USER DOCUMENTATION
If you’re new to *HPX* you can get started with the *Quick start* guide. Don’t forget to read the *Terminology* section to learn about the most important concepts in *HPX*. The *Examples* give you a feel for how it is to write real *HPX* applications and the *Manual* contains detailed information about everything from building *HPX* to debugging it. There are links to blog posts and videos about *HPX* in *Additional material*.

If you can’t find what you’re looking for in the documentation, please:

- open an issue on [GitHub](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues);
- contact us on IRC, the HPX channel on the C++ Slack, or on our mailing list; or
- read or ask questions tagged with *HPX* on [StackOverflow](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/hpx).

See *Citing HPX* for details on how to cite *HPX* in publications. See *HPX users* for a list of institutions and projects using *HPX*.

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1. [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues)
2. [https://cpplang.slack.com](https://cpplang.slack.com)
3. hpx-users@stellar.cct.lsu.edu
4. [https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/hpx](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/hpx)
WHAT IS HPX?

HPX is a C++ Standard Library for Concurrency and Parallelism. It implements all of the corresponding facilities as defined by the C++ Standard. Additionally, in HPX we implement functionalities proposed as part of the ongoing C++ standardization process. We also extend the C++ Standard APIs to the distributed case. HPX is developed by the STEllAR group (see People).

The goal of HPX is to create a high quality, freely available, open source implementation of a new programming model for conventional systems, such as classic Linux based Beowulf clusters or multi-socket highly parallel SMP nodes. At the same time, we want to have a very modular and well designed runtime system architecture which would allow us to port our implementation onto new computer system architectures. We want to use real-world applications to drive the development of the runtime system, coining out required functionalities and converging onto a stable API which will provide a smooth migration path for developers.

The API exposed by HPX is not only modeled after the interfaces defined by the C++11/14/17/20 ISO standard. It also adheres to the programming guidelines used by the Boost collection of C++ libraries. We aim to improve the scalability of today’s applications and to expose new levels of parallelism which are necessary to take advantage of the exascale systems of the future.
WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT HPX?

• HPX exposes a uniform, standards-oriented API for ease of programming parallel and distributed applications.
• It enables programmers to write fully asynchronous code using hundreds of millions of threads.
• HPX provides unified syntax and semantics for local and remote operations.
• HPX makes concurrency manageable with dataflow and future based synchronization.
• It implements a rich set of runtime services supporting a broad range of use cases.
• HPX exposes a uniform, flexible, and extendable performance counter framework which can enable runtime adaptivity
• It is designed to solve problems conventionally considered to be scaling-impaired.
• HPX has been designed and developed for systems of any scale, from hand-held devices to very large scale systems.
• It is the first fully functional implementation of the ParalleX execution model.
• HPX is published under a liberal open-source license and has an open, active, and thriving developer community.

2.1 Why HPX?

Current advances in high performance computing (HPC) continue to suffer from the issues plaguing parallel computation. These issues include, but are not limited to, ease of programming, inability to handle dynamically changing workloads, scalability, and efficient utilization of system resources. Emerging technological trends such as multi-core processors further highlight limitations of existing parallel computation models. To mitigate the aforementioned problems, it is necessary to rethink the approach to parallelization models. ParalleX contains mechanisms such as multi-threading, parcels, global name space support, percolation and local control objects (LCO). By design, ParalleX overcomes limitations of current models of parallelism by alleviating contention, latency, overhead and starvation. With ParalleX, it is further possible to increase performance by at least an order of magnitude on challenging parallel algorithms, e.g., dynamic directed graph algorithms and adaptive mesh refinement methods for astrophysics. An additional benefit of ParalleX is fine-grained control of power usage, enabling reductions in power consumption.
2.1.1 ParalleX—a new execution model for future architectures

ParalleX is a new parallel execution model that offers an alternative to the conventional computation models, such as message passing. ParalleX distinguishes itself by:

- Split-phase transaction model
- Message-driven
- Distributed shared memory (not cache coherent)
- Multi-threaded
- Futures synchronization
- Local Control Objects (LCOs)
- Synchronization for anonymous producer-consumer scenarios
- Percolation (pre-staging of task data)

The ParalleX model is intrinsically latency hiding, delivering an abundance of variable-grained parallelism within a hierarchical namespace environment. The goal of this innovative strategy is to enable future systems delivering very high efficiency, increased scalability and ease of programming. ParalleX can contribute to significant improvements in the design of all levels of computing systems and their usage from application algorithms and their programming languages to system architecture and hardware design together with their supporting compilers and operating system software.

2.1.2 What is HPX?

High Performance ParalleX (HPX) is the first runtime system implementation of the ParalleX execution model. The HPX runtime software package is a modular, feature-complete, and performance-oriented representation of the ParalleX execution model targeted at conventional parallel computing architectures, such as SMP nodes and commodity clusters. It is academically developed and freely available under an open source license. We provide HPX to the community for experimentation and application to achieve high efficiency and scalability for dynamic adaptive and irregular computational problems. HPX is a C++ library that supports a set of critical mechanisms for dynamic adaptive resource management and lightweight task scheduling within the context of a global address space. It is solidly based on many years of experience in writing highly parallel applications for HPC systems.

The two-decade success of the communicating sequential processes (CSP) execution model and its message passing interface (MPI) programming model have been seriously eroded by challenges of power, processor core complexity, multi-core sockets, and heterogeneous structures of GPUs. Both efficiency and scalability for some current (strong scaled) applications and future Exascale applications demand new techniques to expose new sources of algorithm parallelism and exploit unused resources through adaptive use of runtime information.

The ParalleX execution model replaces CSP to provide a new computing paradigm embodying the governing principles for organizing and conducting highly efficient scalable computations greatly exceeding the capabilities of today’s problems. HPX is the first practical, reliable, and performance-oriented runtime system incorporating the principal concepts of the ParalleX model publicly provided in open source release form.

HPX is designed by the STE||AR\(^5\) Group (Systems Technology, Emergent Parallelism, and Algorithm Research) at Louisiana State University (LSU)\(^6\)’s Center for Computation and Technology (CCT)\(^7\) to enable developers to exploit the full processing power of many-core systems with an unprecedented degree of parallelism. STE||AR\(^8\) is a research group focusing on system software solutions and scientific application development for hybrid and many-core hardware architectures.

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\(^5\) https://stellar-group.org
\(^6\) https://www.lsu.edu
\(^7\) https://www.cct.lsu.edu
\(^8\) https://stellar-group.org
For more information about the STEllAR Group, see People.

### 2.1.3 What makes our systems slow?

Estimates say that we currently run our computers at well below 100% efficiency. The theoretical peak performance (usually measured in FLOPS[^10]—floating point operations per second) is much higher than any practical peak performance reached by any application. This is particularly true for highly parallel hardware. The more hardware parallelism we provide to an application, the better the application must scale in order to efficiently use all the resources of the machine. Roughly speaking, we distinguish two forms of scalability: strong scaling (see Amdahl’s Law[^11]) and weak scaling (see Gustafson’s Law[^12]). Strong scaling is defined as how the solution time varies with the number of processors for a fixed total problem size. It gives an estimate of how much faster we can solve a particular problem by throwing more resources at it. Weak scaling is defined as how the solution time varies with the number of processors for a fixed problem size per processor. In other words, it defines how much more data can we process by using more hardware resources.

In order to utilize as much hardware parallelism as possible an application must exhibit excellent strong and weak scaling characteristics, which requires a high percentage of work executed in parallel, i.e., using multiple threads of execution. Optimally, if you execute an application on a hardware resource with N processors it either runs N times faster or it can handle N times more data. Both cases imply 100% of the work is executed on all available processors in parallel. However, this is just a theoretical limit. Unfortunately, there are more things that limit scalability, mostly inherent to the hardware architectures and the programming models we use. We break these limitations into four fundamental factors that make our systems SLOW:

- **Starvation** occurs when there is insufficient concurrent work available to maintain high utilization of all resources.
- **Latencies** are imposed by the time-distance delay intrinsic to accessing remote resources and services.
- **Overhead** is work required for the management of parallel actions and resources on the critical execution path, which is not necessary in a sequential variant.
- **Waiting for contention resolution** is the delay due to the lack of availability of oversubscribed shared resources.

Each of those four factors manifests itself in multiple and different ways; each of the hardware architectures and programming models expose specific forms. However, the interesting part is that all of them are limiting the scalability of applications no matter what part of the hardware jungle we look at. Hand-helds, PCs, supercomputers, or the cloud, all suffer from the reign of the 4 horsemen: Starvation, Latency, Overhead, and Contention. This realization is very important as it allows us to derive the criteria for solutions to the scalability problem from first principles, and it allows us to focus our analysis on very concrete patterns and measurable metrics. Moreover, any derived results will be applicable to a wide variety of targets.

### 2.1.4 Technology demands new response

Today’s computer systems are designed based on the initial ideas of John von Neumann[^13], as published back in 1945, and later extended by the Harvard architecture[^14]. These ideas form the foundation, the execution model, of computer systems we use currently. However, a new response is required in the light of the demands created by today’s technology.

So, what are the overarching objectives for designing systems allowing for applications to scale as they should? In our opinion, the main objectives are:

[^9]: https://stellar-group.org
[^12]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustafson%27s_law
• Performance: as previously mentioned, scalability and efficiency are the main criteria people are interested in.

• Fault tolerance: the low expected mean time between failures (MTBF\textsuperscript{15}) of future systems requires embracing faults, not trying to avoid them.

• Power: minimizing energy consumption is a must as it is one of the major cost factors today, and will continue to rise in the future.

• Generality: any system should be usable for a broad set of use cases.

• Programmability: for programmer this is a very important objective, ensuring long term platform stability and portability.

What needs to be done to meet those objectives, to make applications scale better on tomorrow’s architectures? Well, the answer is almost obvious: we need to devise a new execution model—a set of governing principles for the holistic design of future systems—targeted at minimizing the effect of the outlined SLOW factors. Everything we create for future systems, every design decision we make, have to be validated against this single, uniform metric. This includes changes in the hardware architecture we prevalently use today, and it certainly involves new ways of writing software, starting from the operating system, runtime system, compilers, and at the application level. However, the key point is that all those layers have to be co-designed; they are interdependent and cannot be seen as separate facets. The systems we have today have been evolving for over 50 years now. All layers function in a certain way, relying on the other layers to do so. But we do not have the time to wait another 50 years for a new coherent system to evolve. The new paradigms are needed now—therefore, co-design is the key.

2.1.5 Governing principles applied while developing HPX

As it turn out, we do not have to start from scratch. Not everything has to be invented and designed anew. Many of the ideas needed to combat the 4 horsemen already exist, many for more than 30 years. All it takes is to gather them into a coherent approach. We’ll highlight some of the derived principles we think to be crucial for defeating SLOW. Some of those are focused on high-performance computing, others are more general.

2.1.6 Focus on latency hiding instead of latency avoidance

It is impossible to design a system exposing zero latencies. In an effort to come as close as possible to this goal many optimizations are mainly targeted towards minimizing latencies. Examples for this can be seen everywhere, such as low latency network technologies like InfiniBand\textsuperscript{16}, caching memory hierarchies in all modern processors, the constant optimization of existing MPI\textsuperscript{17} implementations to reduce related latencies, or the data transfer latencies intrinsic to the way we use GPGPUs\textsuperscript{18} today. It is important to note that existing latencies are often tightly related to some resource having to wait for the operation to be completed. At the same time it would be perfectly fine to do some other, unrelated work in the meantime, allowing the system to hide the latencies by filling the idle-time with useful work. Modern systems already employ similar techniques (pipelined instruction execution in the processor cores, asynchronous input/output operations, and many more). What we propose is to go beyond anything we know today and to make latency hiding an intrinsic concept of the operation of the whole system stack.

\textsuperscript{15} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_time_between_failures
\textsuperscript{16} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/InfiniBand
\textsuperscript{17} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
\textsuperscript{18} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPGPU
2.1.7 Embrace fine-grained parallelism instead of heavyweight threads

If we plan to hide latencies even for very short operations, such as fetching the contents of a memory cell from main memory (if it is not already cached), we need to have very lightweight threads with extremely short context switching times, optimally executable within one cycle. Granted, for mainstream architectures, this is not possible today (even if we already have special machines supporting this mode of operation, such as the Cray XMT\textsuperscript{19}). For conventional systems, however, the smaller the overhead of a context switch and the finer the granularity of the threading system, the better will be the overall system utilization and its efficiency. For today’s architectures we already see a flurry of libraries providing exactly this type of functionality: non-pre-emptive, task-queue based parallelization solutions, such as Intel Threading Building Blocks (TBB)\textsuperscript{20}, Microsoft Parallel Patterns Library (PPL)\textsuperscript{21}, Cilk++\textsuperscript{22}, and many others. The possibility to suspend a current task if some preconditions for its execution are not met (such as waiting for I/O or the result of a different task), seamlessly switching to any other task which can continue, and to reschedule the initial task after the required result has been calculated, which makes the implementation of latency hiding almost trivial.

2.1.8 Rediscover constraint-based synchronization to replace global barriers

The code we write today is riddled with implicit (and explicit) global barriers. By “global barriers,” we mean the synchronization of the control flow between several (very often all) threads (when using OpenMP\textsuperscript{23}) or processes (MPI\textsuperscript{24}). For instance, an implicit global barrier is inserted after each loop parallelized using OpenMP\textsuperscript{25} as the system synchronizes the threads used to execute the different iterations in parallel. In MPI\textsuperscript{26} each of the communication steps imposes an explicit barrier onto the execution flow as (often all) nodes have to be synchronized. Each of those barriers is like the eye of a needle the overall execution is forced to be squeezed through. Even minimal fluctuations in the execution times of the parallel threads (jobs) causes them to wait. Additionally, it is often only one of the executing threads that performs the actual reduce operation, which further impedes parallelism. A closer analysis of a couple of key algorithms used in science applications reveals that these global barriers are not always necessary. In many cases it is sufficient to synchronize a small subset of the threads. Any operation should proceed whenever the preconditions for its execution are met, and only those. Usually there is no need to wait for iterations of a loop to finish before you can continue calculating other things; all you need is to complete the iterations that produce the required results for the next operation. Good bye global barriers, hello constraint based synchronization! People have been trying to build this type of computing (and even computers) since the 1970s. The theory behind what they did is based on ideas around static and dynamic dataflow. There are certain attempts today to get back to those ideas and to incorporate them with modern architectures. For instance, a lot of work is being done in the area of constructing dataflow-oriented execution trees. Our results show that employing dataflow techniques in combination with the other ideas, as outlined herein, considerably improves scalability for many problems.

2.1.9 Adaptive locality control instead of static data distribution

While this principle seems to be a given for single desktop or laptop computers (the operating system is your friend), it is everything but ubiquitous on modern supercomputers, which are usually built from a large number of separate nodes (i.e., Beowulf clusters), tightly interconnected by a high-bandwidth, low-latency network. Today’s prevalent programming model for those is MPI, which does not directly help with proper data distribution, leaving it to the programmer to decompose the data to all of the nodes the application is running on. There are a couple of specialized languages and programming environments based on PGAS\textsuperscript{27} (Partitioned Global Address Space) designed to over-

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\textsuperscript{19}http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cray_XMT
\textsuperscript{20}https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org/
\textsuperscript{22}https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-cilk-plus/
\textsuperscript{23}https://openmp.org/wp/
\textsuperscript{24}https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
\textsuperscript{25}https://openmp.org/wp/
\textsuperscript{26}https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
\textsuperscript{27}https://www.pgas.org/
come this limitation, such as Chapel\textsuperscript{28}, X10\textsuperscript{29}, UPC\textsuperscript{30}, or Fortress\textsuperscript{31}. However, all systems based on PGAS rely on static data distribution. This works fine as long as this static data distribution does not result in heterogeneous workload distributions or other resource utilization imbalances. In a distributed system these imbalances can be mitigated by migrating part of the application data to different localities (nodes). The only framework supporting (limited) migration today is Charm++\textsuperscript{32}. The first attempts towards solving related problem go back decades as well, a good example is the Linda coordination language\textsuperscript{33}. Nevertheless, none of the other mentioned systems support data migration today, which forces the users to either rely on static data distribution and live with the related performance hits or to implement everything themselves, which is very tedious and difficult. We believe that the only viable way to flexibly support dynamic and adaptive locality control is to provide a global, uniform address space to the applications, even on distributed systems.

