtract an interval of elements `inter_val` from the set

17. `SubType & insert(const element_type & key);`

Insert an element `key` into the set

18. `SubType & insert(const segment_type & inter_val);`

Insert an interval of elements `inter_val` to the set

19. `iterator insert(iterator prior_, const segment_type & inter_val);`

Insert an interval of elements `inter_val` to the set. Iterator `prior_` is a hint to the position `inter_val` can be inserted after.

20. `SubType & erase(const element_type & key);`

Erase an element `key` from the set

21. `SubType & erase(const segment_type & inter_val);`

Erase an interval of elements `inter_val` from the set

22. `void erase(iterator position);`

Erase the interval that iterator `position` points to.

23. `void erase(iterator first, iterator past);`

Erase all intervals in the range `[first, past)` of iterators.

24. `SubType & flip(const element_type & key);`

If `*this` set contains `key` it is erased, otherwise it is added.

25. `SubType & flip(const segment_type & inter_val);`

If `*this` set contains `inter_val` it is erased, otherwise it is added.

26. `iterator begin();`

27. `iterator end();`

28. `const_iterator begin() const;`

29. `const_iterator end() const;`

30. `reverse_iterator rbegin();`

31. `reverse_iterator rend();`

32. `const_reverse_iterator rbegin() const;`

33. `const_reverse_iterator rend() const;`
34. `iterator lower_bound(const value_type & interval);`
35. `iterator upper_bound(const value_type & interval);`
36. `const_iterator lower_bound(const value_type & interval) const;`
37. `const_iterator upper_bound(const value_type & interval) const;`
38. `std::pair< iterator, iterator > equal_range(const key_type & interval);`
39. `std::pair< const_iterator, const_iterator >  
equal_range(const key_type & interval) const;`

#### **interval\_base\_set private member functions**

1. `iterator _add(const segment_type & addend);`
2. `iterator _add(iterator prior, const segment_type & addend);`

#### **interval\_base\_set protected member functions**

1. `void add_front(const interval_type & inter_val, iterator & first_);`
2. `void add_main(interval_type & inter_val, iterator & it_,  
const iterator & last_);`
3. `void add_segment(const interval_type & inter_val, iterator & it_);`
4. `void add_rear(const interval_type & inter_val, iterator & it_);`
5. `sub_type * that();`
6. `const sub_type * that() const;`

## Struct template `is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_set.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_container< icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

`is_interval_container` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template `is_set<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_set<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_base_set.hpp>

template<typename SubType, typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_set<icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_set< icl::interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

`is_set` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Header <boost/icl/interval\_bounds.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 class interval_bounds;

 typedef unsigned char bound_type;
 }
}
```

## Class interval\_bounds

boost::icl::interval\_bounds

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_bounds.hpp>

class interval_bounds {
public:
 // construct/copy/destruct
 interval_bounds();
 explicit interval_bounds(bound_type);

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_open = 0);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_left_open = 1);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_right_open = 2);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_closed = 3);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, dynamic = 4);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, undefined = 5);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _open = 0);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _left_open = 1);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _right_open = 2);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _closed = 3);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _right = 1);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _left = 2);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _all = 3);
 interval_bounds all() const;
 interval_bounds left() const;
 interval_bounds right() const;
 interval_bounds reverse_left() const;
 interval_bounds reverse_right() const;
 bound_type bits() const;

 // public static functions
 static interval_bounds open();
 static interval_bounds left_open();
 static interval_bounds right_open();
 static interval_bounds closed();

 // public data members
 bound_type _bits;
};
```

## Description

### `interval_bounds` public construct/copy/destruct

1. `interval_bounds();`
2. `explicit interval_bounds(bound_type bounds);`

### `interval_bounds` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_open = 0);`
2. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_left_open = 1);`
3. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_right_open = 2);`
4. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, static_closed = 3);`
5. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, dynamic = 4);`
6. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, undefined = 5);`
7. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _open = 0);`
8. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _left_open = 1);`
9. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _right_open = 2);`
10. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _closed = 3);`
11. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _right = 1);`
12. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _left = 2);`
13. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, _all = 3);`

14. `interval_bounds all() const;`

15. `interval_bounds left() const;`

16. `interval_bounds right() const;`

17. `interval_bounds reverse_left() const;`

18. `interval_bounds reverse_right() const;`

19. `bound_type bits() const;`

#### **interval\_bounds public static functions**

1. `static interval_bounds open();`

2. `static interval_bounds left_open();`

3. `static interval_bounds right_open();`

4. `static interval_bounds closed();`

## Header <boost/icl/interval\_combining\_style.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 namespace interval_combine {
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, unknown = 0);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, joining = 1);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, separating = 2);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, splitting = 3);
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, elemental = 4);
 }
 }
}
```

## Header <boost/icl/interval\_map.hpp>

```

namespace boost {
namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct absorbs_identities<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Comb
 bine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct has_inverse<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Sec
 tion, Interval, Alloc >>;

 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits = icl::partial_absorber,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_COMBINE Combine = ICL_COMBINE_INSTANCE(icl::inplace_plus, CodomainT),
 ICL_SECTION Section = ICL_SECTION_INSTANCE(icl::inter_section, CodomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, Do
 mainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
 class interval_map;

 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Comb
 bine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_map<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, In
 terval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_total<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, In
 terval, Alloc >>;

 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 class split_interval_map;

 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct type_to_string<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Sec
 tion, Interval, Alloc >>;
}
}

```

## Struct template absorbs\_identities<icl::interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::absorbs\_identities<icl::interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct absorbs_identities<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef absorbs_identities< icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::absorbs_identities));
};
```

## Description

**absorbs\_identities** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (Traits::absorbs\_identities));

## Struct template has\_inverse<icl::interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::has\_inverse<icl::interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct has_inverse<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef has_inverse< icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (has_inverse< CodomainT >::value));
};
```

## Description

**has\_inverse** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (has\_inverse< CodomainT >::value));

## Class template interval\_map

boost::icl::interval\_map — implements a map as a map of intervals - on insertion overlapping intervals are split and associated values are combined.

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits = icl::partial_absorber,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_COMBINE Combine = ICL_COMBINE_INSTANCE(icl::inplace_plus, CodomainT),
 ICL_SECTION Section = ICL_SECTION_INSTANCE(icl::inter_section, CodomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
class interval_map : public boost::icl::interval_base_map< interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >
{
public:
 // types
 typedef Traits traits;
 typedef interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > type;
 typedef split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > split_type;
 typedef type overloadable_type;
 typedef type joint_type;
 typedef interval_base_map< type, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > base_type;
 typedef base_type::iterator iterator;
 typedef base_type::value_type value_type;
 typedef base_type::element_type element_type;
 typedef base_type::segment_type segment_type;
 typedef base_type::domain_type domain_type;
 typedef base_type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef base_type::domain_mapping_type domain_mapping_type;
 typedef base_type::interval_mapping_type interval_mapping_type;
 typedef base_type::ImplMapT ImplMapT;
 typedef base_type::size_type size_type;
 typedef base_type::codomain_combine codomain_combine;
 typedef interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > interval_set_type;
 typedef interval_set_type set_type;
 typedef set_type
```

```

 key_object_type;

enum @0 { fineness = 1 };

// construct/copy/destruct
interval_map();
interval_map(const interval_map &);
template<typename SubType>
 explicit interval_map(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > &);
explicit interval_map(const domain_mapping_type &);
explicit interval_map(const value_type &);
interval_map(interval_map &&);
template<typename SubType>
 interval_map &
 operator=(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > &);
interval_map & operator=(interval_map);

// public member functions
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
template<typename SubType>
 void assign(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > &);

// private member functions
iterator handle_inserted(iterator);
void handle_inserted(iterator, iterator);
template<typename Combiner> void handle_left_combined(iterator);
template<typename Combiner> void handle_combined(iterator);
template<typename Combiner>
 void handle_preceeded_combined(iterator, iterator &);
template<typename Combiner>
 void handle_succeeded_combined(iterator, iterator);
void handle_reinserted(iterator);
template<typename Combiner>
 void gap_insert_at(iterator &, iterator, const interval_type &,
 const codomain_type &);
};

```

## Description

### interval\_map public construct/copy/destruct

1. `interval_map();`

Default constructor for the empty object.

