

STL Iterator Adapters

STL Iterator Adapters

- STL algorithms that copy elements are passed an iterator that marks the position within a container to begin copying
 - *e.g.*, `copy()`, `unique_copy()`, `copy_backwards()`, `remove_copy()`, & `replace_copy()`

```
template<typename InputIterator,
         typename OutputIterator>
OutputIterator copy
    (InputIterator first,
     InputIterator last,
     OutputIterator result) {
    for (; first != last;
         ++first, ++result)
        *result = *first;
    return result;
}

vector<int> v;

copy (istream_iterator<int> (cin),
      istream_iterator<int>(),
      ??v??);
```

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- Each copy requires the target container is of a sufficient size to hold the set of assigned elements

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- We can use iterator adapters to expand the containers as we perform the algorithm

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vector<int> v;

copy (istream_iterator<int> (cin),
      istream_iterator<int>(),
      back_inserter(v));
```

STL Iterator Adapters

- We can use iterator adapters to expand the containers as we perform the algorithm
 - Start with an empty container, & use the inserter along with the algorithms to make the container grow only as needed

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OutputIterator copy
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     InputIterator last,
     OutputIterator result) {
    for (; first != last;
         ++first, ++result)
        *result = *first;
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vector<int> v;

copy (istream_iterator<int> (cin),
     istream_iterator<int>(),
     back_inserter(v));
```

STL Iterator Adapters Examples

- `back_inserter()` causes the container's `push_back()` operator to be invoked in place of the assignment operator

- The argument passed to `back_inserter()` is the container itself

```
std::vector<int> v;

std::vector<int>::iterator in_begin =
    std::istream_iterator<int>(std::cin);

std::vector<int>::iterator in_end =
    std::istream_iterator<int>();

std::copy (in_begin,
           in_end,
           std::back_inserter (v));
```

See github.com/douglasraigschmidt/CPlusPlus/tree/master/STL/S-06