### 2.1.10 Prefer moving work to the data over moving data to the work

For the best performance it seems obvious to minimize the amount of bytes transferred from one part of the system to another. This is true on all levels. At the lowest level we try to take advantage of processor memory caches, thus, minimizing memory latencies. Similarly, we try to amortize the data transfer time to and from GPGPUs\textsuperscript{34} as much as possible. At high levels we try to minimize data transfer between different nodes of a cluster or between different virtual machines on the cloud. Our experience (well, it’s almost common wisdom) shows that the amount of bytes necessary to encode a certain operation is very often much smaller than the amount of bytes encoding the data the operation is performed upon. Nevertheless, we still often transfer the data to a particular place where we execute the operation just to bring the data back to where it came from afterwards. As an example let’s look at the way we usually write our applications for clusters using MPI. This programming model is all about data transfer between nodes. MPI is the prevalent programming model for clusters, and it is fairly straightforward to understand and to use. Therefore, we often write applications in a way that accommodates this model, centered around data transfer. These applications usually work well for smaller problem sizes and for regular data structures. The larger the amount of data we have to churn and the more irregular the problem domain becomes, the worse the overall machine utilization and the (strong) scaling characteristics become. While it is not impossible to implement more dynamic, data driven, and asynchronous applications using MPI, it is somewhat difficult to do so. At the same time, if we look at applications that prefer to execute the code close to the locality where the data was placed, i.e., utilizing active messages (for instance based on Charm++\textsuperscript{35}), we see better asynchrony, simpler application codes, and improved scaling.

### 2.1.11 Favor message driven computation over message passing

Today’s prevalently used programming model on parallel (multi-node) systems is MPI. It is based on message passing, as the name implies, which means that the receiver has to be aware of a message about to come in. Both codes, the sender and the receiver, have to synchronize in order to perform the communication step. Even the newer, asynchronous interfaces require explicitly coding the algorithms around the required communication scheme. As a result, everything but the most trivial MPI applications spends a considerable amount of time waiting for incoming messages, thus, causing starvation and latencies to impede full resource utilization. The more complex and more dynamic the data structures and algorithms become, the larger the adverse effects. The community discovered message-driven and data-driven methods of implementing algorithms a long time ago, and systems such as Charm++\textsuperscript{36} have already integrated active messages demonstrating the validity of the concept. Message-driven computation allows for sending messages without requiring the receiver to actively wait for them. Any incoming message is handled asynchronously and triggers

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{28} https://chapel.cray.com/
  \item \textsuperscript{29} https://x10-lang.org/
  \item \textsuperscript{30} https://upc.lbl.gov/
  \item \textsuperscript{31} https://labs.oracle.com/projects/plrg/Publications/index.html
  \item \textsuperscript{32} https://charm.cs.uiuc.edu/
  \item \textsuperscript{33} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linda_(coordination_language)
  \item \textsuperscript{34} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPGPU
  \item \textsuperscript{35} https://charm.cs.uiuc.edu/
  \item \textsuperscript{36} https://charm.cs.uiuc.edu/
\end{itemize}
the encoded action by passing along arguments and—possibly—continuations. HPX combines this scheme with workqueue based scheduling as described above, which allows the system to almost completely overlap any communication with useful work, thereby minimizing latencies.

### 2.2 Quick start

This section is intended to get you to the point of running a basic HPX program as quickly as possible. To that end we skip many details but instead give you hints and links to more details along the way.

We assume that you are on a Unix system with access to reasonably recent packages. You should have cmake and make available for the build system (pkg-config is also supported, see Using HPX with pkg-config).

#### 2.2.1 Getting HPX

Download a tarball of the latest release from HPX Downloads and unpack it or clone the repository directly using git:

```
    git clone https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx.git
```

It is also recommended that you check out the latest stable tag:

```
    git checkout 1.5.0
```

#### 2.2.2 HPX dependencies

The minimum dependencies needed to use HPX are Boost and Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC). If these are not available through your system package manager, see Installing Boost and Installing Hwloc for instructions on how to build them yourself. In addition to Boost and Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC), it is recommended that you don’t use the system allocator, but instead use either tcmalloc from google-perftools (default) or jemalloc for better performance. If you would like to try HPX without a custom allocator at this point, you can configure HPX to use the system allocator in the next step.

A full list of required and optional dependencies, including recommended versions, is available at Prerequisites.

#### 2.2.3 Building HPX

Once you have the source code and the dependencies, set up a separate build directory and configure the project. Assuming all your dependencies are in paths known to CMake, the following gets you started:

```
# In the HPX source directory
mkdir build && cd build
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/install/path ..
make install
```

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37 https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/
38 https://www.boost.org/
39 https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/
40 https://code.google.com/p/gperftools
41 http://jemalloc.net
This will build the core *HPX* libraries and examples, and install them to your chosen location. If you want to install *HPX* to system folders, simply leave out the `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` option. This may take a while. To speed up the process, launch more jobs by passing the `-jN` option to `make`.

**Tip:** Do not set only `-j` (i.e. `-j` without an explicit number of jobs) unless you have a lot of memory available on your machine.

**Tip:** If you want to change CMake variables for your build, it is usually a good idea to start with a clean build directory to avoid configuration problems. It is especially important that you use a clean build directory when changing between Release and Debug modes.

If your dependencies are in custom locations, you may need to tell CMake where to find them by passing one or more of the following options to CMake:

```plaintext
-DBOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost
-DHWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc
-DTCMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/tcmalloc
-DJEMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/jemalloc
```

If you want to try *HPX* without using a custom allocator pass `-DHPX_WITH_MALLOC=system` to CMake.

**Important:** If you are building *HPX* for a system with more than 64 processing units, you must change the CMake variables `HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS` (to `On`) and `HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT` (to a value at least as big as the number of (virtual) cores on your system).

To build the tests, run `make tests`. To run the tests, run either `make test` or use `ctest` for more control over which tests to run. You can run single tests for example with `ctest --output-on-failure -R tests.unit.parallel.algorithms.for_loop` or a whole group of tests with `ctest --output-on-failure -R tests.unit`.

If you did not run `make install` earlier, do so now or build the `hello_world_1` example by running:

```
make hello_world_1
```

*HPX* executables end up in the `bin` directory in your build directory. You can now run `hello_world_1` and should see the following output:

```
./bin/hello_world_1
Hello World!
```

You’ve just run an example which prints Hello World! from the *HPX* runtime. The source for the example is in `examples/quickstart/hello_world_1.cpp`. The `hello_world_distributed` example (also available in the `examples/quickstart` directory) is a distributed hello world program, which is described in `Remote execution with actions: Hello world`. It provides a gentle introduction to the distributed aspects of *HPX*.

**Tip:** Most build targets in *HPX* have two names: a simple name and a hierarchical name corresponding to what type of example or test the target is. If you are developing *HPX* it is often helpful to run `make help` to get a list of available targets. For example, `make help | grep hello_world` outputs the following:

```plaintext
... examples.quickstart.hello_world_2
... hello_world_2
```

(continues on next page)
It is also possible to build, for instance, all quickstart examples using `make examples.quickstart`.

### 2.2.4 Installing and building HPX via vcpkg

You can download and install HPX using the vcpkg `<https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg>` dependency manager:

```bash
git clone https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg.git
cd vcpkg
./bootstrap-vcpkg.sh
./vcpkg integrate install
vcpkg install hpx
```

The HPX port in vcpkg is kept up to date by Microsoft team members and community contributors. If the version is out of date, please create an issue or pull request `<https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg>` on the vcpkg repository.

### 2.2.5 Hello, World!

The following `CMakeLists.txt` is a minimal example of what you need in order to build an executable using CMake and HPX:

```cmake
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
project(my_hpx_project CXX)
find_package(HPX REQUIRED)
add_executable(my_hpx_program main.cpp)
target_link_libraries(my_hpx_program HPX::hpx HPX::wrap_main HPX::iostreams_component)
```

**Note:** You will most likely have more than one `main.cpp` file in your project. See the section on *Using HPX with CMake-based projects* for more details on how to use `add_hpx_executable`.

**Note:** `HPX::wrap_main` is required if you are implicitly using `main()` as the runtime entry point. See *Re-use the main() function as the main HPX entry point* for more information.

**Note:** `HPX::iostreams_component` is optional for a minimal project but lets us use the HPX equivalent of `std::cout`, i.e., the *HPX The HPX I/O-streams component* functionality in our application.

Create a new project directory and a `CMakeLists.txt` with the contents above. Also create a `main.cpp` with the contents below.

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>
```

(continues on next page)
```cpp
int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
```

Then, in your project directory run the following:

```
mkdir build && cd build
make all
./my_hpx_program
```

The program looks almost like a regular C++ hello world with the exception of the two includes and `hpx::cout`. When you include `hpx_main.hpp` some things will be done behind the scenes to make sure that `main` actually gets launched on the HPX runtime. So while it looks almost the same you can now use futures, async, parallel algorithms and more which make use of the HPX runtime with lightweight threads. `hpx::cout` is a replacement for `std::cout` to make sure printing never blocks a lightweight thread. You can read more about `hpx::cout` in *The HPX I/O-streams component*. If you rebuild and run your program now, you should see the familiar `Hello World!`:

```
./my_hpx_program
Hello World!
```

**Note:** You do not have to let HPX take over your main function like in the example. You can instead keep your normal main function, and define a separate `hpx_main` function which acts as the entry point to the HPX runtime. In that case you start the HPX runtime explicitly by calling `hpx::init`:

```
// Copyright (c) 2007-2012 Hartmut Kaiser
//
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int hpx_main(int, char**)
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}
```
You can also use `hpx::start` and `hpx::stop` for a non-blocking alternative, or use `hpx::resume` and  
`hpx::suspend` if you need to combine HPX with other runtimes.

See *Starting the HPX runtime* for more details on how to initialize and run the HPX runtime.

---

**Caution:** When including `hpx_main.hpp` the user-defined `main` gets renamed and the real `main` function is defined by HPX. This means that the user-defined `main` must include a return statement, unlike the real `main`. If you do not include the return statement, you may end up with confusing compile time errors mentioning `user_main` or even runtime errors.

### 2.2.6 Writing task-based applications

So far we haven’t done anything that can’t be done using the C++ standard library. In this section we will give a short overview of what you can do with HPX on a single node. The essence is to avoid global synchronization and break up your application into small, composable tasks whose dependencies control the flow of your application. Remember, however, that HPX allows you to write distributed applications similarly to how you would write applications for a single node (see *Why HPX?* and  
*Writing distributed HPX applications*).

If you are already familiar with `async` and `futures` from the C++ standard library, the same functionality is available in HPX.

The following terminology is essential when talking about task-based C++ programs:

- **lightweight thread**: Essential for good performance with task-based programs. Lightweight refers to smaller stacks and faster context switching compared to OS threads. Smaller overheads allow the program to be broken up into smaller tasks, which in turns helps the runtime fully utilize all processing units.

- **async**: The most basic way of launching tasks asynchronously. Returns a `future<T>`.

- **future<T>**: Represents a value of type T that will be ready in the future. The value can be retrieved with `get` (blocking) and one can check if the value is ready with `is_ready` (non-blocking).

- **shared_future<T>**: Same as `future<T>` but can be copied (similar to `std::unique_ptr` vs `std::shared_ptr`).

- **continuation**: A function that is to be run after a previous task has run (represented by a future). `then` is a method of `future<T>` that takes a function to run next. Used to build up dataflow DAGs (directed acyclic graphs). `shared_futures` help you split up nodes in the DAG and functions like `when_all` help you join nodes in the DAG.

The following example is a collection of the most commonly used functionality in HPX:

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/lcos.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/parallel_generate.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/parallel_sort.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>
#include <random>
#include <vector>

void final_task(
    hpx::future<hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<void>>>>)
{
    hpx::cout << "in final_task" << hpx::endl;
}
```

(continues on next page)
// Avoid ABI incompatibilities between C++11/C++17 as std::rand has exception
// specification in libstdc++.
int rand_wrapper()
{
    return std::rand();
}

int main(int, char**)
{
    // A function can be launched asynchronously. The program will not block
    // here until the result is available.
    hpx::future<int> f = hpx::async([] { return 42; });
    hpx::cout << "Just launched a task!" << hpx::endl;

    // Use get to retrieve the value from the future. This will block this task
    // until the future is ready, but the HPX runtime will schedule other tasks
    // if there are tasks available.
    hpx::cout << "f contains " << f.get() << hpx::endl;

    // Let's launch another task.
    hpx::future<double> g = hpx::async([] { return 3.14; });

    // Tasks can be chained using the then method. The continuation takes the
    // future as an argument.
    hpx::future<double> result = g.then([](hpx::future<double>&& gg) {
        // This function will be called once g is ready. gg is g moved
        // into the continuation.
        return gg.get() * 42.0 * 42.0;
    });

    // You can check if a future is ready with the is_ready method.
    hpx::cout << "Result is ready? " << result.is_ready() << hpx::endl;

    // You can launch other work in the meantime. Let's sort a vector.
    std::vector<int> v(1000000);

    // We fill the vector synchronously and sequentially.
    hpx::generate(hpx::execution::seq, std::begin(v), std::end(v),
                  &rand_wrapper);

    // We can launch the sort in parallel and asynchronously.
    hpx::future<void> done_sorting = hpx::parallel::sort(
        hpx::execution::par(  // In parallel.
            hpx::execution::task),  // Asynchronously.
        std::begin(v), std::end(v));

    // We launch the final task when the vector has been sorted and result is
    // ready using when_all.
    auto all = hpx::when_all(result, done_sorting).then(&final_task);

    // We can wait for all to be ready.
    all.wait();

    // all must be ready at this point because we waited for it to be ready.
    hpx::cout << (all.is_ready() ? "all is ready!" : "all is not ready...")
                 << hpx::endl;
Try copying the contents to your main.cpp file and look at the output. It can be a good idea to go through the program step by step with a debugger. You can also try changing the types or adding new arguments to functions to make sure you can get the types to match. The type of the then method can be especially tricky to get right (the continuation needs to take the future as an argument).

Note: HPX programs accept command line arguments. The most important one is --hpx:threads=N to set the number of OS threads used by HPX. HPX uses one thread per core by default. Play around with the example above and see what difference the number of threads makes on the sort function. See Launching and configuring HPX applications for more details on how and what options you can pass to HPX.

Tip: The example above used the construction hpx::when_all(...).then(...). For convenience and performance it is a good idea to replace uses of hpx::when_all(...).then(...) with dataflow. See Dataflow: Interest calculator for more details on dataflow.

Tip: If possible, try to use the provided parallel algorithms instead of writing your own implementation. This can save you time and the resulting program is often faster.

2.2.7 Next steps

If you haven’t done so already, reading the Terminology section will help you get familiar with the terms used in HPX.

The Examples section contains small, self-contained walkthroughs of example HPX programs. The Local to remote: 1D stencil example is a thorough, realistic example starting from a single node implementation and going stepwise to a distributed implementation.

The Manual contains detailed information on writing, building and running HPX applications.

2.3 Terminology

This section gives definitions for some of the terms used throughout the HPX documentation and source code.

Locality A locality in HPX describes a synchronous domain of execution, or the domain of bounded upper response time. This normally is just a single node in a cluster or a NUMA domain in a SMP machine.

Active Global Address Space

AGAS HPX incorporates a global address space. Any executing thread can access any object within the domain of the parallel application with the caveat that it must have appropriate access privileges. The model does not assume that global addresses are cache coherent; all loads and stores will deal directly with the site of the target object. All global addresses within a Synchronous Domain are assumed to be cache coherent for those processor cores that incorporate transparent caches. The Active Global Address Space used by HPX differs from research PGAS models. Partitioned Global Address Space is passive in their means of address

https://www.pgas.org/
translation. Copy semantics, distributed compound operations, and affinity relationships are some of the global functionality supported by AGAS.

**Process** The concept of the “process” in HPX is extended beyond that of either sequential execution or communicating sequential processes. While the notion of process suggests action (as do “function” or “subroutine”) it has a further responsibility of context, that is, the logical container of program state. It is this aspect of operation that process is employed in HPX. Furthermore, referring to “parallel processes” in HPX designates the presence of parallelism within the context of a given process, as well as the coarse grained parallelism achieved through concurrency of multiple processes of an executing user job. HPX processes provide a hierarchical name space within the framework of the active global address space and support multiple means of internal state access from external sources.

**Parcel** The Parcel is a component in HPX that communicates data, invokes an action at a distance, and distributes flow-control through the migration of continuations. Parcels bridge the gap of asynchrony between synchronous domains while maintaining symmetry of semantics between local and global execution. Parcels enable message-driven computation and may be seen as a form of “active messages”. Other important forms of message-driven computation predating active messages include dataflow tokens\(^{43}\), the J-machine’s\(^{44}\) support for remote method instantiation, and at the coarse grained variations of Unix remote procedure calls, among others. This enables work to be moved to the data as well as performing the more common action of bringing data to the work. A parcel can cause actions to occur remotely and asynchronously, among which are the creation of threads at different system nodes or synchronous domains.