2. `interval_map(const interval_map & src);`

Copy constructor.

3. `template<typename SubType>
 explicit interval_map(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > & src);`

Copy constructor for base\_type.

4. `explicit interval_map(const domain_mapping_type & base_pair);`

5. `explicit interval_map(const value_type & value_pair);`

6. `interval_map(interval_map && src);`

Move constructor.

7. `template<typename SubType>  
 interval_map &  
 operator=(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine,  
 Section, Interval, Alloc > & src);`

Assignment operator for base type.

8. `interval_map & operator=(interval_map src);`

Move assignment operator.

#### **interval\_map public member functions**

1. `typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);`

2. `template<typename SubType>  
 void assign(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine,  
 Section, Interval, Alloc > & src);`

Assignment from a base `interval_map`.

#### **interval\_map private member functions**

1. `iterator handle_inserted(iterator it_);`

2. `void handle_inserted(iterator prior_, iterator it_);`

3. `template<typename Combiner> void handle_left_combined(iterator it_);`

4. `template<typename Combiner> void handle_combined(iterator it_);`

5. `template<typename Combiner>  
 void handle_preceeded_combined(iterator prior_, iterator & it_);`

```
6. template<typename Combiner>
 void handle_succeeded_combined(iterator it_, iterator next_);
```

```
7. void handle_reinserted(iterator insertion_);
```

```
8. template<typename Combiner>
 void gap_insert_at(iterator & it_, iterator prior_,
 const interval_type & end_gap,
 const codomain_type & co_val);
```

## Struct template `is_interval_container<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_container<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_container< icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

`is_interval_container` public member functions

```
1. BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct template `is_map<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_map<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_map<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_map< icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

### is\_map public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = **true**);

## Struct template is\_total<icl::interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::is\_total<icl::interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_total<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_total< icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::is_total));
};
```

## Description

### is\_total public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (Traits::is\_total));

## Class template `split_interval_map`

`boost::icl::split_interval_map` — implements a map as a map of intervals - on insertion overlapping intervals are split and associated values are combined.

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
class split_interval_map : public boost::icl::interval_base_map< split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >
{
public:
 // construct/copy/destroy
 split_interval_map();
 split_interval_map(const split_interval_map &);
 explicit split_interval_map(const domain_mapping_type &);
 explicit split_interval_map(const value_type &);
 split_interval_map(split_interval_map &&);
 template<typename SubType>
 split_interval_map &
 operator=(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > &);
 split_interval_map & operator=(split_interval_map);

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
 template<typename SubType>
 void assign(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > &);

 // private member functions
 iterator handle_inserted(iterator) const;
 void handle_inserted(iterator, iterator) const;
 template<typename Combiner> void handle_left_combined(iterator);
 template<typename Combiner> void handle_combined(iterator);
 template<typename Combiner>
 void handle_preceded_combined(iterator, iterator &);
 template<typename Combiner>
 void handle_succeeded_combined(iterator, iterator);
 void handle_reinserted(iterator);
 template<typename Combiner>
 void gap_insert_at(iterator &, iterator, const interval_type &,
 const codomain_type &);
};
```

## Description

### `split_interval_map` public construct/copy/destroy

1. `split_interval_map();`

Default constructor for the empty object.

2. `split_interval_map(const split_interval_map & src);`

Copy constructor.

```
3. explicit split_interval_map(const domain_mapping_type & base_pair);
```

```
4. explicit split_interval_map(const value_type & value_pair);
```

```
5. split_interval_map(split_interval_map && src);
```

Move constructor.

```
6. template<typename SubType>
 split_interval_map &
 operator=(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine,
 Section, Interval, Alloc > & src);
```

Assignment operator for base type.

```
7. split_interval_map & operator=(split_interval_map src);
```

Move assignment operator.

#### **split\_interval\_map public member functions**

```
1. typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
```

```
2. template<typename SubType>
 void assign(const interval_base_map< SubType, DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine,
 Section, Interval, Alloc > & src);
```

Assignment from a base `interval_map`.

#### **split\_interval\_map private member functions**

```
1. iterator handle_inserted(iterator it_) const;
```

```
2. void handle_inserted(iterator, iterator) const;
```

```
3. template<typename Combiner> void handle_left_combined(iterator it_);
```

```
4. template<typename Combiner> void handle_combined(iterator it_);
```

```
5. template<typename Combiner>
 void handle_preceeded_combined(iterator prior_, iterator & it_);
```

```
6. template<typename Combiner>
 void handle_succeeded_combined(iterator it_, iterator);
```

```
7. void handle_reinserted(iterator);
```

```
8. template<typename Combiner>
 void gap_insert_at(iterator & it_, iterator prior_,
 const interval_type & end_gap,
 const codomain_type & co_val);
```

## Struct template `type_to_string<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct type_to_string<icl::interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

## Description

**type\_to\_string public static functions**

```
1. static std::string apply();
```

## Header <boost/icl/interval\_set.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
 class interval_set;

 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_joiner<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_set<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct type_to_string<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
}
}
```

## Class template interval\_set

boost::icl::interval\_set — Implements a set as a set of intervals - merging adjoining intervals.

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
class interval_set : public boost::icl::interval_base_set< interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >
{
public:
 // types
 typedef interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > type;
 typedef interval_base_set< type, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > base_type;
 // The base_type of this class.
 typedef type overloadable_type;
 typedef type joint_type;
 typedef type key_object_type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 // The domain type of the set.
 typedef DomainT codomain_type;
 // The codomain type is the same as domain_type.
 typedef DomainT element_type;
 // The element type of the set.
 typedef interval_type segment_type;
 // The segment type of the set.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > interval_compare;
 // Comparison functor for intervals.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > key_compare;
 // Comparison functor for keys.
 typedef Alloc< interval_type > allocator_type;
 // The allocator type of the set.
 typedef Alloc< DomainT > domain_allocator_type;
 // allocator type of the corresponding element set
 typedef base_type::atomized_type atomized_type;
 // The corresponding atomized type representing this interval container of elements.
 typedef base_type::ImplSetT ImplSetT;
 // Container type for the implementation.
 typedef ImplSetT::key_type key_type;
 // key type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::value_type data_type;
 // data type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::value_type value_type;
 // value type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::iterator iterator;
 // iterator for iteration over intervals
 typedef ImplSetT::const_iterator const_iterator;
 // const_iterator for iteration over intervals

 enum @1 { fineness = 1 };