**Local Control Object**

**Lightweight Control Object**

**LCO** A local control object (sometimes called a lightweight control object) is a general term for the synchronization mechanisms used in HPX. Any object implementing a certain concept can be seen as an LCO. This concepts encapsulates the ability to be triggered by one or more events which when taking the object into a predefined state will cause a thread to be executed. This could either create a new thread or resume an existing thread.

The LCO is a family of synchronization functions potentially representing many classes of synchronization constructs, each with many possible variations and multiple instances. The LCO is sufficiently general that it can subsume the functionality of conventional synchronization primitives such as spinlocks, mutexes, semaphores, and global barriers. However due to the rich concept an LCO can represent powerful synchronization and control functionality not widely employed, such as dataflow and futures (among others), which open up enormous opportunities for rich diversity of distributed control and operation.

See Using LCOs for more details on how to use LCOs in HPX.

**Action** An action is a function that can be invoked remotely. In HPX a plain function can be made into an action using a macro. See Applying actions for details on how to use actions in HPX.

**Component** A component is a C++ object which can be accessed remotely. A component can also contain member functions which can be invoked remotely. These are referred to as component actions. See Writing components for details on how to use components in HPX.

---


2.4 Examples

The following sections analyze some examples to help you get familiar with the HPX style of programming. We start off with simple examples that utilize basic HPX elements and then begin to expose the reader to the more complex and powerful HPX concepts.

2.4.1 Asynchronous execution with hpx::async: Fibonacci

The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence of numbers starting with 0 and 1 where every subsequent number is the sum of the previous two numbers. In this example, we will use HPX to calculate the value of the n-th element of the Fibonacci sequence. In order to compute this problem in parallel, we will use a facility known as a future.

As shown in the Fig. ?? below, a future encapsulates a delayed computation. It acts as a proxy for a result initially not known, most of the time because the computation of the result has not completed yet. The future synchronizes the access of this value by optionally suspending any HPX-threads requesting the result until the value is available. When a future is created, it spawns a new HPX-thread (either remotely with a parcel or locally by placing it into the thread queue) which, when run, will execute the function associated with the future. The arguments of the function are bound when the future is created.

Once the function has finished executing, a write operation is performed on the future. The write operation marks the future as completed, and optionally stores data returned by the function. When the result of the delayed computation is needed, a read operation is performed on the future. If the future’s function hasn’t completed when a read operation is performed on it, the reader HPX-thread is suspended until the future is ready. The future facility allows HPX to schedule work early in a program so that when the function value is needed it will already be calculated and available. We use this property in our Fibonacci example below to enable its parallel execution.

Fig. 2.1: Schematic of a future execution.
Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: fibonacci_local.cpp.

To compile this program, go to your HPX build directory (see HPX build system for information on configuring and building HPX) and enter:

```
make examples.quickstart.fibonacci_local
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/fibonacci_local
```

This should print (time should be approximate):

```
fibonacci(10) == 55
elapsed time: 0.002430 [s]
```

This run used the default settings, which calculate the tenth element of the Fibonacci sequence. To declare which Fibonacci value you want to calculate, use the `--n-value` option. Additionally you can use the `--hpx:threads` option to declare how many OS-threads you wish to use when running the program. For instance, running:

```
./bin/fibonacci --n-value 20 --hpx:threads 4
```

Will yield:

```
fibonacci(20) == 6765
elapsed time: 0.062854 [s]
```

Walkthrough

Now that you have compiled and run the code, let’s look at how the code works. Since this code is written in C++, we will begin with the `main()` function. Here you can see that in HPX, `main()` is only used to initialize the runtime system. It is important to note that application-specific command line options are defined here. HPX uses Boost.Program Options\(^\text{45}\) for command line processing. You can see that our programs `--n-value` option is set by calling the `add_options()` method on an instance of `hpx::program_options::options_description`. The default value of the variable is set to 10. This is why when we ran the program for the first time without using the `--n-value` option the program returned the 10th value of the Fibonacci sequence. The constructor argument of the description is the text that appears when a user uses the `--hpx:help` option to see what command line options are available. `HPX_APPLICATION_STRING` is a macro that expands to a string constant containing the name of the HPX application currently being compiled.

In HPX `main()` is used to initialize the runtime system and pass the command line arguments to the program. If you wish to add command line options to your program you would add them here using the instance of the Boost class `options_description`, and invoking the public member function `.add_options()` (see Boost Documentation\(^\text{46}\) for more details). `hpx::init` calls `hpx_main()` after setting up HPX, which is where the logic of our program is encoded.

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    // Configure application-specific options
    hpx::program_options::options_description desc_commandline("Usage: " HPX_APPLICATION_STRING " [options]");
```

---

\(^45\) https://www.boost.org/doc/html/program_options.html

\(^46\) https://www.boost.org/doc/
desc_commandline.add_options()
   ( "n-value",
     hpx::program_options::value<std::uint64_t>()->default_value(10),
     "n value for the Fibonacci function"
   );

// Initialize and run HPX
hpx::init_params init_args;
init_args.desc_cmdline = desc_commandline;

return hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}

The hpx::init function in main() starts the runtime system, and invokes hpx_main() as the first HPX-thread. Below we can see that the basic program is simple. The command line option --n-value is read in, a timer (hpx::util::high_resolution_timer) is set up to record the time it takes to do the computation, the fibonacci function is invoked synchronously, and the answer is printed out.

int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm)
{
   // extract command line argument, i.e. fib(N)
   std::uint64_t n = vm["n-value"].as<std::uint64_t>();

   {
      // Keep track of the time required to execute.
      hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer t;

      std::uint64_t r = fibonacci(n);

      char const* fmt = "fibonacci({1}) == {2} elapsed time: {3} [s]\n";
      hpx::util::format_to(std::cout, fmt, n, r, t.elapsed());
   }

   return hpx::finalize(); // Handles HPX shutdown
}

The fibonacci function itself is synchronous as the work done inside is asynchronous. To understand what is happening we have to look inside the fibonacci function:

std::uint64_t fibonacci(std::uint64_t n)
{
   if (n < 2)
      return n;

   // Invoking the Fibonacci algorithm twice is inefficient.
   // However, we intentionally demonstrate it this way to create some
   // heavy workload.

   hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n1 = hpx::async(fibonacci, n - 1);
   hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n2 = hpx::async(fibonacci, n - 2);

   return n1.get() + n2.get(); // wait for the Futures to return their values
}

This block of code is looks similar to regular C++ code. First, if (n < 2), meaning n is 0 or 1, then we return 0 or 1 (recall the first element of the Fibonacci sequence is 0 and the second is 1). If n is larger than 1
we spawn two new tasks whose results are contained in n1 and n2. This is done using `hpx::async` which takes as arguments a function (function pointer, object or lambda) and the arguments to the function. Instead of returning a `std::uint64_t` like `fibonacci` does, `hpx::async` returns a future of a `std::uint64_t`, i.e. `hpx::future<std::uint64_t>`. Each of these futures represents an asynchronous, recursive call to `fibonacci`. After we’ve created the futures, we wait for both of them to finish computing, we add them together, and return that value as our result. We get the values from the futures using the `get` method. The recursive call tree will continue until n is equal to 0 or 1, at which point the value can be returned because it is implicitly known. When this termination condition is reached, the futures can then be added up, producing the n-th value of the Fibonacci sequence.

Note that calling `get` potentially blocks the calling HPX-thread, and lets other HPX-threads run in the meantime. There are, however, more efficient ways of doing this. Examples/quickstart/fibonacci_futures.cpp contains many more variations of locally computing the Fibonacci numbers, where each method makes different tradeoffs in where asynchrony and parallelism is applied. To get started, however, the method above is sufficient and optimizations can be applied once you are more familiar with HPX. The example Dataflow: Interest calculator presents dataflow, which is a way to more efficiently chain together multiple tasks.

### 2.4.2 Asynchronous execution with `hpx::async` and actions: Fibonacci

This example extends the previous example by introducing actions: functions that can be run remotely. In this example, however, we will still only run the action locally. The mechanism to execute actions stays the same: `hpx::async`. Later examples will demonstrate running actions on remote localities (e.g. Remote execution with actions: Hello world).

**Setup**

The source code for this example can be found here: fibonacci.cpp.

To compile this program, go to your HPX build directory (see HPX build system for information on configuring and building HPX) and enter:

```
make examples.quickstart.fibonacci
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/fibonacci
```

This should print (time should be approximate):

```
fibonacci(10) == 55
elapsed time: 0.00186288 [s]
```

This run used the default settings, which calculate the tenth element of the Fibonacci sequence. To declare which Fibonacci value you want to calculate, use the `--n-value` option. Additionally you can use the `--hpx:threads` option to declare how many OS-threads you wish to use when running the program. For instance, running:

```
./bin/fibonacci --n-value 20 --hpx:threads 4
```

Will yield:

```
fibonacci(20) == 6765
elapsed time: 0.233827 [s]
```
Walkthrough

The code needed to initialize the HPX runtime is the same as in the previous example:

```cpp
//fib_main
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    // Configure application-specific options
    hpx::program_options::options_description desc_commandline("Usage: " HPX_APPLICATION_STRING " [options]");
    desc_commandline.add_options()
        ("n-value",
         hpx::program_options::value<std::uint64_t>()->default_value(10),
         "n value for the Fibonacci function")
    ;
}
```

The `hpx::init` function in `main()` starts the runtime system, and invokes `hpx_main()` as the first HPX-thread. The command line option `--n-value` is read in, a timer (`hpx::util::high_resolution_timer`) is set up to record the time it takes to do the computation, the `fibonacci` action is invoked synchronously, and the answer is printed out.

```cpp
//fib_hpx_main
int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm) {
    // extract command line argument, i.e. fib(N)
    std::uint64_t n = vm["n-value"].as<std::uint64_t>();

    // Keep track of the time required to execute.
    hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer t;

    // Wait for fib() to return the value
    fibonacci_action fib;
    std::uint64_t r = fib(hpx::find_here(), n);

    char const* fmt = "fibonacci({1}) == {2} elapsed time: {3} [s]\n";
    hpx::util::format_to(std::cout, fmt, n, r, t.elapsed());
}
```

Upon a closer look we see that we've created a `std::uint64_t` to store the result of invoking our `fibonacci_action fib`. This `action` will launch synchronously (as the work done inside of the `action` will be asynchronous itself) and return the result of the Fibonacci sequence. But wait, what is an `action`? And what is this `fibonacci_action`? For starters, an `action` is a wrapper for a function. By wrapping functions, HPX can send packets of work to different processing units. These vehicles allow users to calculate work now, later, or on certain nodes. The first argument to our `action` is the location where the `action` should be run. In this case, we just want to run the `action` on the machine that we are currently on, so we use `hpx::find_here`. To further understand this we turn to the code to find where `fibonacci_action` was defined:

```cpp
//fib_action
// forward declaration of the Fibonacci function
std::uint64_t fibonacci(std::uint64_t n);
```

A plain `action` is the most basic form of `action`. Plain `actions` wrap simple global functions which are not associated with any particular object (we will discuss other types of `actions` in `Components and actions: Accumulator`). In this

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block of code the function fibonacci() is declared. After the declaration, the function is wrapped in an action
in the declaration HPX_PLAIN_ACTION . This function takes two arguments: the name of the function that is to be
wrapped and the name of the action that you are creating.
This picture should now start making sense.
The function fibonacci() is wrapped in an action fibonacci_action, which was run synchronously but created asynchronous work, then returns a
std::uint64_t representing the result of the function fibonacci(). Now, let’s look at the function
fibonacci():
///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
//[fib_func
std::uint64_t fibonacci(std::uint64_t n)
{
if (n < 2)
return n;
// We restrict ourselves to execute the Fibonacci function locally.
hpx::naming::id_type const locality_id = hpx::find_here();
// Invoking the Fibonacci algorithm twice is inefficient.
// However, we intentionally demonstrate it this way to create some
// heavy workload.
fibonacci_action fib;
hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n1 =
hpx::async(fib, locality_id, n - 1);
hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n2 =
hpx::async(fib, locality_id, n - 2);

This block of code is much more straightforward and should look familiar from the previous example. First, if (n
< 2), meaning n is 0 or 1, then we return 0 or 1 (recall the first element of the Fibonacci sequence is 0 and the second
is 1). If n is larger than 1 we spawn two tasks using hpx::async. Each of these futures represents an asynchronous,
recursive call to fibonacci. As previously we wait for both futures to finish computing, get the results, add them
together, and return that value as our result. The recursive call tree will continue until n is equal to 0 or 1, at which
point the value can be returned because it is implicitly known. When this termination condition is reached, the futures
can then be added up, producing the n-th value of the Fibonacci sequence.

2.4.3 Remote execution with actions: Hello world
This program will print out a hello world message on every OS-thread on every locality. The output will look something like this:
hello
hello
hello
hello

24

world
world
world
world

from
from
from
from

OS-thread
OS-thread
OS-thread
OS-thread

1
1
0
0

on
on
on
on

locality
locality
locality
locality

0
1
0
1

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX ?


Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: hello_world_distributed.cpp.
To compile this program, go to your HPX build directory (see HPX build system for information on configuring and building HPX) and enter:

```
make examples.quickstart.hello_world_distributed
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed
```

This should print:

```
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
```

To use more OS-threads use the command line option --hpx:threads and type the number of threads that you wish to use. For example, typing:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed --hpx:threads 2
```

will yield:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
```

Notice how the ordering of the two print statements will change with subsequent runs. To run this program on multiple localities please see the section How to use HPX applications with PBS.

Walkthrough

Now that you have compiled and run the code, let's look at how the code works, beginning with main():

```
// Here is the main entry point. By using the include 'hpx/hpx_main.hpp' HPX
// will invoke the plain old C-main() as its first HPX thread.
int main()
{
    // Get a list of all available localities.
    std::vector<hpx::naming::id_type> localities =
        hpx::find_all_localities();

    // Reserve storage space for futures, one for each locality.
    std::vector<hpx::lcos::future<void>> futures;
    futures.reserve(localities.size());

    for (hpx::naming::id_type const& node : localities)
    {
        // Asynchronously start a new task. The task is encapsulated in a
        // future, which we can query to determine if the task has
        // completed.
        typedef hello_world_foreman_action action_type;
        futures.push_back(hpx::async<action_type>(node));
    }

    // The non-callback version of hpx::lcos::wait_all takes a single parameter,
```

(continues on next page)
// a vector of futures to wait on. hpx::wait_all only returns when
// all of the futures have finished.
    hpx::wait_all(futures);
    return 0;
}  

In this excerpt of the code we again see the use of futures. This time the futures are stored in a vector so that they
can easily be accessed. hpx::wait_all is a family of functions that wait on for an std::vector<> of futures
to become ready. In this piece of code, we are using the synchronous version of hpx::wait_all, which takes one
argument (the std::vector<> of futures to wait on). This function will not return until all the futures in the vector
have been executed.

In Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci we used hpx::find_here to specify the tar-
target of our actions. Here, we instead use hpx::find_all_localities, which returns an std::vector<> containing the identifiers of all the machines in the system, including the one that we are on.

As in Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci our futures are set using hpx::async<>

Another way of thinking about this wrapping technique is as follows: functions (the work to be done) are wrapped in
actions, and actions can be executed locally or remotely (e.g. on another machine participating in the computation).

Now it is time to look at the hello_world_foreman() function which was wrapped in the action above:

```cpp
void hello_world_foreman()
{
    // Get the number of worker OS-threads in use by this locality.
    std::size_t const os_threads = hpx::get_os_thread_count();

    // Populate a set with the OS-thread numbers of all OS-threads on this
    // locality. When the hello world message has been printed on a particular
    // OS-thread, we will remove it from the set.
    std::set<std::size_t> attendance;
    for (std::size_t os_thread = 0; os_thread < os_threads; ++os_thread)
        attendance.insert(os_thread);

    // As long as there are still elements in the set, we must keep scheduling
    // HPX-threads. Because HPX features work-stealing task schedulers, we have
    // no way of enforcing which worker OS-thread will actually execute
    // each HPX-thread.
    while (!attendance.empty())
    {
        // Each iteration, we create a task for each element in the set of
        // OS-threads that have not said "Hello world". Each of these tasks
        // is encapsulated in a future.
        std::vector<hpx::lcos::future<std::size_t> > futures;
        futures.reserve(attendance.size());

        for (std::size_t worker : attendance)
        {
            // Asynchronously start a new task. The task is encapsulated in a
            // future, which we can query to determine if the task has
            // completed. We give the task a hint to run on a particular worker
```
// thread, but no guarantees are given by the scheduler that the
// task will actually run on that worker thread.
hpx::parallel::execution::default_executor exec(
    hpx::threads::thread_schedule_hint(
        hpx::threads::thread_schedule_hint_mode::thread, worker));

futures.push_back(hpx::async(exec, hello_world_worker, worker));

// Wait for all of the futures to finish. The callback version of the
// hpx::lcos::wait_each function takes two arguments: a vector of futures,
// and a binary callback. The callback takes two arguments; the first
// is the index of the future in the vector, and the second is the
// return value of the future. hpx::lcos::wait_each doesn't return until
// all the futures in the vector have returned.

hpx::lcos::local::spinlock mtx;

hpx::lcos::wait_each(
    hpx::util::unwrapping([&](std::size_t t) {
      if (std::size_t(-1) != t)
      {
        std::lock_guard<hpx::lcos::local::spinlock> lk(mtx);
        attendance.erase(t);
      }
    })),
    futures);
}

Now, before we discuss hello_world_foreman(), let's talk about the hpx::wait_each function. The version of hpx::lcos::wait_each invokes a callback function provided by the user, supplying the callback function with the result of the future.

In hello_world_foreman(), an std::set<> called attendance keeps track of which OS-threads have printed out the hello world message. When the OS-thread prints out the statement, the future is marked as ready, and hpx::lcos::wait_each in hello_world_foreman(). If it is not executing on the correct OS-thread, it returns a value of -1, which causes hello_world_foreman() to leave the OS-thread id in attendance.

std::size_t hello_world_worker(std::size_t desired)
{
    // Returns the OS-thread number of the worker that is running this
    // HPX-thread.
    std::size_t current = hpx::get_worker_thread_num();
    if (current == desired)
    {
        // The HPX-thread has been run on the desired OS-thread.
        char const* msg = "hello world from OS-thread {1} on locality {2}\n";

        hpx::util::format_to(hpx::cout, msg, desired, hpx::get_locality_id())
            << std::flush;

        return desired;
    }

    // This HPX-thread has been run by the wrong OS-thread, make the foreman
    // try again by rescheduling it.
    return std::size_t(-1);
}
Because \textit{HPX} features work stealing task schedulers, there is no way to guarantee that an action will be scheduled on a particular OS-thread. This is why we must use a guess-and-check approach.

\section*{2.4.4 Components and actions: Accumulator}

The accumulator example demonstrates the use of components. Components are C++ classes that expose methods as a type of \textit{HPX} action. These actions are called component actions.

Components are globally named, meaning that a component action can be called remotely (e.g., from another machine). There are two accumulator examples in \textit{HPX}.

In the \textit{Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci} and the \textit{Remote execution with actions: Hello world}, we introduced plain actions, which wrapped global functions. The target of a plain action is an identifier which refers to a particular machine involved in the computation. For plain actions, the target is the machine where the action will be executed.

Component actions, however, do not target machines. Instead, they target component instances. The instance may live on the machine that we’ve invoked the component action from, or it may live on another machine.

The component in this example exposes three different functions:

- \texttt{reset()} - Resets the accumulator value to 0.
- \texttt{add(arg)} - Adds \texttt{arg} to the accumulators value.
- \texttt{query()} - Queries the value of the accumulator.

This example creates an instance of the accumulator, and then allows the user to enter commands at a prompt, which subsequently invoke actions on the accumulator instance.

\section*{Setup}

The source code for this example can be found here: \texttt{accumulator_client.cpp}.

To compile this program, go to your \textit{HPX} build directory (see \textit{HPX build system} for information on configuring and building \textit{HPX}) and enter:

\begin{verbatim}
make examples.accumulators.accumulator
\end{verbatim}

To run the program type:

\begin{verbatim}
./bin/accumulator_client
\end{verbatim}

Once the program starts running, it will print the following prompt and then wait for input. An example session is given below:

\begin{verbatim}
commands: reset, add [amount], query, help, quit
> add 5
> add 10
> query
15
> add 2
> query
17
> reset
> add 1
> query
\end{verbatim}

(continues on next page)
Walkthrough

Now, let’s take a look at the source code of the accumulator example. This example consists of two parts: an HPX component library (a library that exposes an HPX component) and a client application which uses the library. This walkthrough will cover the HPX component library. The code for the client application can be found here: accumulator_client.cpp.

An HPX component is represented by two C++ classes:

- A server class - The implementation of the component’s functionality.
- A client class - A high-level interface that acts as a proxy for an instance of the component.

Typically, these two classes both have the same name, but the server class usually lives in different sub-namespaces (server). For example, the full names of the two classes in accumulator are:

- examples::server::accumulator (server class)
- examples::accumulator (client class)

The server class

The following code is from: accumulator.hpp.

All HPX component server classes must inherit publicly from the HPX component base class:

```cpp
hpx::components::component_base
```

The accumulator component inherits from hpx::components::locking_hook. This allows the runtime system to ensure that all action invocations are serialized. That means that the system ensures that no two actions are invoked at the same time on a given component instance. This makes the component thread safe and no additional locking has to be implemented by the user. Moreover, an accumulator component is a component because it also inherits from hpx::components::component_base (the template argument passed to locking_hook is used as its base class). The following snippet shows the corresponding code:

```cpp
/// This component exposes 3 different actions: reset, add and query.
/// [accumulator_server_inherit
class accumulator
```

Our accumulator class will need a data member to store its value in, so let’s declare a data member:

```cpp
private:
```

The constructor for this class simply initializes value_ to 0:

```cpp
```

Next, let’s look at the three methods of this component that we will be exposing as component actions:

```cpp
/// [accumulator_methods
/// Reset the components value to 0.
void reset()
{
```
Here are the action types. These types wrap the methods we’re exposing. The wrapping technique is very similar to the one used in the Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci and the Remote execution with actions: Hello world:

```cpp
    // serialization, etc.
    // [accumulator_action_types
    HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(accumulator, reset);
```

The last piece of code in the server class header is the declaration of the action type registration code:

```cpp
    // [accumulator_registration_declarations
    HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
        examples::server::accumulator::reset_action,
        accumulator_reset_action);
    
    HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
        examples::server::accumulator::add_action,
        accumulator_add_action);
    
    HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
```

**Note:** The code above must be placed in the global namespace.

The rest of the registration code is in `accumulator.cpp`

```cpp
#include "server/accumulator.hpp"

    // [accumulator_registration_definitions
    //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    // Add factory registration functionality.
    HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();
    
    //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    typedef hpx::components::component<
        examples::server::accumulator
    > accumulator_type;
    
    HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(accumulator_type, accumulator);
```

(continues on next page)
// Serialization support for accumulator actions.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(
    accumulator_type::wrapped_type::reset_action,
    accumulator_reset_action);
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(
    accumulator_type::wrapped_type::add_action,
    accumulator_add_action);

Note: The code above must be placed in the global namespace.

The client class

The following code is from accumulator.hpp.

The client class is the primary interface to a component instance. Client classes are used to create components:

// Create a component on this locality.
examples::accumulator c = hpx::new_<examples::accumulator>(hpx::find_here());

and to invoke component actions:

c.add(hpx::launch::apply, 4);

Clients, like servers, need to inherit from a base class, this time, hpx::components::client_base:

class accumulator
    : public hpx::components::client_base<
        accumulator, server::accumulator
    >
{
    typedef server::accumulator::reset_action action_type;
    hpx::apply<action_type>(this->get_id());
}

For readability, we typedef the base class like so:

typedef hpx::components::client_base<
    accumulator, server::accumulator
> base_type;

Here are examples of how to expose actions through a client class:

There are a few different ways of invoking actions:

- **Non-blocking**: For actions that don’t have return types, or when we do not care about the result of an action, we can invoke the action using fire-and-forget semantics. This means that once we have asked HPX to compute the action, we forget about it completely and continue with our computation. We use hpx::apply to invoke an action in a non-blocking fashion.

  void reset(hpx::launch::apply_policy)
  {
    HPX_ASSERT(this->get_id());

    typedef server::accumulator::reset_action action_type;
    hpx::apply<action_type>(this->get_id());
  }

2.4. Examples
• **Asynchronous**: Futures, as demonstrated in *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async: Fibonacci*, *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci*, and the *Remote execution with actions: Hello world*, enable asynchronous action invocation. Here’s an example from the accumulator client class:

```cpp
hpx::future<argument_type> query(hpx::launch::async_policy)
{
    HPX_ASSERT(this->get_id());
    typedef server::accumulator::query_action action_type;
    return hpx::async<action_type>(hpx::launch::async,
        this->get_id());
}
```

• **Synchronous**: To invoke an action in a fully synchronous manner, we can simply call `hpx::async(). get()` (i.e., create a future and immediately wait on it to be ready). Here’s an example from the accumulator client class:

```cpp
void add(argument_type arg)
{
    HPX_ASSERT(this->get_id());
    typedef server::accumulator::add_action action_type;
    action_type()(this->get_id(), arg);
}
```

Note that `this->get_id()` references a data member of the `hpx::components::client_base` base class which identifies the server accumulator instance.

`hpx::naming::id_type` is a type which represents a global identifier in *HPX*. This type specifies the target of an action. This is the type that is returned by `hpx::find_here` in which case it represents the locality the code is running on.

### 2.4.5 Dataflow: Interest calculator

*HPX* provides its users with several different tools to simply express parallel concepts. One of these tools is a local control object (LCO) called dataflow. An LCO is a type of component that can spawn a new thread when triggered. They are also distinguished from other components by a standard interface that allow users to understand and use them easily. A Dataflow, being an LCO, is triggered when the values it depends on become available. For instance, if you have a calculation X that depends on the results of three other calculations, you could set up a dataflow that would begin the calculation X as soon as the other three calculations have returned their values. Dataflows are set up to depend on other dataflows. It is this property that makes dataflow a powerful parallelization tool. If you understand the dependencies of your calculation, you can devise a simple algorithm that sets up a dependency tree to be executed.

In this example, we calculate compound interest. To calculate compound interest, one must calculate the interest made in each compound period, and then add that interest back to the principal before calculating the interest made in the next period. A practical person would, of course, use the formula for compound interest:

\[
F = P(1 + i)^n
\]

where \( F \) is the future value, \( P \) is the principal value, \( i \) is the interest rate, and \( n \) is the number of compound periods.

However, for the sake of this example, we have chosen to manually calculate the future value by iterating:

\[
I = Pi
\]

and

\[
P = P + I
\]
Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: interest_calculator.cpp.

To compile this program, go to your HPX build directory (see HPX build system for information on configuring and building HPX) and enter:

```make examples.quickstart.interest_calculator```

To run the program type:

```./bin/interest_calculator --principal 100 --rate 5 --cp 6 --time 36```

This should print:

```
Final amount: 134.01
Amount made: 34.0096
```

Walkthrough

Let us begin with main. Here we can see that we again are using Boost.Program Options to set our command line variables (see Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci for more details). These options set the principal, rate, compound period, and time. It is important to note that the units of time for cp and time must be the same.

```// [interest_main
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
    options_description cmdline("Usage: " HPX_APPLICATION_STRING " [options]");
    cmdline.add_options()
        (“principal”, value<double>()->default_value(100), “The principal [$]”)
        (“rate”, value<double>()->default_value(7), “The interest rate [%]”)
        (“cp”, value<int>()->default_value(12), “The compound period [months]”)
        (“time”, value<int>()->default_value(12*30), ”The time money is invested [months]”)
;
Next we look at hpx_main.

```// [interest_hpx_main
int hpx_main(variables_map & vm)
{
    using hpx::shared_future;
    using hpx::make_ready_future;
    using hpx::dataflow;
    using hpx::util::unwrapping;
    hpx::naming::id_type here = hpx::find_here();

    double init_principal=vm["principal"].as<double>(); // Initial principal
    double init_rate=vm["rate"].as<double>(); // Interest rate
    int cp=vm["cp"].as<int>(); // Length of a compound period
    int t=vm["time"].as<int>(); // Length of time money is invested
```

(continues on next page)
init_rate/=100; //Rate is a % and must be converted
t/=cp; //Determine how many times to iterate interest calculation:
      //How many full compound periods can fit in the time invested

// In non-dataflow terms the implemented algorithm would look like:
  //
   // int t = 5;  // number of time periods to use
   // double principal = init_principal;
   // double rate = init_rate;
   //
   // for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i)
   // {   
   //     double interest = calc(principal, rate);
   //     principal = add(principal, interest);
   //   }

   // Please note the similarity with the code below!

shared_future<double> principal = make_ready_future(init_principal);
shared_future<double> rate = make_ready_future(init_rate);
for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i)
{
    shared_future<double> interest = dataflow(unwrapping(calc), principal,
    \-rate);
    principal = dataflow(unwrapping(add), principal, interest);
}

  // wait for the dataflow execution graph to be finished calculating our
  // overall interest
  double result = principal.get();

  std::cout << "Final amount: " << result << std::endl;
  std::cout << "Amount made: " << result-init_principal << std::endl;
}

Here we find our command line variables read in, the rate is converted from a percent to a decimal, the num-
ber of calculation iterations is determined, and then our shared_futures are set up. Notice that we first place
our principal and rate into shares futures by passing the variables init_principal and init_rate using
hpx::make_ready_future.

In this way hpx::shared_future<double> principal and rate will be initialized to init_principal
and init_rate when hpx::make_ready_future<double> returns a future containing those initial values.
These shared futures then enter the for loop and are passed to interest. Next principal and interest are
passed to the reassignment of principal using a hpx::dataflow. A dataflow will first wait for its arguments to
be ready before launching any callbacks, so add in this case will not begin until both principal and interest
are ready. This loop continues for each compound period that must be calculated. To see how interest and
principal are calculated in the loop, let us look at calc_action and add_action:

///[interest_calc_add_action
// Calculate interest for one period
double calc(double principal, double rate)
{
   return principal * rate;
}
After the shared future dependencies have been defined in \texttt{hpx\_main}, we see the following statement:

\begin{verbatim}
double result = principal.get();
\end{verbatim}

This statement calls \texttt{hpx::future::get} on the shared future principal which had its value calculated by our for loop. The program will wait here until the entire dataflow tree has been calculated and the value assigned to result. The program then prints out the final value of the investment and the amount of interest made by subtracting the final value of the investment from the initial value of the investment.

\section*{2.4.6 Local to remote: 1D stencil}

When developers write code they typically begin with a simple serial code and build upon it until all of the required functionality is present. The following set of examples were developed to demonstrate this iterative process of evolving a simple serial program to an efficient, fully-distributed \textit{HPX} application. For this demonstration, we implemented a 1D heat distribution problem. This calculation simulates the diffusion of heat across a ring from an initialized state to some user-defined point in the future. It does this by breaking each portion of the ring into discrete segments and using the current segment’s temperature and the temperature of the surrounding segments to calculate the temperature of the current segment in the next timestep as shown by Fig. ?? below.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.6\textwidth]{heat_diffusion_diagram.png}
\caption{Heat diffusion example program flow.}
\end{figure}

We parallelize this code over the following eight examples:

- Example 1
- Example 2
- Example 3
- Example 4
- Example 5
- Example 6
- Example 7
- Example 8
The first example is straight serial code. In this code we instantiate a vector $U$ that contains two vectors of doubles as seen in the structure `stepper`.

```cpp
// [stepper_1
struct stepper
{
    // Our partition type
    typedef double partition;

    // Our data for one time step
    typedef std::vector<partition> space;

    // Our operator
    static double heat(double left, double middle, double right)
    {
        return middle + (k*dt/(dx*dx)) * (left - 2*middle + right);
    }

    // do all the work on 'nx' data points for 'nt' time steps
    space do_work(std::size_t nx, std::size_t nt)
    {
        // $U[t][i]$ is the state of position $i$ at time $t$.  
        std::vector<space> U(2);
        for (space& s : U)
            s.resize(nx);

        // Initial conditions: $f(0, i) = i$
        for (std::size_t i = 0; i != nx; ++i)
            U[0][i] = double(i);

        // Actual time step loop
        for (std::size_t t = 0; t != nt; ++t)
        {
            space const& current = U[t % 2];
            space& next = U[(t + 1) % 2];
            next[0] = heat(current[nx-1], current[0], current[1]);

            for (std::size_t i = 1; i != nx-1; ++i)
                next[i] = heat(current[i-1], current[i], current[i+1]);
            next[nx-1] = heat(current[nx-2], current[nx-1], current[0]);
        }

        // Return the solution at time-step 'nt'.
        return U[nt % 2];
    }
```

Each element in the vector of doubles represents a single grid point. To calculate the change in heat distribution, the temperature of each grid point, along with its neighbors, is passed to the function `heat`. In order to improve readability, references named `current` and `next` are created which, depending on the time step, point to the first and second vector of doubles. The first vector of doubles is initialized with a simple heat ramp. After calling the heat function with the data in the `current` vector, the results are placed into the `next` vector.

In example 2 we employ a technique called futurization. Futurization is a method by which we can easily transform a code that is serially executed into a code that creates asynchronous threads. In the simplest case this involves replacing a variable with a future to a variable, a function with a future to a function, and adding a `.get()` at the point where a value is actually needed. The code below shows how this technique was applied to the `struct stepper`.