 // construct/copy/destruct
 interval_set();
 interval_set(const interval_set &);
 template<typename SubType>
 explicit interval_set(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);
 explicit interval_set(const domain_type &);
 explicit interval_set(const interval_type &);
 interval_set(interval_set &&);
 template<typename SubType>
```

```

 interval_set &
 operator=(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);
interval_set & operator=(interval_set);

// public member functions
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
template<typename SubType>
 void assign(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);

// private member functions
iterator handle_inserted(iterator);
iterator add_over(const interval_type &, iterator);
iterator add_over(const interval_type &);
};

```

## Description

### interval\_set public construct/copy/destruct

1. `interval_set();`

Default constructor for the empty object.

2. `interval_set(const interval_set & src);`

Copy constructor.

3. `template<typename SubType>  
 explicit interval_set(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc  
 > & src);`

Copy constructor for base\_type.

4. `explicit interval_set(const domain_type & value);`

Constructor for a single element.

5. `explicit interval_set(const interval_type & itv);`

Constructor for a single interval.

6. `interval_set(interval_set && src);`

Move constructor.

7. `template<typename SubType>  
 interval_set &  
 operator=(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > & src);`

Assignment operator for base type.

8. `interval_set & operator=(interval_set src);`

Move assignment operator.

#### **interval\_set public member functions**

1. 

```
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
```

The interval type of the set.

2. 

```
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
```

Comparison functor for domain values.

3. 

```
template<typename SubType>
void assign(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > & src);
```

Assignment from a base `interval_set`.

#### **interval\_set private member functions**

1. 

```
iterator handle_inserted(iterator it_);
```

2. 

```
iterator add_over(const interval_type & addend, iterator last_);
```

3. 

```
iterator add_over(const interval_type & addend);
```

## **Struct template `is_interval_container<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`**

`boost::icl::is_interval_container<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## **Synopsis**

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_container<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_container< icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > > type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## **Description**

#### **is\_interval\_container public member functions**

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct template `is_interval_joiner<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_joiner<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_joiner<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_joiner< icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

`is_interval_joiner` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template `is_set<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_set<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_set<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_set< icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

`is_set` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template `type_to_string<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct type_to_string<icl::interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

### Description

`type_to_string` public static functions

1. `static std::string apply();`

## Header `<boost/icl/interval_traits.hpp>`

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename Type> struct difference_type_of<interval_traits< Type >>;
 template<typename Type> struct domain_type_of<interval_traits< Type >>;

 template<typename Type> struct interval_traits;

 template<typename Type> struct size_type_of<interval_traits< Type >>;
 }
}
```

## Struct template `difference_type_of<interval_traits< Type >>`

`boost::icl::difference_type_of<interval_traits< Type >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_traits.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct difference_type_of<interval_traits< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_traits< Type >::domain_type domain_type;
 typedef difference_type_of< domain_type >::type type;
};
```

## Struct template domain\_type\_of<interval\_traits< Type >>

boost::icl::domain\_type\_of<interval\_traits< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_traits.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct domain_type_of<interval_traits< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_traits< Type >::domain_type type;
};
```

## Struct template interval\_traits

boost::icl::interval\_traits

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_traits.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct interval_traits {
 // types
 typedef interval_traits type;
 typedef domain_type_of< Type >::type domain_type;

 // public static functions
 static Type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
 static domain_type upper(const Type &);
 static domain_type lower(const Type &);
};
```

## Description

### interval\_traits public static functions

1. 

```
static Type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up);
```
2. 

```
static domain_type upper(const Type & inter_val);
```
3. 

```
static domain_type lower(const Type & inter_val);
```

## Struct template size\_type\_of<interval\_traits< Type >>

boost::icl::size\_type\_of<interval\_traits< Type >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/interval_traits.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct size_type_of<interval_traits< Type >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_traits< Type >::domain_type domain_type;
 typedef size_type_of< domain_type >::type type;
};
```

## Header <boost/icl/iterator.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename ContainerT> class add_iterator;
 template<typename ContainerT> class insert_iterator;
 template<typename ContainerT, typename IteratorT>
 add_iterator< ContainerT > adder(ContainerT &, IteratorT);
 template<typename ContainerT, typename IteratorT>
 insert_iterator< ContainerT > inserter(ContainerT &, IteratorT);
 }
}
```

## Class template add\_iterator

boost::icl::add\_iterator — Performes an addition using a container's memberfunction add, when operator= is called.

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/iterator.hpp>

template<typename ContainerT>
class add_iterator :
 public std::iterator< std::output_iterator_tag, void, void, void, void >
{
public:
 // types
 typedef ContainerT container_type; // The container's type.
 typedef std::output_iterator_tag iterator_category;

 // construct/copy/destruct
 add_iterator(ContainerT &, typename ContainerT::iterator);
 add_iterator & operator=(typename ContainerT::const_reference);

 // public member functions
 add_iterator & operator*();
 add_iterator & operator++();
 add_iterator & operator++(int);
};
```

## Description

**add\_iterator public construct/copy/destruct**

1. `add_iterator(ContainerT & cont, typename ContainerT::iterator iter);`

An `add_iterator` is constructed with a container and a position that has to be maintained.

2. 

```
add_iterator & operator=(typename ContainerT::const_reference value);
```

This assignment operator adds the value before the current position. It maintains it's position by incrementing after addition.

#### `add_iterator` public member functions

1. 

```
add_iterator & operator*();
```
2. 

```
add_iterator & operator++();
```
3. 

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

## Class template `insert_iterator`

`boost::icl::insert_iterator` — Performes an insertion using a container's memberfunction `add`, when `operator=` is called.

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/iterator.hpp>

template<typename ContainerT>
class insert_iterator :
 public std::iterator< std::output_iterator_tag, void, void, void, void >
{
public:
 // types
 typedef ContainerT container_type; // The container's type.
 typedef std::output_iterator_tag iterator_category;

 // construct/copy/destroy
 insert_iterator(ContainerT &, typename ContainerT::iterator);
 insert_iterator & operator=(typename ContainerT::const_reference);

 // public member functions
 insert_iterator & operator*();
 insert_iterator & operator++();
 insert_iterator & operator++(int);
};
```

## Description

#### `insert_iterator` public construct/copy/destroy

1. 

```
insert_iterator(ContainerT & cont, typename ContainerT::iterator iter);
```

An `insert_iterator` is constructed with a container and a position that has to be maintained.

2. 

```
insert_iterator & operator=(typename ContainerT::const_reference value);
```

This assignment operator adds the value before the current position. It maintains it's position by incrementing after addition.

#### **insert\_iterator public member functions**

1. 

```
insert_iterator & operator* () ;
```
2. 

```
insert_iterator & operator++ () ;
```
3. 

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

## **Function template adder**

boost::icl::adder

## **Synopsis**

```
// In header: <boost/icl/iterator.hpp>

template<typename ContainerT, typename IteratorT>
add_iterator< ContainerT > adder(ContainerT & cont, IteratorT iter_);
```

## **Description**

Function adder creates and initializes an `add_iterator`

## **Function template inserter**

boost::icl::inserter

## **Synopsis**

```
// In header: <boost/icl/iterator.hpp>

template<typename ContainerT, typename IteratorT>
insert_iterator< ContainerT > inserter(ContainerT & cont, IteratorT iter_);
```

## **Description**

Function inserter creates and initializes an `insert_iterator`

## Header <boost/icl/left\_open\_interval.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct interval_bound_type<left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct interval_traits<icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;

 template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
 class left_open_interval;

 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct type_to_string<icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct value_size<icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
 }
}
```

## Struct template interval\_bound\_type<left\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval\_bound\_type<left\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/left_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_bound_type<left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_bound_type type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type,
 value = interval_bounds::static_left_open);
};
```

## Description

**interval\_bound\_type public member functions**

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(bound\_type, value = interval\_bounds::static\_left\_open);

## Struct template interval\_traits<icl::left\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval\_traits<icl::left\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/left_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 typedef icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

 // public static functions
 static interval_type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
 static domain_type lower(const interval_type &);
 static domain_type upper(const interval_type &);
};
```

## Description

### `interval_traits` public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

### `interval_traits` public static functions

1. `static interval_type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up);`
2. `static domain_type lower(const interval_type & inter_val);`
3. `static domain_type upper(const interval_type & inter_val);`

## Class template `left_open_interval`

`boost::icl::left_open_interval`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/left_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class left_open_interval {
public:
 // types
 typedef left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare > type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;

 // construct/copy/destruct
 left_open_interval();
 explicit left_open_interval(const DomainT &);
 left_open_interval(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
 DomainT lower() const;
 DomainT upper() const;
};
```

## Description

### left\_open\_interval public construct/copy/destruct

1. `left_open_interval();`

Default constructor; yields an empty interval  $(0,0]$ .

2. `explicit left_open_interval(const DomainT & val);`

Constructor for a left-open singleton interval  $(val-1, val]$

3. `left_open_interval(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);`

Interval from low to up with bounds bounds

### left\_open\_interval public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

2. `DomainT lower() const;`

3. `DomainT upper() const;`

## Struct template type\_to\_string<icl::left\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/left_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

### Description

**type\_to\_string** public static functions

1. 

```
static std::string apply();
```

## Struct template **value\_size<icl::left\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>**

boost::icl::value\_size<icl::left\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/left_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct value_size<icl::left_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::size_t apply(const icl::left_open_interval< DomainT > &);
};
```

### Description

**value\_size** public static functions

1. 

```
static std::size_t apply(const icl::left_open_interval< DomainT > &);
```

## Header <boost/icl/map.hpp>

```

namespace boost {
namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct absorbs_identities<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct has_inverse<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_map<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_total<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>;

 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits = icl::partial_absorber,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_COMBINE Combine = ICL_COMBINE_INSTANCE(icl::inplace_plus, CodomainT),
 ICL_SECTION Section = ICL_SECTION_INSTANCE(icl::inter_section, CodomainT),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
 class map;

 struct partial_absorber;
 struct partial_enricher;
 struct total_absorber;
 struct total_enricher;

 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct type_to_string<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>;
}
}

```

### Struct template `absorbs_identities<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::absorbs_identities<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct absorbs_identities<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef absorbs_identities type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, value = Traits::absorbs_identities);
};
```

## Description

**absorbs\_identities** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(int, value = Traits::absorbs\_identities);

## Struct template has\_inverse<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>

boost::icl::has\_inverse<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct has_inverse<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef has_inverse< icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (has_inverse< CodomainT >::value));
};
```

## Description

**has\_inverse** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(bool, value = (has\_inverse< CodomainT >::value));

## Struct template `is_map<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_map<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_map<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_map< icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

### Description

**is\_map** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template `is_total<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_total<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_total<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_total type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, value = Traits::is_total);
};
```

### Description

**is\_total** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, value = Traits::is_total);`

## Class template map

boost::icl::map — Addable, subtractable and intersectable maps.

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT,
 typename Traits = icl::partial_absorber,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_COMBINE Combine = ICL_COMBINE_INSTANCE(icl::inplace_plus, CodomainT),
 ICL_SECTION Section = ICL_SECTION_INSTANCE(icl::inter_section, CodomainT),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
class map : private ICL_IMPL_SPACE::map< DomainT, CodomainT, ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT), Alloc< std::pair< const DomainT, CodomainT > > >
{
public:
 // types
 typedef Alloc< typename std::pair< const DomainT, CodomainT > > allocator_type;
 typedef icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc > type;
 typedef ICL_IMPL_SPACE::map< DomainT, CodomainT, ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT), allocator_type > base_type;
 typedef Traits traits;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 typedef boost::call_traits< DomainT >::param_type domain_param;
 typedef DomainT key_type;
 typedef CodomainT codomain_type;
 typedef CodomainT mapped_type;
 typedef CodomainT data_type;
 typedef std::pair< const DomainT, CodomainT > element_type;
 typedef std::pair< const DomainT, CodomainT > value_type;
 typedef domain_compare key_compare;
 typedef inverse< codomain_combine >::type inverse_codomain_combine;
 typedef mpl::if_< has_set_semantics< codomain_type >, ICL_SECTION_CODOMAIN(Section, CodomainT), codomain_combine >::type codomain_intersect;
 typedef inverse< codomain_intersect >::type inverse_codomain_intersect;
 typedef base_type::value_compare value_compare;
 typedef ICL_IMPL_SPACE::set< DomainT, domain_compare, Alloc< DomainT > > set_type;
 typedef set_type key_object_type;
 typedef on_absorbition< type, codomain_combine, Traits::absorbs_identities > on_identity_absorbition;
 typedef base_type::pointer pointer;
 typedef base_type::const_pointer
```

```

 const_pointer;
typedef base_type::reference ↵
 reference;
typedef base_type::const_reference ↵
 const_reference;
typedef base_type::iterator ↵
 iterator;
typedef base_type::const_iterator ↵
 const_iterator;
typedef base_type::size_type ↵
 size_type;
typedef base_type::difference_type ↵
 difference_type;
typedef base_type::reverse_iterator ↵
 reverse_iterator;
typedef base_type::const_reverse_iterator ↵
 const_reverse_iterator;

// member classes/structs/unions
template<typename Type, bool has_set_semantics, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_codomain_model {
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, false, false> {

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, false, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, true, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, true, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
template<typename Type, bool is_total>
struct on_definedness {
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, false> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const element_type &);
};

```

```

template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const element_type &);
};
template<typename Type, bool is_total_invertible>
struct on_invertible {
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const element_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const element_type &);
};
template<typename Type, bool is_total, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_total_absorbable {
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, false, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::iterator iterator;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const element_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, false, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::iterator iterator;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const element_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const element_type &);
};
template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true> {