---

**Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?**
struct stepper
{
    // Our partition type
    typedef hpx::shared_future<double> partition;

    // Our data for one time step
    typedef std::vector<partition> space;

    // Our operator
    static double heat(double left, double middle, double right)
    {
        return middle + (k*dt/(dx*dx)) * (left - 2*middle + right);
    }

    // do all the work on 'nx' data points for 'nt' time steps
    hpx::future<space> do_work(std::size_t nx, std::size_t nt)
    {
        using hpx::dataflow;
        using hpx::util::unwrapping;

        // U[t][i] is the state of position i at time t.
        std::vector<space> U(2);
        for (space& s : U)
            s.resize(nx);

        // Initial conditions: f(0, i) = i
        for (std::size_t i = 0; i != nx; ++i)
            U[0][i] = hpx::make_ready_future(double(i));

        auto Op = unwrapping(&stepper::heat);

        // Actual time step loop
        for (std::size_t t = 0; t != nt; ++t)
        {
            space const& current = U[t % 2];
            space& next = U[(t + 1) % 2];

            // WHEN U[t][i-1], U[t][i], and U[t][i+1] have been computed, THEN we
            // can compute U[t+1][i]
            for (std::size_t i = 0; i != nx; ++i)
            {
                next[i] = dataflow(
                    hpx::launch::async, Op,
                    current[idx(i, -1, nx)], current[i], current[idx(i, +1, nx)]
                );
            }
        }

        // Now the asynchronous computation is running; the above for-loop does not
        // wait on anything. There is no implicit waiting at the end of each timestep;
        // the computation of each U[t][i] will begin as soon as its dependencies
        // are ready and hardware is available.

        // Return the solution at time-step 'nt'.
        return hpx::when_all(U[nt % 2]);
    }
};
In example 2, we redefine our partition type as a shared_future and, in main, create the object result, which is a future to a vector of partitions. We use result to represent the last vector in a string of vectors created for each timestep. In order to move to the next timestep, the values of a partition and its neighbors must be passed to heat once the futures that contain them are ready. In HPX, we have an LCO (Local Control Object) named Dataflow that assists the programmer in expressing this dependency. Dataflow allows us to pass the results of a set of futures to a specified function when the futures are ready. Dataflow takes three types of arguments, one which instructs the dataflow on how to perform the function call (async or sync), the function to call (in this case Op), and futures to the arguments that will be passed to the function. When called, dataflow immediately returns a future to the result of the specified function. This allows users to string dataflows together and construct an execution tree.

After the values of the futures in dataflow are ready, the values must be pulled out of the future container to be passed to the function heat. In order to do this, we use the HPX facility unwrapping, which underneath calls .get() on each of the futures so that the function heat will be passed doubles and not futures to doubles.

By setting up the algorithm this way, the program will be able to execute as quickly as the dependencies of each future are met. Unfortunately, this example runs terribly slow. This increase in execution time is caused by the overheads needed to create a future for each data point. Because the work done within each call to heat is very small, the overhead of creating and scheduling each of the three futures is greater than that of the actual useful work! In order to amortize the overheads of our synchronization techniques, we need to be able to control the amount of work that will be done with each future. We call this amount of work per overhead grain size.

In example 3, we return to our serial code to figure out how to control the grain size of our program. The strategy that we employ is to create “partitions” of data points. The user can define how many partitions are created and how many data points are contained in each partition. This is accomplished by creating the struct partition, which contains a member object data_, a vector of doubles that holds the data points assigned to a particular instance of partition.

In example 4, we take advantage of the partition setup by redefining space to be a vector of shared_futures with each future representing a partition. In this manner, each future represents several data points. Because the user can define how many data points are in each partition, and, therefore, how many data points are represented by one future, a user can control the grainsize of the simulation. The rest of the code is then futurized in the same manner as example 2. It should be noted how strikingly similar example 4 is to example 2.

Example 4 finally shows good results. This code scales equivalently to the OpenMP version. While these results are promising, there are more opportunities to improve the application’s scalability. Currently, this code only runs on one locality, but to get the full benefit of HPX, we need to be able to distribute the work to other machines in a cluster. We begin to add this functionality in example 5.

In order to run on a distributed system, a large amount of boilerplate code must be added. Fortunately, HPX provides us with the concept of a component, which saves us from having to write quite as much code. A component is an object that can be remotely accessed using its global address. Components are made of two parts: a server and a client class. While the client class is not required, abstracting the server behind a client allows us to ensure type safety instead of having to pass around pointers to global objects. Example 5 renames example 4’s struct partition to partition_data and adds serialization support. Next, we add the server side representation of the data in the structure partition_server. Partition_server inherits from hpx::components::component_base, which contains a server-side component boilerplate. The boilerplate code allows a component’s public members to be accessible anywhere on the machine via its Global Identifier (GID). To encapsulate the component, we create a client side helper class. This object allows us to create new instances of our component and access its members without having to know its GID. In addition, we are using the client class to assist us with managing our asynchrony. For example, our client class partition’s member function get_data() returns a future to partition_data get_data(). This struct inherits its boilerplate code from hpx::components::client_base.

In the structure stepper, we have also had to make some changes to accommodate a distributed environment. In order to get the data from a particular neighboring partition, which could be remote, we must retrieve the data from all of the neighboring partitions. These retrievals are asynchronous and the function heat_part_data, which, amongst other things, calls heat, should not be called unless the data from the neighboring partitions have arrived. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that we synchronize this operation with another instance of
dataflow (found in \texttt{heat\_part}). This dataflow receives futures to the data in the current and surrounding partitions by calling \texttt{get\_data()} on each respective partition. When these futures are ready, dataflow passes them to the \texttt{unwrapping} function, which extracts the \texttt{shared\_array} of doubles and passes them to the lambda. The lambda calls \texttt{heat\_part\_data} on the \texttt{locality}, which is the middle partition on.

Although this example could run distributed, it only runs on one \texttt{locality}, as it always uses \texttt{hpx::find\_here()} as the target for the functions to run on.

In example 6, we begin to distribute the partition data on different nodes. This is accomplished in \texttt{stepper::do\_work()} by passing the GID of the \texttt{locality} where we wish to create the partition to the partition constructor.

```cpp
std::vector<space> U(2);
for (space& s : U)
```

We distribute the partitions evenly based on the number of localities used, which is described in the function \texttt{locidx}. Because some of the data needed to update the partition in \texttt{heat\_part} could now be on a new \texttt{locality}, we must devise a way of moving data to the \texttt{locality} of the middle partition. We accomplished this by adding a switch in the function \texttt{get\_data()} that returns the end element of the \texttt{buffer data} if it is from the left partition or the first element of the buffer if the data is from the right partition. In this way only the necessary elements, not the whole buffer, are exchanged between nodes. The reader should be reminded that this exchange of end elements occurs in the function \texttt{get\_data()} and, therefore, is executed asynchronously.

Now that we have the code running in distributed, it is time to make some optimizations. The function \texttt{heat\_part} spends most of its time on two tasks: retrieving remote data and working on the data in the middle partition. Because we know that the data for the middle partition is local, we can overlap the work on the middle partition with that of the possibly remote call of \texttt{get\_data()}. This algorithmic change, which was implemented in example 7, can be seen below:

```cpp
static double heat(double left, double middle, double right)
{
    return middle + (k*dt/(dx*dx)) * (left - 2*middle + right);
}

// [stepper_7]
// The partitioned operator, it invokes the heat operator above on all elements
// of a partition.
static partition heat_part(partition const& left, partition const& middle, partition const& right)
{
    using hpx::dataflow;
    using hpx::util::unwrapping;

    hpx::shared_future<partition_data> middle_data =
        middle.get_data(partition_server::middle_partition);

    hpx::future<partition_data> next_middle = middle_data.then(
        unwrapping{
            [middle](partition_data const& m) -> partition_data
            {
                HPX_UNUSED(middle);

                // All local operations are performed once the middle data of
                // the previous time step becomes available.
                std::size_t size = m.size();
                partition_data next(size);
                for (std::size_t i = 1; i != size-1; ++i)
                    next[i] = heat(m[i-1], m[i], m[i+1]);
            }
        });

    return next_middle;
}
```

(continues on next page)
Example 8 completes the futurization process and utilizes the full potential of HPX by distributing the program flow to multiple localities, usually defined as nodes in a cluster. It accomplishes this task by running an instance of HPX main on each locality. In order to coordinate the execution of the program, the struct stepper is wrapped into a component. In this way, each locality contains an instance of stepper that executes its own instance of the function do_work(). This scheme does create an interesting synchronization problem that must be solved. When the program flow was being coordinated on the head node, the GID of each component was known. However, when we distribute the program flow, each partition has no notion of the GID of its neighbor if the next partition is on another locality. In order to make the GIDs of neighboring partitions visible to each other, we created two buffers to store the GIDs of the remote neighboring partitions on the left and right respectively. These buffers are filled by sending the GID of newly created edge partitions to the right and left buffers of the neighboring localities.

In order to finish the simulation, the solution vectors named result are then gathered together on locality 0 and added into a vector of spaces overall_result using the HPX functions gather_id and gather_here.

Example 8 completes this example series, which takes the serial code of example 1 and incrementally morphs it into a fully distributed parallel code. This evolution was guided by the simple principles of futurization, the knowledge of grainsize, and utilization of components. Applying these techniques easily facilitates the scalable parallelization of most applications.
2.5 Manual

The manual is your comprehensive guide to HPX. It contains detailed information on how to build and use HPX in different scenarios.

2.5.1 Getting HPX

There are HPX packages available for a few Linux distributions. The easiest way to get started with HPX is to use those packages. We keep an up-to-date list with instructions on the HPX Downloads page. If you use one of the available packages you can skip the next section, HPX build system, but we still recommend that you look through it as it contains useful information on how you can customize HPX at compile-time.

If there isn’t a package available for your platform you should either clone our repository:

or download a package with the source files from HPX Downloads.

2.5.2 HPX build system

The build system for HPX is based on CMake. CMake is a cross-platform build-generator tool. CMake does not build the project, it generates the files needed by your build tool (GNU make, Visual Studio, etc.) for building HPX.

This section gives an introduction on how to use our build system to build HPX and how to use HPX in your own projects.

CMake basics

CMake is a cross-platform build-generator tool. CMake does not build the project, it generates the files needed by your build tool (gnu make, visual studio, etc.) for building HPX.

In general, the HPX CMake scripts try to adhere to the general CMake policies on how to write CMake-based projects.

Basic CMake usage

This section explains basic aspects of CMake, specifically options needed for day-to-day usage.

CMake comes with extensive documentation in the form of html files and on the CMake executable itself. Execute cmake --help for further help options.

CMake needs to know which build tool it will generate files for (GNU make, Visual Studio, Xcode, etc.). If not specified on the command line, it will try to guess the build tool based on you environment. Once it has identified the build tool, CMake uses the corresponding generator to create files for your build tool. You can explicitly specify the generator with the command line option -G "Name of the generator". To see the available generators on your platform, execute:

```
cmake --help
```

This will list the generator names at the end of the help text. Generator names are case-sensitive. Example:

```
cmake -G "Visual Studio 16 2019" path/to/hpx
```
For a given development platform there can be more than one adequate generator. If you use Visual Studio "NMake Makefiles" is a generator you can use for building with NMake. By default, CMake chooses the more specific generator supported by your development environment. If you want an alternative generator, you must tell this to CMake with the \(-G\) option.

**Quick start**

Here, you will use the command-line, non-interactive CMake interface.

1. Download and install CMake here: CMake Downloads\(^{50}\). Version 3.13 is the minimum required version for HPX.

2. Open a shell. Your development tools must be reachable from this shell through the \(\text{PATH}\) environment variable.

3. Create a directory for containing the build. Building HPX on the source directory is not supported. cd to this directory:

   ```bash
   mkdir mybuilddir
   cd mybuilddir
   ```

4. Execute this command on the shell replacing \(\text{path/to/hpx}\) with the path to the root of your HPX source tree:

   ```bash
   cmake path/to/hpx
   ```

CMake will detect your development environment, perform a series of tests and will generate the files required for building HPX. CMake will use default values for all build parameters. See the CMake variables used to configure HPX section for fine-tuning your build.

This can fail if CMake can’t detect your toolset, or if it thinks that the environment is not sane enough. In this case make sure that the toolset that you intend to use is the only one reachable from the shell and that the shell itself is the correct one for you development environment. CMake will refuse to build MinGW makefiles if you have a POSIX shell reachable through the \(\text{PATH}\) environment variable, for instance. You can force CMake to use various compilers and tools. Please visit CMake Useful Variables\(^ {51}\) for a detailed overview of specific CMake variables.

**Options and variables**

Variables customize how the build will be generated. Options are boolean variables, with possible values \(\text{ON}/\text{OFF}\). Options and variables are defined on the CMake command line like this:

```bash
cmake -DVARIABLE=value path/to/hpx
```

You can set a variable after the initial CMake invocation for changing its value. You can also undefine a variable:

```bash
cmake -UVARIABLE path/to/hpx
```

Variables are stored on the CMake cache. This is a file named CMakCache.txt on the root of the build directory. Do not hand-edit it.

Variables are listed here appending its type after a colon. You should write the variable and the type on the CMake command line:

```bash
cmake -DVARIABLE:TYPE=value path/to/llvm/source
```

\(^{50}\) https://www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html

CMake supports the following variable types: `BOOL` (options), `STRING` (arbitrary string), `PATH` (directory name), `FILEPATH` (file name).

**Prerequisites**

**Supported platforms**

At this time, **HPX** supports the following platforms. Other platforms may work, but we do not test **HPX** with other platforms, so please be warned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Minimum Version</th>
<th>Architectures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>x86-32, x86-64, k1om</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BlueGeneQ</td>
<td>V1R2M0</td>
<td>PowerPC A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>Any Windows system</td>
<td>x86-32, x86-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac OSX</td>
<td>Any OSX system</td>
<td>x86-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Software and libraries**

In the simplest case, **HPX** depends on Boost\(^{52}\) and Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)\(^{53}\). So, before you read further, please make sure you have a recent version of Boost\(^{54}\) installed on your target machine. **HPX** currently requires at least Boost V1.65.0 to work properly. It may build and run with older versions, but we do not test **HPX** with those versions, so please be warned.

The installation of Boost is described in detail in Boost's Getting Started\(^ {55}\) document. However, if you’ve never used the Boost libraries (or even if you have), here's a quick primer: Installing Boost.

It is often possible to download the Boost libraries using the package manager of your distribution. Please refer to the corresponding documentation for your system for more information.

In addition, we require a recent version of hwloc in order to support thread pinning and NUMA awareness. See Installing Hwloc for instructions on building Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC).

**HPX** is written in 99.99% Standard C++ (the remaining 0.01% is platform specific assembly code). As such, **HPX** is compilable with almost any standards compliant C++ compiler. A compiler supporting the C++11 Standard is highly recommended. The code base takes advantage of C++11 language features when available (move semantics, rvalue references, magic statics, etc.). This may speed up the execution of your code significantly. We currently support the following C++ compilers: GCC, MSVC, ICPC and clang. For the status of your favorite compiler with **HPX** visit **HPX** Buildbot Website\(^ {56}\).

---

\(^{52}\) [https://www.boost.org/](https://www.boost.org/)

\(^{53}\) [https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/](https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/)

\(^{54}\) [https://www.boost.org/](https://www.boost.org/)

\(^{55}\) [https://www.boost.org/more/getting_started/index.html](https://www.boost.org/more/getting_started/index.html)

\(^{56}\) [http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/](http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/)
Table 2.2: Software prerequisites for HPX on Linux systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Minimum version</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compilers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU Compiler Collection (g++)57</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Composer XE Suites58</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clang: a C language family frontend for LLVM59</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Build System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMake60</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>Cuda support 3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Libraries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boost C++ Libraries61</td>
<td>1.65.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)62</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: When building Boost using gcc, please note that it is required to specify a `cxxflags=-std=c++14` command line argument to `b2` (bjam).

Table 2.3: Software prerequisites for HPX on Windows systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Minimum version</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compilers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual C++63 (x64)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Build System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMake64</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Required Libraries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boost65</td>
<td>1.65.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)66</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: You need to build the following Boost libraries for HPX: Boost.Filesystem, Boost.ProgramOptions, and Boost.System. The following are not needed by default, but are required in certain configurations: Boost.Chrono, Boost.DateTime, Boost.Log, Boost.LogSetup, Boost.Regex, and Boost.Thread.

Depending on the options you chose while building and installing HPX, you will find that HPX may depend on several other libraries such as those listed below.

Note: In order to use a high speed parcelport, we currently recommend configuring HPX to use MPI so that MPI can be used for communication between different localities. Please set the CMake variable `MPI_CXX_COMPILER` to your MPI C++ compiler wrapper if not detected automatically.