```

```

// types
typedef Type::element_type element_type;

// public static functions
static void flip(Type &, const typename Type::element_type &);
};

// construct/copy/destruct
map();
map(const key_compare &);
template<typename InputIterator> map(InputIterator, InputIterator);
template<typename InputIterator>
 map(InputIterator, InputIterator, const key_compare &);
map(const map &);
explicit map(const element_type &);
map(map &&);
map & operator=(map &);

// public member functions
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
typedef ICL_COMBINE_CODOMAIN(Combine, CodomainT);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, element_type);
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, _total = (Traits::is_total));
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, _absorbs = (Traits::absorbs_identities));
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool,
 total_invertible = (mpl::and_< is_total< type >, has_inverse< codo-
main_type > >::value));
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool,
 is_total_invertible = (Traits::is_total && has_inverse< codo-
main_type >::value));
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, fineness = 4);
void swap(map &);
template<typename SubObject> bool contains(const SubObject &) const;
bool within(const map &) const;
std::size_t iterative_size() const;
codomain_type operator()(const domain_type &) const;
map & add(const value_type &);
iterator add(iterator, const value_type &);
map & subtract(const element_type &);
map & subtract(const domain_type &);
std::pair< iterator, bool > insert(const value_type &);
iterator insert(iterator, const value_type &);
template<typename Iterator> iterator insert(Iterator, Iterator);
map & set(const element_type &);
size_type erase(const element_type &);
void add_intersection(map &, const element_type &) const;
map & flip(const element_type &);
template<typename Combiner>
 map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc > &
 _add(const element_type &);
template<typename Combiner>
 map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >::iterator
 _add(iterator, const value_type &);
template<typename Combiner>
 map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc > &
 _subtract(const value_type &);

// private member functions
template<typename Combiner> map & _add(const element_type &);

```

```

template<typename Combiner> iterator _add(iterator, const element_type &);
template<typename Combiner> map & _subtract(const element_type &);
template<typename FragmentT>
 void total_add_intersection(type &, const FragmentT &) const;
void partial_add_intersection(type &, const element_type &) const;
};

```

## Description

### map public construct/copy/destroy

1. `map();`
2. `map(const key_compare & comp);`
3. `template<typename InputIterator> map(InputIterator first, InputIterator past);`
4. `template<typename InputIterator>  
map(InputIterator first, InputIterator past, const key_compare & comp);`
5. `map(const map & src);`
6. `explicit map(const element_type & key_value_pair);`
7. `map(map && src);`
8. `map & operator=(map src);`

### map public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`
2. `typedef ICL_COMBINE_CODOMAIN(Combine, CodomainT);`
3. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, element_type);`
4. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, _total = (Traits::is_total));`
5. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, _absorbs = (Traits::absorbs_identities));`

```
6. BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool,
 total_invertible = (mpl::and_< is_total< type >, has_inverse< codomain_type > >::value));
```

```
7. BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool,
 is_total_invertible = (Traits::is_total && has_inverse< codomain_type >::value));
```

```
8. BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(int, fineness = 4);
```

```
9. void swap(map & src);
```

```
10. template<typename SubObject> bool contains(const SubObject & sub) const;
```

```
11. bool within(const map & super) const;
```

```
12. std::size_t iterative_size() const;
```

`iterative_size()` yields the number of elements that is visited through complete iteration. For interval sets `iterative_size()` is different from `size()`.

```
13. codomain_type operator()(const domain_type & key) const;
```

Total select function.

```
14. map & add(const value_type & value_pair);
```

`add` inserts `value_pair` into the map if its key does not exist in the map. If `value_pairs`'s key value exists in the map, its data value is added to the data value already found in the map.

```
15. iterator add(iterator prior, const value_type & value_pair);
```

`add` adds `value_pair` into the map using `prior` as a hint to insert `value_pair` after the position `prior` is pointing to.

```
16. map & subtract(const element_type & value_pair);
```

If the `value_pair`'s key value is in the map, its data value is subtracted from the data value stored in the map.

```
17. map & subtract(const domain_type & key);
```

```
18. std::pair< iterator, bool > insert(const value_type & value_pair);
```

19. `iterator insert(iterator prior, const value_type & value_pair);`

20. `template<typename Iterator> iterator insert(Iterator first, Iterator last);`

21. `map & set(const element_type & key_value_pair);`

With `key_value_pair = (k,v)` set value `v` for key `k`

22. `size_type erase(const element_type & key_value_pair);`

erase `key_value_pair` from the map. Erase only if, the exact value content `val` is stored for the given key.

23. `void add_intersection(map & section, const element_type & key_value_pair) const;`

The intersection of `key_value_pair` and `*this` map is added to section.

24. `map & flip(const element_type & operand);`

25. `template<typename Combiner>  
map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc > &  
_add(const element_type & addend);`

26. `template<typename Combiner>  
map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >::iterator  
_add(iterator prior_, const value_type & addend);`

27. `template<typename Combiner>  
map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc > &  
_subtract(const value_type & minuend);`

#### **map private member functions**

1. `template<typename Combiner> map & _add(const element_type & value_pair);`

2. `template<typename Combiner>  
iterator _add(iterator prior, const element_type & value_pair);`

3. `template<typename Combiner> map & _subtract(const element_type & value_pair);`

4. `template<typename FragmentT>  
void total_add_intersection(type & section, const FragmentT & fragment) const;`

5. 

```
void partial_add_intersection(type & section, const element_type & operand) const;
```

## Struct template `on_codomain_model`

`boost::icl::map::on_codomain_model`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool has_set_semantics, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_codomain_model {
};
```

## Struct template `on_codomain_model<Type, false, false>`

`boost::icl::map::on_codomain_model<Type, false, false>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, false, false> {

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
```

## Description

`on_codomain_model` public static functions

1. 

```
static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator it_,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
```

## Struct template `on_codomain_model<Type, false, true>`

`boost::icl::map::on_codomain_model<Type, false, true>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, false, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_codomain\_model public static functions**

1. 

```
static void subtract(Type & object, typename Type::iterator it_,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
```

## Struct template on\_codomain\_model<Type, true, false>

boost::icl::map::on\_codomain\_model<Type, true, false>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, true, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_codomain\_model public static functions**

1. 

```
static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator it_,
 const typename Type::codomain_type & co_value);
```

## Struct template on\_codomain\_model<Type, true, true>

boost::icl::map::on\_codomain\_model<Type, true, true>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_codomain_model<Type, true, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, typename Type::iterator,
 const typename Type::codomain_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_codomain\_model** public static functions

1. 

```
static void subtract(Type & object, typename Type::iterator it_,
 const typename Type::codomain_type & co_value);
```

## Struct template on\_definedness

boost::icl::map::on\_definedness

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool is_total>
struct on_definedness {
};
```

## Struct template on\_definedness<Type, false>

boost::icl::map::on\_definedness<Type, false>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, false> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const element_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_definedness** public static functions

1. 

```
static void add_intersection(Type & section, const Type & object,
 const element_type & operand);
```

## Struct template on\_definedness<Type, true>

boost::icl::map::on\_definedness<Type, true>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_definedness<Type, true> {

 // public static functions
 static void add_intersection(Type &, const Type &, const element_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_definedness** public static functions

1. 

```
static void add_intersection(Type & section, const Type & object,
 const element_type & operand);
```

## Struct template on\_invertible

boost::icl::map::on\_invertible

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool is_total_invertible>
struct on_invertible {
};
```

## Struct template on\_invertible<Type, false>

boost::icl::map::on\_invertible<Type, false>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const element_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_invertible** public static functions

1. 

```
static void subtract(Type & object, const element_type & operand);
```

## Struct template on\_invertible<Type, true>

boost::icl::map::on\_invertible<Type, true>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_invertible<Type, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_combine inverse_codomain_combine;

 // public static functions
 static void subtract(Type &, const element_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_invertible** public static functions

1. 

```
static void subtract(Type & object, const element_type & operand);
```

## Struct template on\_total\_absorbable

boost::icl::map::on\_total\_absorbable

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type, bool is_total, bool absorbs_identities>
struct on_total_absorbable {
};
```

### Struct template `on_total_absorbable<Type, false, false>`

`boost::icl::map::on_total_absorbable<Type, false, false>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, false, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::iterator iterator;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const element_type &);
};
```

## Description

`on_total_absorbable` public static functions

1. `static void flip(Type & object, const element_type & operand);`

### Struct template `on_total_absorbable<Type, false, true>`

`boost::icl::map::on_total_absorbable<Type, false, true>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, false, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;
 typedef Type::iterator iterator;
 typedef Type::inverse_codomain_intersect inverse_codomain_intersect;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const element_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_total\_absorbable public static functions**

1. `static void flip(Type & object, const element_type & operand);`

## Struct template `on_total_absorbable<Type, true, false>`

`boost::icl::map::on_total_absorbable<Type, true, false>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, false> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;
 typedef Type::codomain_type codomain_type;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const element_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_total\_absorbable public static functions**

1. `static void flip(Type & object, const element_type & operand);`

## Struct template `on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true>`

`boost::icl::map::on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename Type>
struct on_total_absorbable<Type, true, true> {
 // types
 typedef Type::element_type element_type;

 // public static functions
 static void flip(Type &, const typename Type::element_type &);
};
```

## Description

**on\_total\_absorbable** public static functions

1. 

```
static void flip(Type & object, const typename Type::element_type &);
```

## Struct partial\_absorber

boost::icl::partial\_absorber

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

struct partial_absorber {

 enum @2 { absorbs_identities = = true };

 enum @3 { is_total = = false };
};
```

## Struct partial\_enricher

boost::icl::partial\_enricher

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

struct partial_enricher {

 enum @4 { absorbs_identities = = false };

 enum @5 { is_total = = false };
};
```

## Struct total\_absorber

boost::icl::total\_absorber

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

struct total_absorber {

 enum @6 { absorbs_identities = = true };

 enum @7 { is_total = = true };

};
```

## Struct total\_enricher

boost::icl::total\_enricher

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

struct total_enricher {

 enum @8 { absorbs_identities = = false };

 enum @9 { is_total = = true };

};
```

## Struct template type\_to\_string<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>

boost::icl::type\_to\_string<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct type_to_string<icl::map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Alloc >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();

};
```

## Description

**type\_to\_string** public static functions

1. 

```
static std::string apply();
```

## Header <boost/icl/open\_interval.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct interval_bound_type<open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct interval_traits<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;

 template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
 class open_interval;

 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct type_to_string<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
 struct value_size<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
 }
}
```

## Struct template interval\_bound\_type<open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval\_bound\_type<open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_bound_type<open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_bound_type type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::static_open);
};
```

## Description

**interval\_bound\_type** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type, value = interval_bounds::static_open);
```

## Struct template interval\_traits<icl::open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval\_traits<icl::open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 typedef icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

 // public static functions
 static interval_type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
 static domain_type lower(const interval_type &);
 static domain_type upper(const interval_type &);
};
```

## Description

### `interval_traits` public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

### `interval_traits` public static functions

1. `static interval_type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up);`
2. `static domain_type lower(const interval_type & inter_val);`
3. `static domain_type upper(const interval_type & inter_val);`

## Class template `open_interval`

`boost::icl::open_interval`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class open_interval {
public:
 // types
 typedef open_interval< DomainT, Compare > type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;

 // construct/copy/destruct
 open_interval();
 explicit open_interval(const DomainT &);
 open_interval(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
 DomainT lower() const;
 DomainT upper() const;
};
```

## Description

### open\_interval public construct/copy/destruct

1. `open_interval();`

Default constructor; yields an empty interval (0,0).

2. `explicit open_interval(const DomainT & val);`

Constructor for an open singleton interval (val-1, val+1)

3. `open_interval(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);`

Interval from low to up with bounds bounds

### open\_interval public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

2. `DomainT lower() const;`

3. `DomainT upper() const;`

## Struct template type\_to\_string<icl::open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::type\_to\_string<icl::open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

### Description

**type\_to\_string** public static functions

1. `static std::string apply();`

## Struct template `value_size<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

`boost::icl::value_size<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct value_size<icl::open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::size_t apply(const icl::open_interval< DomainT > &);
};
```

### Description

**value\_size** public static functions

1. `static std::size_t apply(const icl::open_interval< DomainT > &);`

## Header <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<> struct difference_type_of<boost::posix_time::ptime>;
 template<> struct has_difference<boost::posix_time::ptime>;
 template<> struct has_difference<boost::posix_time::time_duration>;
 template<> struct is_discrete<boost::posix_time::ptime>;
 template<> struct is_discrete<boost::posix_time::time_duration>;
 template<> struct size_type_of<boost::posix_time::ptime>;
 template<> struct size_type_of<boost::posix_time::time_duration>;
 boost::posix_time::ptime operator++(boost::posix_time::ptime & x);
 boost::posix_time::ptime operator--(boost::posix_time::ptime & x);
 boost::posix_time::time_duration
 operator++(boost::posix_time::time_duration & x);
 boost::posix_time::time_duration
 operator--(boost::posix_time::time_duration & x);
 }
}
```

## Struct difference\_type\_of<boost::posix\_time::ptime>

boost::icl::difference\_type\_of<boost::posix\_time::ptime>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

struct difference_type_of<boost::posix_time::ptime> {
 // types
 typedef boost::posix_time::time_duration type;
};
```

## Struct has\_difference<boost::posix\_time::ptime>

boost::icl::has\_difference<boost::posix\_time::ptime>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

struct has_difference<boost::posix_time::ptime> {
 // types
 typedef has_difference type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**has\_difference** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct `has_difference<boost::posix_time::time_duration>`

`boost::icl::has_difference<boost::posix_time::time_duration>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

struct has_difference<boost::posix_time::time_duration> {
 // types
 typedef has_difference type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**has\_difference** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct `is_discrete<boost::posix_time::ptime>`

`boost::icl::is_discrete<boost::posix_time::ptime>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

struct is_discrete<boost::posix_time::ptime> {
 // types
 typedef is_discrete type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_discrete** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct `is_discrete<boost::posix_time::time_duration>`

`boost::icl::is_discrete<boost::posix_time::time_duration>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

struct is_discrete<boost::posix_time::time_duration> {
 // types
 typedef is_discrete type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

### Description

`is_discrete` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct `size_type_of<boost::posix_time::ptime>`

`boost::icl::size_type_of<boost::posix_time::ptime>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

struct size_type_of<boost::posix_time::ptime> {
 // types
 typedef boost::posix_time::time_duration type;
};
```

## Struct `size_type_of<boost::posix_time::time_duration>`

`boost::icl::size_type_of<boost::posix_time::time_duration>`

### Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/ptime.hpp>

struct size_type_of<boost::posix_time::time_duration> {
 // types
 typedef boost::posix_time::time_duration type;
};
```

## Header <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename Integral> struct has_inverse<boost::rational< Integral >>;
 template<typename Integral>
 struct is_continuous<boost::rational< Integral >>;
 template<typename Integral> struct is_discrete<boost::rational< Integral >>;
 template<typename Integral> struct is_numeric<boost::rational< Integral >>;
 }
}
```

## Struct template has\_inverse<boost::rational< Integral >>

boost::icl::has\_inverse<boost::rational< Integral >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

template<typename Integral>
struct has_inverse<boost::rational< Integral >> {
 // types
 typedef has_inverse type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (boost::is_signed< Integral >::value));
};
```