---

57 https://gcc.gnu.org
59 https://clang.llvm.org/
60 https://www.cmake.org
61 https://www.boost.org/
62 https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/
64 https://www.cmake.org
65 https://www.boost.org/
66 https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/
### Table 2.4: Highly recommended optional software prerequisites for HPX on Linux systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Minimum version</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>google-perftools</td>
<td>1.7.1</td>
<td>Used as a replacement for the system allocator, and for allocation diagnostics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libunwind</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>Dependency of google-perftools on x86-64, used for stack unwinding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open MPI</td>
<td>1.8.0</td>
<td>Can be used as a highspeed communication library backend for the parcelport.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** When using OpenMPI please note that Ubuntu (notably 18.04 LTS) and older Debian ship an OpenMPI 2.x built with `--enable-heterogeneous` which may cause communication failures at runtime and should not be used.

### Table 2.5: Optional software prerequisites for HPX on Linux systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Minimum version</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance Application Programming Interface (PAPI)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Used for accessing hardware performance data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jemalloc</td>
<td>2.1.0</td>
<td>Used as a replacement for the system allocator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi-malloc</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
<td>Used as a replacement for the system allocator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchical Data Format V5 (HDF5)</td>
<td>1.6.7</td>
<td>Used for data I/O in some example applications. See important note below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2.6: Optional software prerequisites for HPX on Windows systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Minimum version</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hierarchical Data Format V5 (HDF5)</td>
<td>1.6.7</td>
<td>Used for data I/O in some example applications. See important note below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important:** The C++ HDF5 libraries must be compiled with enabled thread safety support. This has to be explicitly specified while configuring the HDF5 libraries as it is not the default. Additionally, you must set the following environment variables before configuring the HDF5 libraries (this part only needs to be done on Linux):

```bash
export CFLAGS='-DHDatexit=""'
export CPPFLAGS='-DHDatexit=""'
```

---

67 https://code.google.com/p/gperftools
68 https://www.nongnu.org/libunwind
69 https://www.open-mpi.org
70 http://jemalloc.net
71 http://microsoft.github.io/mimalloc/
72 https://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5
73 https://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5
Documentation

To build the *HPX* documentation, you need recent versions of the following packages:

- `python3`
- `sphinx` (Python package)
- `sphinx_rtd_theme` (Python package)
- `breathe 4.16.0` (Python package)
- `doxygen`

If the Python\(^{74}\) dependencies are not available through your system package manager, you can install them using the Python package manager `pip`:

```
pip install --user sphinx sphinx_rtd_theme breathe
```

You may need to set the following CMake variables to make sure CMake can find the required dependencies.

**DOXYGEN_ROOT**: `PATH`
Specifies where to look for the installation of the Doxygen\(^ {75}\) tool.

**SPHINX_ROOT**: `PATH`
Specifies where to look for the installation of the Sphinx\(^ {76}\) tool.

**BREATHE_APIDOC_ROOT**: `PATH`
Specifies where to look for the installation of the Breathe\(^ {77}\) tool.

Installing Boost

**Important**: When building Boost using gcc, please note that it is required to specify a `cxxflags=-std=c++14` command line argument to `b2` (bjam).

**Important**: On Windows, depending on the installed versions of Visual Studio, you might also want to pass the correct toolset to the `b2` command depending on which version of the IDE you want to use. In addition, passing `address-model=64` is highly recommended. It might also be necessary to add command line argument `--build-type=complete` to the `b2` command on the Windows platform.

The easiest way to create a working Boost installation is to compile Boost from sources yourself. This is particularly important as many high performance resources, even if they have Boost installed, usually only provide you with an older version of Boost. We suggest you download the most recent release of the Boost libraries from here: [Boost Downloads]\(^ {78}\). Unpack the downloaded archive into a directory of your choosing. We will refer to this directory a `$BOOST`.

Building and installing the Boost binaries is simple. Regardless of what platform you are on, the basic instructions are as follows (with possible additional platform-dependent command line arguments):

---

\(^{74}\) https://www.python.org

\(^{75}\) https://www.doxygen.org

\(^{76}\) http://www.sphinx-doc.org

\(^{77}\) https://breathe.readthedocs.io/en/latest

\(^{78}\) https://www.boost.org/users/download/
cd $BOOST
bootstrap --prefix=<where to install boost>
./b2 -j<N>
./b2 install

where: <where to install boost> is the directory the built binaries will be installed to, and <N> is the number of cores to use to build the Boost binaries.

After the above sequence of commands has been executed (this may take a while!), you will need to specify the directory where Boost was installed as BOOST_ROOT(<where to install boost>) while executing CMake for HPX as explained in detail in the sections How to install HPX on Unix variants and How to install HPX on Windows.

Installing Hwloc

Note: These instructions are for everything except Windows. On Windows there is no need to build hwloc. Instead, download the latest release, extract the files, and set HWLOC_ROOT during CMake configuration to the directory in which you extracted the files.

We suggest you download the most recent release of hwloc from here: Hwloc Downloads\(^79\). Unpack the downloaded archive into a directory of your choosing. We will refer to this directory as $HWLOC.

To build hwloc run:

cd $HWLOC
./configure --prefix=<where to install hwloc>
make -j<N> install

where: <where to install hwloc> is the directory the built binaries will be installed to, and <N> is the number of cores to use to build hwloc.

After the above sequence of commands has been executed, you will need to specify the directory where hwloc was installed as HWLOC_ROOT(<where to install hwloc>) while executing CMake for HPX as explained in detail in the sections How to install HPX on Unix variants and How to install HPX on Windows.

Please see Hwloc Documentation\(^80\) for more information about hwloc.

Building HPX

Basic information

Once CMake has been run, the build process can be started. The HPX build process is highly configurable through CMake, and various CMake variables influence the build process. The build process consists of the following parts:

- The HPX core libraries (target core): This forms the basic set of HPX libraries. The generated targets are:
  - hpx: The core HPX library (always enabled).
  - hpx_init: The HPX initialization library that applications need to link against to define the HPX entry points (disabled for static builds).

\(^79\) https://www.open-mpi.org/software/hwloc/v1.11
\(^80\) https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/doc/
- **hpx_wrap**: The *HPX* static library used to determine the runtime behavior of *HPX* code and respective entry points for *hpx_main.h*
- **iostreams_component**: The component used for (distributed) IO (always enabled).
- **component_storage_component**: The component needed for migration to persistent storage.
- **unordered_component**: The component needed for a distributed (partitioned) hash table.
- **partitioned_vector_component**: The component needed for a distributed (partitioned) vector.
- **memory_component**: A dynamically loaded plugin that exposes memory based performance counters (only available on Linux).
- **io_counter_component**: A dynamically loaded plugin that exposes I/O performance counters (only available on Linux).
- **papi_component**: A dynamically loaded plugin that exposes PAPI performance counters (enabled with *HPX_WITH_PAPI:BOOL*, default is Off).

- **HPX** Examples (target examples): This target is enabled by default and builds all *HPX* examples (disable by setting *HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES:BOOL*=Off). *HPX* examples are part of the all target and are included in the installation if enabled.
- **HPX** Tests (target tests): This target builds the *HPX* test suite and is enabled by default (disable by setting *HPX_WITH_TESTS:BOOL*=Off). They are not built by the all target and have to be built separately.
- **HPX** Documentation (target docs): This target builds the documentation, and is not enabled by default (enable by setting *HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION:BOOL*=On). For more information see [Documentation](https://docs.hpx-lang.org).

For a complete list of available CMake variables that influence the build of *HPX*, see [CMake variables used to configure *HPX*](https://docs.hpx-lang.org).

The variables can be used to refine the recipes that can be found at [Platform specific build recipes](https://docs.hpx-lang.org) which show some basic steps on how to build *HPX* for a specific platform.

In order to use *HPX*, only the core libraries are required (the ones marked as optional above are truly optional). When building against *HPX*, the CMake variable *HPX_LIBRARIES* will contain *hpx* and *hpx_init* (for pkgconfig, those are added to the Libs sections). In order to use the optional libraries, you need to specify them as link dependencies in your build (See [Creating *HPX* projects](https://docs.hpx-lang.org)).

As *HPX* is a modern C++ library, we require a certain minimum set of features from the C++11 standard. In addition, we make use of certain C++14 features if the used compiler supports them. This means that the *HPX* build system will try to determine the highest support C++ standard flavor and check for availability of those features. That is, the default will be the highest C++ standard version available. If you want to force *HPX* to use a specific C++ standard version, you can use the following CMake variables:

- **HPX_WITH_CXX14**: Enables C++14 support (this is the minimum requirement)
- **HPX_WITH_CXX17**: Enables C++17 support
- **HPX_WITH_CXX2A**: Enables (experimental) C++20 support
Build types

CMake can be configured to generate project files suitable for builds that have enabled debugging support or for an optimized build (without debugging support). The CMake variable used to set the build type is `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` (for more information see the CMake Documentation\(^81\)). Available build types are:

- **Debug**: Full debug symbols are available as well as additional assertions to help debugging. To enable the debug build type for the HPX API, the C++ Macro `HPX_DEBUG` is defined.
- **RelWithDebInfo**: Release build with debugging symbols. This is most useful for profiling applications
- **Release**: Release build. This disables assertions and enables default compiler optimizations.
- **RelMinSize**: Release build with optimizations for small binary sizes.

**Important**: We currently don’t guarantee ABI compatibility between Debug and Release builds. Please make sure that applications built against HPX use the same build type as you used to build HPX. For CMake builds, this means that the `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` variables have to match and for projects not using CMake\(^82\), the `HPX_DEBUG` macro has to be set in debug mode.

Platform specific notes

Some platforms require users to have special link and/or compiler flags specified to build HPX. This is handled via CMake’s support for different toolchains (see `cmake-toolchains(7)`\(^83\) for more information). This is also used for cross compilation.

HPX ships with a set of toolchains that can be used for compilation of HPX itself and applications depending on HPX. Please see `CMake toolchains shipped with HPX` for more information.

In order to enable full static linking with the libraries, the CMake variable `HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING:BOOL` has to be set to `On`.

Debugging applications using core files

For HPX to generate useful core files, HPX has to be compiled without signal and exception handlers `HPX_WITH_DISABLED_SIGNAL_EXCEPTION_HANDLER:BOOL`. If this option is not specified, the signal handlers change the application state. For example, after a segmentation fault the stack trace will show the signal handler. Similarly, unhandled exceptions are also caught by these handlers and the stack trace will not point to the location where the unhandled exception was thrown.

In general, core files are a helpful tool to inspect the state of the application at the moment of the crash (post-mortem debugging), without the need of attaching a debugger beforehand. This approach to debugging is especially useful if the error cannot be reliably reproduced, as only a single crashed application run is required to gain potentially helpful information like a stacktrace.

To debug with core files, the operating system first has to be told to actually write them. On most Unix systems this can be done by calling:

```
ulimit -c unlimited
```

in the shell. Now the debugger can be started up with:

---

\(^{81}\) https://cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/variable/CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE.html

\(^{82}\) https://www.cmake.org

\(^{83}\) https://cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/manual/cmake-toolchains.7.html

---
The debugger should now display the last state of the application. The default file name for core files is `core`.

## Platform specific build recipes

**Note:** The following build recipes are mostly user-contributed and may be outdated. We always welcome updated and new build recipes.

### How to install HPX on Unix variants

- Create a build directory. HPX requires an out-of-tree build. This means you will be unable to run CMake in the HPX source tree.

  ```
  cd hpx
  mkdir my_hpx_build
  cd my_hpx_build
  ```

- Invoke CMake from your build directory, pointing the CMake driver to the root of your HPX source tree.

  ```
  cmake -DBOOST_ROOT=/root/of/boost/installation 
  -DHWLOC_ROOT=/root/of/hwloc/installation 
  [other CMake variable definitions] 
  /path/to/source/tree
  ```

  For instance:

  ```
  cmake -DBOOST_ROOT=~packages/boost -DHWLOC_ROOT=~packages/hwloc -DCMAKE_INSTALL_ 
  ->PREFIX=~packages/hpx ~/downloads/hpx_1.5.0
  ```

- Invoke GNU make. If you are on a machine with multiple cores, add the -jN flag to your make invocation, where N is the number of parallel processes HPX gets compiled with.

  ```
  gmake -j4
  ```

  **Caution:** Compiling and linking HPX needs a considerable amount of memory. It is advisable that at least 2 GB of memory per parallel process is available.

**Note:** Many Linux distributions use `make` as an alias for `gmake`.

- To complete the build and install HPX:

  ```
  gmake install
  ```

  **Important:** These commands will build and install the essential core components of HPX only. In order to build and run the tests, please invoke:
and in order to build (and install) all examples invoke:

gmake tests && gmake test

cmake -DHPX_WITH_EXAMPLES=On .
gmake examples
gmake install

For more detailed information about using CMake, please refer to its documentation and also the section Building HPX. Please pay special attention to the section about HPX\_WITH\_MALLOC\_STRING as this is crucial for getting decent performance.

How to install HPX on OS X (Mac)

This section describes how to build HPX for OS X (Mac).

Build (and install) a recent version of Boost, using Clang and libc++

To build Boost with Clang and make it link to libc++ as standard library, you’ll need to set up either of the following in your ~user-config.jam file:

```shell
# user-config.jam (put this file into your home directory)
#
using clang
  :
  : "/usr/bin/clang++"
  : "/usr/bin/clang++"
  : "<cxxflags>"="-std=c++11 -fcolor-diagnostics"
  : "<linkflags>"="-stdlib=libc++ -L/path/to/libcxx/lib"
;
```

(Again, remember to replace /path/to with whatever you used earlier.)

Then, you can use one of the following for your build command:

```shell
b2 --build-dir=/tmp/build-boost --layout=versioned toolset=clang install -j4
```

or:

```shell
b2 --build-dir=/tmp/build-boost --layout=versioned toolset=clang install -j4
```

We verified this using Boost V1.53. If you use a different version, just remember to replace /usr/local/include/boost-1_53 with whatever prefix you used in your installation.
Build HPX, finally

```bash
cd /path/to
git clone https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx.git
mkdir build-hpx && cd build-hpx
```

To build with Clang, execute:

```bash
cmake ../hpx
   -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=clang++
   -DBOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost
   -DHWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc
   -DHPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES=On
make -j
```

For more detailed information about using CMake, please refer its documentation and to the section Building HPX.

Alternative installation method of HPX on OS X (Mac)

Alternatively, you can install a recent version of gcc as well as all required libraries via MacPorts:

1. Install MacPorts
2. Install CMake, gcc, hwloc:

```bash
sudo brew install cmake
sudo brew install boost
sudo brew install hwloc
sudo brew install make
```

3. You may also want:

```bash
sudo brew install gperftools
```

4. If you need to build Boost manually (the Boost package of MacPorts is built with Clang, and unfortunately doesn’t work with a GCC-build version of HPX):

```bash
wget https://dl.bintray.com/boostorg/release/1.69.0/source/boost_1_69_0.tar.bz2
tar xjf boost_1_69_0.tar.bz2
pushd boost_1_69_0
export BOOST_ROOT=$HOME/boost_1_69_0
./bootstrap.sh --prefix=$BOOST_DIR
./b2 -j8
./b2 -j8 install
export DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH=$DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH:$BOOST_ROOT/lib
popd
```

5. Build HPX:

```bash
git clone https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx.git
mkdir hpx-build
pushd hpx-build
export HPX_ROOT=$HOME/hpx
cmake -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=g++
   -DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS="-Wno-unused-local-typedefs"
   -DBOOST_ROOT=$BOOST_ROOT
make -j
```

(continues on next page)
6. Note that you need to set `BOOST_ROOT`, `HPX_ROOT` and `DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH` (for both `BOOST_ROOT` and `HPX_ROOT`) every time you configure, build, or run an HPX application.

7. Note that you need to set `HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES=On` for MacOS.

8. If you want to use HPX with MPI, you need to enable the MPI parcelport, and also specify the location of the MPI wrapper scripts. This can be done using the following command:

```bash
cmake -DHPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI=ON \ 
-DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=g++ \ 
-DMPI_CXX_COMPILER=opensslmpic++ \ 
-DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS="-Wno-unused-local-typedefs" \ 
-DBOOST_ROOT=$BOOST_DIR \ 
-DHWLOC_ROOT=/opt/local \ 
-DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=$HOME/hpx \ 
$(pwd)/../hpx
```

How to install HPX on Windows

Installation of required prerequisites

- Download the Boost c++ libraries from Boost Downloads
- Install the Boost library as explained in the section Installing Boost
- Install the hwloc library as explained in the section Installing Hwloc
- Download the latest version of CMake binaries, which are located under the platform section of the downloads page at CMake Downloads.
- Download the latest version of HPX from the STEllAR website: HPX Downloads.