## Description

**has\_inverse** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (boost::is\_signed< Integral >::value));

## Struct template is\_continuous<boost::rational< Integral >>

boost::icl::is\_continuous<boost::rational< Integral >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

template<typename Integral>
struct is_continuous<boost::rational< Integral >> {
 // types
 typedef is_continuous type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_continuous** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Struct template **is\_discrete**<boost::rational< Integral >>

boost::icl::is\_discrete<boost::rational< Integral >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

template<typename Integral>
struct is_discrete<boost::rational< Integral >> {
 // types
 typedef is_discrete type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = false);
};
```

## Description

**is\_discrete** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = false);
```

## Struct template **is\_numeric**<boost::rational< Integral >>

boost::icl::is\_numeric<boost::rational< Integral >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/rational.hpp>

template<typename Integral>
struct is_numeric<boost::rational< Integral >> {
 // types
 typedef is_numeric type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_numeric** public member functions

1. 

```
BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
```

## Header <boost/icl/right\_open\_interval.hpp>

```
namespace boost {
namespace icl {
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_bound_type<right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class right_open_interval;

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct value_size<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>;
}
}
```

## Struct template interval\_bound\_type<right\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval\_bound\_type<right\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/right_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_bound_type<right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef interval_bound_type type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bound_type,
 value = interval_bounds::static_right_open);
};
```

## Description

**interval\_bound\_type public member functions**

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(bound\_type, value = interval\_bounds::static\_right\_open);

## Struct template interval\_traits<icl::right\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

boost::icl::interval\_traits<icl::right\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/right_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct interval_traits<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {
 // types
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 typedef icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare > interval_type;

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);

 // public static functions
 static interval_type construct(const domain_type &, const domain_type &);
 static domain_type lower(const interval_type &);
 static domain_type upper(const interval_type &);
};
```

## Description

### `interval_traits` public member functions

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

### `interval_traits` public static functions

1. `static interval_type construct(const domain_type & lo, const domain_type & up);`
2. `static domain_type lower(const interval_type & inter_val);`
3. `static domain_type upper(const interval_type & inter_val);`

## Class template `right_open_interval`

`boost::icl::right_open_interval`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/right_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT)>
class right_open_interval {
public:
 // types
 typedef right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare > type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;

 // construct/copy/destroy
 right_open_interval();
 explicit right_open_interval(const DomainT &);
 right_open_interval(const DomainT &, const DomainT &);

 // public member functions
 typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
 domain_type lower() const;
 domain_type upper() const;
};
```

## Description

### **right\_open\_interval public construct/copy/destroy**

1. `right_open_interval();`

Default constructor; yields an empty interval  $[0,0)$ .

2. `explicit right_open_interval(const DomainT & val);`

Constructor for a singleton interval  $[val, val+1)$

3. `right_open_interval(const DomainT & low, const DomainT & up);`

Interval from low to up with bounds bounds

### **right\_open\_interval public member functions**

1. `typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);`

2. `domain_type lower() const;`

3. `domain_type upper() const;`

## Struct template `type_to_string<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/right_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct type_to_string<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

### Description

**type\_to\_string** public static functions

1. 

```
static std::string apply();
```

## Struct template **value\_size<icl::right\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>**

boost::icl::value\_size<icl::right\_open\_interval< DomainT, Compare >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/right_open_interval.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare>
struct value_size<icl::right_open_interval< DomainT, Compare >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::size_t apply(const icl::right_open_interval< DomainT > &);
};
```

### Description

**value\_size** public static functions

1. 

```
static std::size_t apply(const icl::right_open_interval< DomainT > &);
```

## Header <boost/icl/separate\_interval\_set.hpp>

```

namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_container<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_separator<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_set<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;

 template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
 class separate_interval_set;

 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct type_to_string<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 }
}

```

## Struct template is\_interval\_container<icl::separate\_interval\_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::is\_interval\_container<icl::separate\_interval\_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```

// In header: <boost/icl/separate_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_container<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_container< icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};

```

## Description

### is\_interval\_container public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);

## Struct template `is_interval_separator<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_separator<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/separate_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_separator<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_separator< icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_interval\_separator** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template `is_set<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_set<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/separate_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_set<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_set< icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_set** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Class template `separate_interval_set`

`boost::icl::separate_interval_set` — Implements a set as a set of intervals - leaving adjoining intervals separate.

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/separate_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
class separate_interval_set : public boost::icl::interval_base_set< separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >
{
public:
 // types
 typedef separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > type;
 typedef interval_base_set< type, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > base_type;
 typedef type overloadable_type;
 typedef type key_object_type;
 typedef interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > joint_type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 // The domain type of the set.
 typedef DomainT codomain_type;
 // The codomain type is the same as domain_type.
 typedef DomainT element_type;
 // The element type of the set.
 typedef interval_type segment_type;
 // The segment type of the set.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > interval_compare;
 // Comparison functor for intervals.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > key_compare;
 // Comparison functor for keys.
 typedef Alloc< interval_type > allocator_type;
 // The allocator type of the set.
 typedef Alloc< DomainT > domain_allocator_type;
 // allocator type of the corresponding element set
 typedef base_type::atomized_type atomized_type;
 // The corresponding atomized type representing this interval container of elements.
 typedef base_type::ImplSetT ImplSetT;
 // Container type for the implementation.
 typedef ImplSetT::key_type key_type;
 // key type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::value_type data_type;
 // data type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::value_type value_type;
 // value type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::iterator iterator;
 // iterator for iteration over intervals
 typedef ImplSetT::const_iterator const_iterator;
 // const_iterator for iteration over intervals

 enum @10 { fineness = 2 };

 // construct/copy/destruct
 separate_interval_set();
 separate_interval_set(const separate_interval_set &);
 template<typename SubType>
 separate_interval_set(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);
 explicit separate_interval_set(const domain_type &);
```

```

explicit separate_interval_set(const interval_type &);
separate_interval_set(separate_interval_set &&);
template<typename SubType>
 separate_interval_set &
 operator=(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);
separate_interval_set & operator=(separate_interval_set);

// public member functions
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
template<typename SubType>
 void assign(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);

// private member functions
iterator handle_inserted(iterator);
iterator add_over(const interval_type &, iterator);
iterator add_over(const interval_type &);
};

```

## Description

### `separate_interval_set` public construct/copy/destruct

1. `separate_interval_set();`

Default constructor for the empty object.

2. `separate_interval_set(const separate_interval_set & src);`

Copy constructor.

3. `template<typename SubType>  
 separate_interval_set(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc  
> & src);`

Copy constructor for `base_type`.

4. `explicit separate_interval_set(const domain_type & elem);`

Constructor for a single element.

5. `explicit separate_interval_set(const interval_type & itv);`

Constructor for a single interval.

6. `separate_interval_set(separate_interval_set && src);`

Move constructor.

7. `template<typename SubType>  
 separate_interval_set &  
 operator=(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > & src);`

Assignment operator for base type.

8. 

```
separate_interval_set & operator=(separate_interval_set src);
```

Move assignment operator.

#### **separate\_interval\_set public member functions**

1. 

```
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
```

The interval type of the set.

2. 

```
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
```

Comparison functor for domain values.

3. 

```
template<typename SubType>
void assign(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > & src);
```

Assignment from a base `interval_set`.