Installation of the HPX library

- Create a build folder. HPX requires an out-of-tree-build. This means that you will be unable to run CMake in the HPX source folder.
- Open up the CMake GUI. In the input box labelled “Where is the source code:”, enter the full path to the source folder. The source directory is the one where the sources were checked out. CMakeLists.txt files in the source directory as well as the subdirectories describe the build to CMake. In addition to this, there are CMake scripts (usually ending in .cmake) stored in a special CMake directory. CMake does not alter any file in the source directory and doesn’t add new ones either. In the input box labelled “Where to build the binaries:”, enter the

---

84 https://www.boost.org/users/download/
85 https://www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html
86 https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/
full path to the build folder you created before. The build directory is one where all compiler outputs are stored, which includes object files and final executables.

- Add CMake variable definitions (if any) by clicking the “Add Entry” button. There are two required variables you need to define: BOOST_ROOT and HWLOC_ROOT. These \texttt{PATH} variables need to be set to point to the root folder of your Boost and hwloc installations. It is recommended to set the variable CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX as well. This determines where the HPX libraries will be built and installed. If this \texttt{PATH} variable is set, it has to refer to the directory where the built HPX files should be installed to.

- Press the “Configure” button. A window will pop up asking you which compilers to use. Select the Visual Studio 10 (64Bit) compiler (it usually is the default if available). The Visual Studio 2012 (64Bit) and Visual Studio 2013 (64Bit) compilers are supported as well. Note that while it is possible to build HPX for x86, we don’t recommend doing so as 32 bit runs are severely restricted by a 32 bit Windows system limitation affecting the number of HPX threads you can create.

- Press “Configure” again. Repeat this step until the “Generate” button becomes clickable (and until no variable definitions are marked in red anymore).

- Press “Generate”.

- Open up the build folder, and double-click hpx.sln.

- Build the INSTALL target.

For more detailed information about using CMake\textsuperscript{87} please refer its documentation and also the section \textit{Building HPX}.

\textbf{How to build HPX under Windows 10 x64 with Visual Studio 2015}

- Download the CMake V3.18.1 installer (or latest version) from here\textsuperscript{88}

- Download the hwloc V1.11.0 (or the latest version) from here\textsuperscript{89} and unpack it.

- Download the latest Boost libraries from here\textsuperscript{90} and unpack them.

- Build the Boost DLLs and LIBs by using these commands from Command Line (or PowerShell). Open CMD/PowerShell inside the Boost dir and type in:

\begin{verbatim}
bootstrap.bat
\end{verbatim}

This batch file will set up everything needed to create a successful build. Now execute:

\begin{verbatim}
b2.exe \link=shared \variant=release,debug \architecture=x86 \address-model=64 \threading=multi --build-type=complete install
\end{verbatim}

This command will start a (very long) build of all available Boost libraries. Please, be patient.

- Open CMake-GUI.exe and set up your source directory (input field ‘Where is the source code’) to the base directory of the source code you downloaded from HPX’s GitHub pages. Here’s an example of CMake path settings, which point to the Documents/GitHub/hpx folder:

Inside ‘Where is the source-code’ enter the base directory of your HPX source directory (do not enter the “src” sub-directory!). Inside ‘Where to build the binaries’ you should put in the path where all the building processes will happen. This is important because the building machinery will do an “out-of-tree” build. CMake will not touch or change the original source files in any way. Instead, it will generate Visual Studio Solution Files, which will build HPX packages out of the HPX source tree.

\textsuperscript{87} https://www.cmake.org

\textsuperscript{88} https://blog.kitware.com/cmake-3-18-1-available-for-download/

\textsuperscript{89} http://www.open-mpi.org/software/hwloc/v1.11/downloads/hwloc-win64-build-1.11.0.zip

\textsuperscript{90} https://www.boost.org/users/download/
Fig. 2.3: Example CMake path settings.
• Set three new environment variables (in CMake, not in Windows environment): `BOOST_ROOT`, `HWLOC_ROOT`, `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX`. The meaning of these variables is as follows:
  - `BOOST_ROOT` the *HPX* root directory of the unpacked Boost headers/cpp files.
  - `HWLOC_ROOT` the *HPX* root directory of the unpacked Portable Hardware Locality files.
  - `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` the *HPX* root directory where the future builds of *HPX* should be installed.

**Note:** *HPX* is a very large software collection, so it is not recommended to use the default `C:\Program Files\hpx`. Many users may prefer to use simpler paths *without* whitespace, like `C:\bin\hpx` or `D:\bin\hpx` etc.

To insert new env-vars click on “Add Entry” and then insert the name inside “Name”, select `PATH` as Type and put the path-name in the “Path” text field. Repeat this for the first three variables.

This is how variable insertion will look:

![Example CMake adding entry.](image)

Alternatively, users could provide `BOOST_LIBRARYDIR` instead of `BOOST_ROOT`; the difference is that `BOOST_LIBRARYDIR` should point to the subdirectory inside Boost root where all the compiled DLLs/LIBs are. For example,

**`BOOST_LIBRARYDIR` may point to the `bin.v2` subdirectory under the Boost rootdir.** It is important to keep the meanings of these two variables separated from each other:
BOOST_DIR points to the ROOT folder of the Boost library. BOOST_LIBRARYDIR points to the subdir inside the Boost root folder where the compiled binaries are.

- Click the ‘Configure’ button of CMake-GUI. You will be immediately presented with a small window where you can select the C++ compiler to be used within Visual Studio. This has been tested using the latest v14 (a.k.a C++ 2015) but older versions should be sufficient too. Make sure to select the 64Bit compiler.

- After the generate process has finished successfully, click the ‘Generate’ button. Now, CMake will put new VS Solution files into the BUILD folder you selected at the beginning.

- Open Visual Studio and load the HPX.sln from your build folder.

- Go to CMakePredefinedTargets and build the INSTALL project:

![CMakePredefinedTargets](image)

Fig. 2.5: Visual Studio INSTALL target.

It will take some time to compile everything, and in the end you should see an output similar to this one:

**How to install HPX on Fedora distributions**

**Important:** There are official HPX packages for Fedora. Unless you want to customize your, build you may want to start off with the official packages. Instructions can be found on the HPX Downloads\(^91\) page.

**Note:** This section of the manual is based off of our collaborator Patrick Diehl’s blog post Installing lhpxl on Fedora\(^22\).\(^92\)

- Install all packages for minimal installation:

\(^91\) [https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/](https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/)
\(^92\) [http://diehlpk.github.io/2015/08/04/hpx-fedora.html](http://diehlpk.github.io/2015/08/04/hpx-fedora.html)
Fig. 2.6: Visual Studio build output.

```
```

• Get the development branch of HPX:

```
git clone https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx.git
```

• Configure it with CMake:

```
cd hpx
mkdir build
cd build
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/opt/hpx ..
make -j
make install
```

**Note:** To build HPX without examples use:

```
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/opt/hpx -DHPX_WITH_EXAMPLES=Off ..
```

• Add the library path of HPX to ldconfig:
sudo echo /opt/hpx/lib > /etc/ld.so.conf.d/hpx.conf
sudo ldconfig

How to install HPX on Arch distributions

**Important:** There are HPX packages for Arch in the AUR. Unless you want to customize your build, you may want to start off with those. Instructions can be found on the HPX Downloads page.

- Install all packages for a minimal installation:
  ```bash
  sudo pacman -S gcc clang cmake boost hwloc gperftools
  ```
- For building the documentation, you will need to further install the following:
  ```bash
  sudo pacman -S doxygen python-pip
  pip install --user sphinx sphinx_rtd_theme breathe
  ```

  The rest of the installation steps are the same as those for the Fedora or Unix variants.

How to install HPX on Debian-based distributions

- Install all packages for a minimal installation:
  ```bash
  sudo apt install cmake libboost-all-dev hwloc libgoogle-perftools-dev
  ```
- To build the documentation you will need to further install the following:
  ```bash
  sudo apt install doxygen python-pip
  pip install --user sphinx sphinx_rtd_theme breathe
  ```
  or the following if you prefer to get Python packages from the Debian repositories:
  ```bash
  sudo apt install doxygen python-sphinx python-sphinx-rtd-theme python-breathe
  ```

  The rest of the installation steps are same as those for the Fedora or Unix variants.

CMake toolchains shipped with HPX

In order to compile HPX for various platforms, we provide a variety of toolchain files that take care of setting up various CMake variables like compilers, etc. They are located in the cmake/toolchains directory:

- ARM-gcc
- BGION-gcc
- BGQ
- Cray
- CrayKNL

---

93 https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/
• CrayKNLStatic
• CrayStatic
• XeonPhi

To use them, pass the `-DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=<toolchain>` argument to the CMake invocation.

**ARM-gcc**

```csharp
# Copyright (c) 2015 Thomas Heller
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Linux)
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING ON)
# Set the gcc Compiler
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER arm-linux-gnueabihf-g++-4.8)
set(HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES ON CACHE BOOL "enable generic coroutines")
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM NEVER)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
```

**BGION-gcc**

```csharp
# Copyright (c) 2014 John Biddiscombe
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with CNK on a BlueGene/Q. It
# sets the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
# Usage : cmake
# -DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=~/.src/hpx/cmake/toolchains/BGION-gcc.cmake ~/src/hpx
#
set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Linux)
# Set the gcc Compiler
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER g++)
# Add flags we need for BGAS compilation
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT "-D__powerpc__ -D__bgion__ -I/gpfs/bbp.cscs.ch/home/biddisco/src/bgas/rdmahelper"
    CACHE STRING "Initial compiler flags used to compile for BGAS"
)
# cmake-format: off
# the V1R2M2 includes are necessary for some hardware specific features
# -DHPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
# -DHPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
```

(continues on next page)
# -DHPX_LARGE_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
# -DHPX_HUGE_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
# cmake-format: on
set(CMAKE_EXE_LINKER_FLAGS_INIT
  "-L/gpfs/bbp.cscs.ch/apps/bgas/tools/gcc/gcc-4.8.2/install/lib64 -latomic -lrt"
  CACHE STRING "BGAS flags"
)
# We do not perform cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING OFF)
# Set our platform name
set(HPX_PLATFORM "native")
# Disable generic coroutines (and use posix version)
set(HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES
  OFF
  CACHE BOOL "disable generic coroutines"
)
# BGAS nodes support ibverbs, but it is deprecated
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_VERBS
  OFF
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
# Always disable the tcp parcelport as it is non-functional on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
# Always enable the tcp parcelport as it is currently the only way to
# communicate on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
# We have a bunch of cores on the A2 processor ...
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT
  "64"
  CACHE STRING ""
)
# We have no custom malloc yet
if(NOT DEFINED HPX_WITH_MALLOC)
  set(HPX_WITH_MALLOC
    "system"
    CACHE STRING ""
  )
endif()
set(HPX_HIDDEN_VISIBILITY
  OFF
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
# Convenience setup for jb @ bbpg2.cscs.ch
#
set(BOOST_ROOT "/gpfs/bbp.cscs.ch/home/biddisco/apps/gcc-4.8.2/boost_1_56_0")
set(HWLOC_ROOT "/gpfs/bbp.cscs.ch/home/biddisco/apps/gcc-4.8.2/hwloc-1.8.1")
set(CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE
  "Debug"
  CACHE STRING "Default build"
)
# HPX Documentation, master

(continued from previous page)

```cpp
# Testing flags
set(BUILD_TESTING
  ON
  CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS
  ON
  CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_BENCHMARKS
  ON
  CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_REGRESSIONS
  ON
  CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_UNIT
  ON
  CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXAMPLES
  ON
  CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXTERNAL_BUILD
  OFF
  CACHE BOOL "Turn off build of cmake build tests"
)
set(DART_TESTING_TIMEOUT
  45
  CACHE STRING "Life is too short"
)
# HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING

BGQ

(continues on next page)```
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT ""
    CACHE STRING "")
}
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC <DEFINES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c <SOURCE>"
    CACHE STRING "")
}
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -dynamic <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> -o <OBJECTS> -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING "")
}
set(CMAKE_CXX_CREATE_SHARED_LIBRARY
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -shared <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS> <LANGUAGE_COMPILE_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS> <SONAME_FLAG> -o <TARGET_SONAME> -o <TARGET> <OBJECTS> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING "")
}
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
# We do a cross compilation here ...  
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING ON)
# Set our platform name
set(HPX_PLATFORM "BlueGeneQ")  
# Always disable the ibverbs parcelport as it is non-functional on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_VERBS OFF)
# Always disable the tcp parcelport as it is non-functional on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP OFF)
# Always enable the mpi parcelport as it is currently the only way to communicate on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI ON)
# We have a bunch of cores on the BGQ ...
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT "64")
# We default to tbbmalloc as our allocator on the MIC
if(NOT DEFINED HPX_WITH_MALLOC)
    set(HPX_WITH_MALLOC "system"
    CACHE STRING "")
endif()
Cray

```plaintext
# Copyright (c) 2014 Thomas Heller
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
#
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with Intel Xeon PHIs. It sets
# the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
# set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Cray-CNK-Intel)
if(HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING)
    set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
else()
endif()
# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT "")
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING "")
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING "")
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -shared -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c"<SOURCE>"
    CACHE STRING "")
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -dynamic <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS>
    <OBJECTS> -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING "")
set(CMAKE_CXX_CREATE_SHARED_LIBRARY "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -shared <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS> <LANGUAGE_COMPILE_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS> <SONAME_FLAG>
    <TARGET_SONAME> -o <TARGET> <OBJECTS> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING "")
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
```

(continues on next page)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED
OFF
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC
ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER
"gni"
    CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni,verbs,psm2 etc etc"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE_SENDS
"256"
    CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE
OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING
OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
)
set(HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD
"4096"
    CACHE
        STRING
            "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING
ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
# the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
if(HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING)
    set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
else()
endif()

# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT "")
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS "-fPIC -shared")
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS "-fPIC -shared")
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -shared -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c <SOURCE>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -dynamic <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <OBJECTS> -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_CREATE_SHARED_LIBRARY "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -shared <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS> <LANGUAGE_COMPILE_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS> <SONAME_FLAG> <TARGET_SONAME> -o <TARGET> <OBJECTS> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
#
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP ON CACHE BOOL "")
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI ON CACHE BOOL "")
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED OFF)
CACHE BOOL ""
}
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC ON)
CACHE BOOL ""
}
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER "gni"
CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni,verbs,psm2 etc etc"
}
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE_SENDS "256"
CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
}
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE OFF)
CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
}
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING OFF)
CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
}
set(HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD "4096"
CACHE STRING "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)
# Set the TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM correctly so that find_package(TBBMalloc) sets the right hints
set(TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM "mic-knl"
CACHE STRING ""
)
# We have a bunch of cores on the MIC ... increase the default
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT "512"
CACHE STRING ""
)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING ON)
CACHE BOOL ""
)
# RDTSCP is available on Xeon/Phis
set(HPX_WITH_RDTSCP ON)
CACHE BOOL ""
)
CrayKNLStatic

```
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# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
set(HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING
ON
CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_STATIC_EXE_LINKING
ON
CACHE BOOL ""
)
set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
"
CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
"<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -static -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c <SOURCE>
" CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
"<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <OBJECTS> -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>
" CACHE STRING ""
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
ON
CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
ON
CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED
ON
CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC
ON
CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER
"gni"
)```
CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni, verbs, psm2 etc etc"
}
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE SENDS "256"
  CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE OFF
  CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING OFF
  CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
)
set(HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZE TION_THRESHOLD "4096"
  CACHE
  STRING
  "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)
# Set the TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM correctly so that find_package(TBBmalloc) sets the
# right hints
set(TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM "mic-knl"
  CACHE STRING ""
)
# We have a bunch of cores on the MIC ... increase the default
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT "512"
  CACHE STRING ""
)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
# RDTSCP is available on Xeon/Phis
set(HPX_WITH_RDTSCP
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)

CrayStatic

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# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
set(HPX WITH Static LINKING
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_STATIC_EXE_LINKING
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER_CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
  ""
  CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
  "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -static -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c <SOURCE>
  CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
  "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <OBJECTS>
  -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>
  CACHE STRING ""
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all # and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
# RDTSCP is available on Xeon/Phis
set(HPX_WITH_RDTSCP
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC
  ON
  CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER
  "gni"
  CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni,verbs,psm2 etc etc"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE_SENDS "256"
    CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
)
set(HPX_WITHZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD "4096"
    CACHE STRING
    "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)

XeonPhi

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# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
#
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with Intel Xeon PHIs. It sets
# the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Linux)
# Set the Intel Compiler
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER icpc)
# Add the -mmic compile flag such that everything will be compiled for the
# correct platform
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    "-mmic"
    CACHE STRING "Initial compiler flags used to compile for the Xeon Phi"
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING ON)
# Set our platform name
set(HPX_PLATFORM "XeonPhi")
# Always disable the ibverbs parcelport as it is non-functional on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_VERBS OFF)
In order to configure HPX, you can set a variety of options to allow CMake to generate your specific makefiles/project files.