#### **separate\_interval\_set private member functions**

1. 

```
iterator handle_inserted(iterator inserted_);
```

2. 

```
iterator add_over(const interval_type & addend, iterator last_);
```

3. 

```
iterator add_over(const interval_type & addend);
```

## **Struct template `type_to_string<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`**

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## **Synopsis**

```
// In header: <boost/icl/separate_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct type_to_string<icl::separate_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

## **Description**

### **type\_to\_string public static functions**

1. 

```
static std::string apply();
```

## Header <boost/icl/split\_interval\_map.hpp>

```

namespace boost {
 namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct absorbs_identities<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct has_inverse<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_container<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_map<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_total<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct type_to_string<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>;
 }
}

```

### Struct template absorbs\_identities<icl::split\_interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::absorbs\_identities<icl::split\_interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct absorbs_identities<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef absorbs_identities< icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::absorbs_identities));
};
```

## Description

**absorbs\_identities** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (Traits::absorbs\_identities));

## Struct template has\_inverse<icl::split\_interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::has\_inverse<icl::split\_interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct has_inverse<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef has_inverse< icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (has_inverse< CodomainT >::value));
};
```

## Description

**has\_inverse** public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(**bool**, value = (has\_inverse< CodomainT >::value));

## Struct template `is_interval_container<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_container<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_container<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_container< icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > > type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

`is_interval_container` public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template `is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_splitter< icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc > > type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_interval\_splitter** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template **is\_map<icl::split\_interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>**

`boost::icl::is_map<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_map<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_map< icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_map** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template **is\_total<icl::split\_interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>**

`boost::icl::is_total<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_total<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_total< icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::is_total));
};
```

## Description

**is\_total** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = (Traits::is_total));`

## Struct template type\_to\_string<icl::split\_interval\_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_map.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, typename CodomainT, typename Traits,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare, ICL_COMBINE Combine, ICL_SECTION Section,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct type_to_string<icl::split_interval_map< DomainT, CodomainT, Traits, Compare, Combine, Section, Interval, Alloc >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

## Description

**type\_to\_string** public static functions

1. `static std::string apply();`

## Header <boost/icl/split\_interval\_set.hpp>

```

namespace boost {
namespace icl {
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_container<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct is_set<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;

 template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
 class split_interval_set;

 template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
 struct type_to_string<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>;
}
}

```

## Struct template is\_interval\_container<icl::split\_interval\_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>

boost::icl::is\_interval\_container<icl::split\_interval\_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>

## Synopsis

```

// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_container<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_container< icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};

```

## Description

### is\_interval\_container public member functions

1. BOOST\_STATIC\_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);

## Struct template `is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_interval_splitter<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_interval_splitter< icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_interval\_splitter** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Struct template `is_set<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

`boost::icl::is_set<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct is_set<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {
 // types
 typedef is_set< icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> type;

 // public member functions
 BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);
};
```

## Description

**is\_set** public member functions

1. `BOOST_STATIC_CONSTANT(bool, value = true);`

## Class template split\_interval\_set

boost::icl::split\_interval\_set — implements a set as a set of intervals - on insertion overlapping intervals are split

## Synopsis

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT,
 ICL_COMPARE Compare = ICL_COMPARE_INSTANCE(ICL_COMPARE_DEFAULT, DomainT),
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval = ICL_INTERVAL_INSTANCE(ICL_INTERVAL_DEFAULT, DomainT, Compare),
 ICL_ALLOC Alloc = std::allocator>
class split_interval_set : public boost::icl::interval_base_set< split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >
{
public:
 // types
 typedef split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > type;
 typedef interval_base_set< type, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > base_type;
 typedef interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > joint_type;
 typedef type overloadable_type;
 typedef type key_object_type;
 typedef DomainT domain_type;
 // The domain type of the set.
 typedef DomainT codomain_type;
 // The codomain type is the same as domain_type.
 typedef DomainT element_type;
 // The element type of the set.
 typedef interval_type segment_type;
 // The segment type of the set.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > interval_compare;
 // Comparison functor for intervals.
 typedef exclusive_less_than< interval_type > key_compare;
 // Comparison functor for keys.
 typedef Alloc< interval_type > allocator_type;
 // The allocator type of the set.
 typedef Alloc< DomainT > domain_allocator_type;
 // allocator type of the corresponding element set
 typedef base_type::atomized_type atomized_type;
 // The corresponding atomized type representing this interval container of elements.
 typedef base_type::ImplSetT ImplSetT;
 // Container type for the implementation.
 typedef ImplSetT::key_type key_type;
 // key type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::value_type data_type;
 // data type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::value_type value_type;
 // value type of the implementing container
 typedef ImplSetT::iterator iterator;
 // iterator for iteration over intervals
 typedef ImplSetT::const_iterator const_iterator;
 // const_iterator for iteration over intervals

 enum @12 { fineness = 3 };

 // construct/copy/destruct
 split_interval_set();
 split_interval_set(const split_interval_set &);
 template<typename SubType>
 split_interval_set(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);
 explicit split_interval_set(const interval_type &);
```

```

explicit split_interval_set(const domain_type &);
split_interval_set(split_interval_set &&);
template<typename SubType>
 split_interval_set &
 operator=(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);
split_interval_set & operator=(split_interval_set);

// public member functions
typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
template<typename SubType>
 void assign(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &);

// private member functions
iterator handle_inserted(iterator);
iterator add_over(const interval_type &, iterator);
iterator add_over(const interval_type &);
};

```

## Description

### split\_interval\_set public construct/copy/destruct

1. `split_interval_set();`

Default constructor for the empty object.

2. `split_interval_set(const split_interval_set & src);`

Copy constructor.

3. `template<typename SubType>  
 split_interval_set(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > &  
 src);`

Copy constructor for base\_type.

4. `explicit split_interval_set(const interval_type & elem);`

Constructor for a single element.

5. `explicit split_interval_set(const domain_type & itv);`

Constructor for a single interval.

6. `split_interval_set(split_interval_set && src);`

Move constructor.

7. `template<typename SubType>  
 split_interval_set &  
 operator=(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > & src);`

Assignment operator for base type.

```
8. split_interval_set & operator=(split_interval_set src);
```

Move assignment operator.

#### **split\_interval\_set public member functions**

```
1. typedef ICL_INTERVAL_TYPE(Interval, DomainT, Compare);
```

The interval type of the set.

```
2. typedef ICL_COMPARE_DOMAIN(Compare, DomainT);
```

Comparison functor for domain values.

```
3. template<typename SubType>
 void assign(const interval_base_set< SubType, DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc > & src);
```

Assignment from a base `interval_set`.

#### **split\_interval\_set private member functions**

```
1. iterator handle_inserted(iterator inserted_);
```

```
2. iterator add_over(const interval_type & addend, iterator last_);
```

```
3. iterator add_over(const interval_type & addend);
```

## **Struct template `type_to_string<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`**

`boost::icl::type_to_string<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >>`

## **Synopsis**

```
// In header: <boost/icl/split_interval_set.hpp>

template<typename DomainT, ICL_COMPARE Compare,
 ICL_INTERVAL(ICL_COMPARE) Interval, ICL_ALLOC Alloc>
struct type_to_string<icl::split_interval_set< DomainT, Compare, Interval, Alloc >> {

 // public static functions
 static std::string apply();
};
```

## **Description**

### **type\_to\_string public static functions**

```
1. static std::string apply();
```

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