Variables that influence how HPX is built

The options are split into these categories:

- **Generic options**
- **Build Targets options**
- **Thread Manager options**
- **AGAS options**
- **Parcelport options**
- **Profiling options**
• Debugging options
• Modules options

Generic options

• HPX_WITH_ACTION_BASE_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_AUTOMATIC.Serialization_REGISTRATION:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_BENCHMARK_SCRIPTS_PATH:PATH
• HPX_WITH_BUILD_BINARY_PACKAGE:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS_AS_ERRORS:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_BZIP2:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_SNAPPY:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_ZLIB:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_CUDA:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_CUDA_CLANG:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_CUDA_COMPUTE:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_DISABLED_SIGNAL_EXCEPTION_HANDLERS:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_EMBEDDED_THREAD_POOLS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_FAULT_TOLERANCE:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_FULL_RPATH:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_GCC_VERSION_CHECK:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_HIDDEN_VISIBILITY:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_HIP:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_INIT_START_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_LOGGING:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_MALLOC:STRING
• HPX_WITH_NATIVE_TLS:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_NICE_THREADLEVEL:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_PARCEL_COALESCING:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_POOL_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
• HPX_WITH_PROMISE_ALIAS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
HPX Documentation, master

- `HPX_WITH_REGISTER_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_REGISTER_THREAD_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_RUN_MAIN_EVERYWHERE:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_STACKOVERFLOW_DETECTION:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_THREAD_AWARE_TIMER_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_THREAD_EXECUTORS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_THREAD_POOL_OS_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_UNITY_BUILD:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_UNSCOPED_ENUM_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_VIM_YCM:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD:STRING`

`HPX_WITH_ACTION_BASE_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
Enable deprecated action bases (default: ON)

`HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA:BOOL`
Enable HPX CUDA/HP parallel algorithms module (default: OFF) - note: CUDA/HP futures may be used without CUDA/HP Compute

`HPX_WITH_AUTOMATIC.Serialization_REGISTRATION:BOOL`
Use automatic serialization registration for actions and functions. This affects compatibility between HPX applications compiled with different compilers (default ON)

`HPX_WITH_BENCHMARK/scripts_PATH:PATH`
Directory to place batch scripts in

`HPX_WITH_BUILD_BINARY_PACKAGE:BOOL`
Build HPX on the build infrastructure on any LINUX distribution (default: OFF).

`HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS:BOOL`
Enable compiler warnings (default: ON)

`HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS_AS_ERRORS:BOOL`
Turn compiler warnings into errors (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_BZIP2:BOOL`
Enable bzip2 compression for parcel data (default: OFF).

`HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_SNAPPY:BOOL`
Enable snappy compression for parcel data (default: OFF).

`HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_ZLIB:BOOL`
Enable zlib compression for parcel data (default: OFF).

`HPX_WITH_CUDA:BOOL`
Enable HPX_CUDA (CUDA or HIP futures) and HPX_CUDA_COMPUTE (CUDA/HP enabled parallel algorithms) (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_CUDA_CLANG:BOOL`
Use clang to compile CUDA code (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_CUDA_COMPUTE:BOOL`
Enable HPX CUDA/HP compute capability (parallel algorithms) module (default: OFF) - note: enabling this also enables CUDA/HP futures via HPX_CUDA

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HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC:BOOL
Enable data parallel algorithm support using the external Vc library (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_DISABLED_SIGNAL_EXCEPTION_HANDLERS:BOOL
Disables the mechanism that produces debug output for caught signals and unhandled exceptions (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN:BOOL
Enable dynamic overload of system main() (Linux and Apple only, default: ON)

HPX_WITH_EMBEDDED_THREAD_POOLS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
Enable deprecated embedded thread pools (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_FAULT_TOLERANCE:BOOL
Build HPX to tolerate failures of nodes, i.e. ignore errors in active communication channels (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_FULL_RPATH:BOOL
Build and link HPX libraries and executables with full RPATHs (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_GCC_VERSION_CHECK:BOOL
Don’t ignore version reported by gcc (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES:BOOL
Use Boost.Context as the underlying coroutines context switch implementation.

HPX_WITH_HIDDEN_VISIBILITY:BOOL
Use -fvisibility=hidden for builds on platforms which support it (default OFF)

HPX_WITH_HIP:BOOL
Enable compilation with HIPCC (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_INIT_START_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
Enable deprecated init() and start() overloads functions (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_LOGGING:BOOL
Build HPX with logging enabled (default: ON).

HPX_WITH_MALLOC:STRING
Define which allocator should be linked in. Options are: system, tcmalloc, jemalloc, mimalloc, tbbmalloc, and custom (default is: tcmalloc)

HPX_WITH_NATIVE_TLS:BOOL
Use native TLS support if available (default: )

HPX_WITH_NICE_THREADLEVEL:BOOL
Set HPX worker threads to have high NICE level (may impact performance) (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_PARCEL_COALESCING:BOOL
Enable the parcel coalescing plugin (default: ON).

HPX_WITH_POOL_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
Enable deprecated pool executor (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_PROMISE_ALIAS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
Enable deprecated alias of hpx::promise to hpx::lcos::promise (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_REGISTER_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
Enable deprecated register_thread/work functions in the hpx::applier namespace (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_REGISTER_THREAD_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
Enable deprecated register_thread/work overloads (default: ON)
HPX WITH RUN_MAIN_EVERYWHERE:BOOL
   Run hpx_main by default on all localities (default: OFF).

HPX WITH STACKOVERFLOW_DETECTION:BOOL
   Enable stackoverflow detection for HPX threads/coroutines. (default: OFF, debug: ON)

HPX WITH STATIC_LINKING:BOOL
   Compile HPX statically linked libraries (default: OFF)

HPX WITH THREAD_AWARE_TIMER_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
   Enable deprecated thread_aware_timer (default: ON)

HPX WITH THREAD_EXECUTORS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
   Enable deprecated thread executors (default: ON)

HPX WITH THREAD_POOL_OS_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
   Enable deprecated thread pool executors (default: ON)

HPX WITH UNITY_BUILD:BOOL
   Enable unity build for certain build targets (experimental, requires CMake 3.16 or newer) (default OFF)

HPX WITH UNSCOPED_ENUM_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
   Enable deprecated unscoped enums (default: ON)

HPX WITH VIM_YCM:BOOL
   Generate HPX completion file for VIM YouCompleteMe plugin

HPX WITH ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD:STRING
   The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)

Build Targets options

- HPX WITH_COMPILE_ONLY_TESTS:BOOL
- HPX WITH DEFAULT TARGETS:BOOL
- HPX WITH DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME:BOOL
- HPX WITH DOCUMENTATION:BOOL
- HPX WITH DOCUMENTATION_OUTPUT_FORMATS:STRING
- HPX WITH EXAMPLES:BOOL
- HPX WITH EXAMPLES_HDF5:BOOL
- HPX WITH EXAMPLES_OPENMP:BOOL
- HPX WITH EXAMPLES_QT4:BOOL
- HPX WITH EXAMPLES_QTHREADS:BOOL
- HPX WITH EXAMPLES_TBB:BOOL
- HPX WITHExecutable PREFIX:STRING
- HPX WITH FAIL_COMPILE_TESTS:BOOL
- HPX WITH IO_COUNTERS:BOOL
- HPX WITH PSEUDO_DEPENDENCIES:BOOL
- HPX WITH TESTS:BOOL
- HPX WITH TESTS_BENCHMARKS:BOOL
• `HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXAMPLES`:BOOL
  Create build system support for compile time only HPX tests (default ON).

• `HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXTERNAL_BUILD`:BOOL
  Associate the core HPX library with the default build target (default: ON).

• `HPX_WITH_TESTS_HEADERS`:BOOL
  Enable the distributed runtime (default: ON). Turning off the distributed runtime completely disallows the creation and use of components and actions. Turning this option off is experimental!

• `HPX_WITH_TESTS_REGRESSIONS`:BOOL
  Build the HPX documentation (default OFF).

• `HPX_WITH_TESTS_UNIT`:BOOL
  Build the HPX documentation_output_formats`:STRING
  List of documentation output formats to generate. Valid options are html;singlehtml;latexpdf;man. Multiple values can be separated with semicolons. (default html).

• `HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES`:BOOL
  Build the HPX examples (default ON).

• `HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_HDF5`:BOOL
  Enable examples requiring HDF5 support (default: OFF).

• `HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_OPENMP`:BOOL
  Enable examples requiring OpenMP support (default: OFF).

• `HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_QT4`:BOOL
  Enable examples requiring Qt4 support (default: OFF).

• `HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_QTHREADS`:BOOL
  Enable examples requiring QThreads support (default: OFF).

• `HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_TBB`:BOOL
  Enable examples requiring TBB support (default: OFF).

• `HPX_WITH_EXECUTABLE_PREFIX`:STRING
  Executable prefix (default none), ‘hpx_’ useful for system install.

• `HPX_WITH_FAIL_COMPILE_TESTS`:BOOL
  Create build system support for fail compile HPX tests (default ON).

• `HPX_WITH_IO_COUNTERS`:BOOL
  Enable IO counters (default: ON).

• `HPX_WITH_PSEUDO_DEPENDENCIES`:BOOL
  Force creating pseudo targets and pseudo dependencies (default ON).

• `HPX_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
  Build the HPX tests (default ON).

• `HPX_WITH_TESTS_BENCHMARKS`:BOOL
  Build HPX benchmark tests (default: ON).
HPX WITH_TESTS_EXAMPLES:BOOL
Add HPX examples as tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXTERNAL_BUILD:BOOL
Build external cmake build tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_HEADERS:BOOL
Build HPX header tests (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_REGRESSIONS:BOOL
Build HPX regression tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_UNIT:BOOL
Build HPX unit tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TOOLS:BOOL
Build HPX tools (default: OFF)

Thread Manager options

- HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_SWAP_CONTEXT_EMULATION:BOOL
- HPX_SCHEDULER_MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS:STRING
- HPX_WITH_COROUTINE_COUNTERS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_IO_POOL:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT:STRING
- HPX_WITH_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT:STRING
- HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_SCHEDULER_LOCAL_STORAGE:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM:STRING
- HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_DEMANGLE_SYMBOLS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_STATIC_SYMBOLS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH:STRING
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_ON_SUSPENSION:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_QUEUE_WAITTIME:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_SCHEDULERS:STRING
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_STACK_MMAP:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS:BOOL
• `HPX_WITH_THREAD_TARGET_ADDRESS`:BOOL

• `HPX_WITH_TIMER_POOL`:BOOL

`HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_SWAP_CONTEXT_EMULATION`:BOOL
Emulate SwapContext API for coroutines (Windows only, default: OFF)

`HPX_SCHEDULER_MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS`:STRING
[Deprecated] Maximum number of terminated threads collected before those are cleaned up (default: 100)

`HPX_WITH_COROUTINE_COUNTERS`:BOOL
Enable keeping track of coroutine creation and rebind counts (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_IO_POOL`:BOOL
Disable internal IO thread pool, do not change if not absolutely necessary (default: ON)

`HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT`:STRING
HPX applications will not use more that this number of OS-Threads (empty string means dynamic) (default: 64)

`HPX_WITH_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT`:STRING
HPX applications will not run on machines with more NUMA domains (default: 8)

`HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS`:BOOL
HPX applications will be able to run on more than 64 cores (This variable is deprecated. The value is derived from `HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT` instead.)

`HPX_WITH_SCHEDULER_LOCAL_STORAGE`:BOOL
Enable scheduler local storage for all HPX schedulers (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION`:BOOL
Enable spinlock deadlock detection (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM`:STRING
Number of elements a spinlock pool manages (default: 128)

`HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES`:BOOL
Attach backtraces to HPX exceptions (default: ON)

`HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_DEMANGLE_SYMBOLS`:BOOL
Thread stack back trace symbols will be demangled (default: ON)

`HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_STATIC_SYMBOLS`:BOOL
Thread stack back trace will resolve static symbols (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH`:STRING
Thread stack back trace depth being captured (default: 20)

`HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_ON_SUSPENSION`:BOOL
Enable thread stack back trace being captured on suspension (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES`:BOOL
Enable measuring thread creation and cleanup times (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS`:BOOL
Enable keeping track of cumulative thread counts in the schedulers (default: ON)

`HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES`:BOOL
Enable measuring the percentage of overhead times spent in the scheduler (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE`:BOOL
Enable thread local storage for all HPX threads (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF`:BOOL
HPX scheduler threads do exponential backoff on idle queues (default: ON)
HPX Documentation, master

HPX_WITH_THREAD_QUEUE_WAITTIME:BOOL
    Enable collecting queue wait times for threads (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_SCHEDULERS:STRING
    Which thread schedulers are built. Options are: all, abp-priority, local, static-priority, static, shared-priority. For multiple enabled schedulers, separate with a semicolon (default: all)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_STACK_MMAP:BOOL
    Use mmap for stack allocation on appropriate platforms

HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS:BOOL
    Enable keeping track of counts of thread stealing incidents in the schedulers (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_TARGET_ADDRESS:BOOL
    Enable storing target address in thread for NUMA awareness (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_TIMER_POOL:BOOL
    Disable internal timer thread pool, do not change if not absolutely necessary (default: ON)

AGAS options

- HPX_WITH_AGAS_DUMP_REFCNT_ENTRIES:BOOL
  Enable dumps of the AGAS refcnt tables to logs (default: OFF)

Parcelport options

- HPX_WITH_NETWORKING:BOOL
  Enable support for networking and multi-node runs (default: ON)

- HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTION_COUNTERS:BOOL
  Enable performance counters reporting parcelport statistics on a per-action basis.

- HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC:BOOL
  Enable the libfabric based parcelport. This is currently an experimental feature

- HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI:BOOL
  Enable the MPI based parcelport.

- HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP:BOOL
  Enable the TCP based parcelport.

- HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_VERBS:BOOL
  Enable the ibverbs based parcelport. This is currently an experimental feature
HPX_WITH_PARCEL_PROFILING:BOOL
Enable profiling data for parcels

Profiling options

- HPX_WITH_APEX:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_GOOGLE_PERFTOOLS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_ITTNOTIFY:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_PAPI:BOOL

HPX_WITH_APEX:BOOL
Enable APEX instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_GOOGLE_PERFTOOLS:BOOL
Enable Google Perftools instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_ITTNOTIFY:BOOL
Enable Amplifier (ITT) instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_PAPI:BOOL
Enable the PAPI based performance counter.

Debugging options

- HPX_WITH_ATTACH_DEBUGGER_ON_TEST_FAILURE:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_PARALLEL_TESTS_BIND_NONE:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_SANITIZERS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG_DESTINATION:STRING
- HPX_WITH_TESTS_MAX_THREADS_PER_LOCALITY:STRING
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_DEBUG_INFO:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_DESCRIPTION_FULL:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_THREAD_GUARD_PAGE:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_VALGRIND:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_BACKTRACE:BOOL
- HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_GLOBALY:BOOL

HPX_WITH_ATTACH_DEBUGGER_ON_TEST_FAILURE:BOOL
Break the debugger if a test has failed (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_PARALLEL_TESTS_BIND_NONE:BOOL
Pass --hpx:bind=none to tests that may run in parallel (cmake -j flag) (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_SANITIZERS:BOOL
Configure with sanitizer instrumentation support.
HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG:BOOL
   Turn on debug logs (–hpx:debug-hpx-log) for tests (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG_DESTINATION:STRING
   Destination for test debug logs (default: cout)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_MAX_THREADS_PER_LOCALITY:STRING
   Maximum number of threads to use for tests (default: 0, use the number of threads specified by the test)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_DEBUG_INFO:BOOL
   Enable thread debugging information (default: OFF, implicitly enabled in debug builds)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_DESCRIPTION_FULL:BOOL
   Use function address for thread description (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_GUARD_PAGE:BOOL
   Enable thread guard page (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_VALGRIND:BOOL
   Enable Valgrind instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS:BOOL
   Enable lock verification code (default: OFF, implicitly enabled in debug builds)

HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_BACKTRACE:BOOL
   Enable thread stack back trace being captured on lock registration (to be used in combination with
   HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS=ON, default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_GLOBALLY:BOOL
   Enable global lock verification code (default: OFF, implicitly enabled in debug builds)

Modules options

- HPX_ACTIONS_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
- HPX_ACTIONS_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
- HPX_ACTIONS_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
- HPX_ACTIONS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
- HPX_ACTIONS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
- HPX_ACTIONS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
- HPX_AFFINITY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
- HPX_AFFINITY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
- HPX_AFFINITY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
- HPX_AGAS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
- HPX_AGAS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
- HPX_AGAS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
- HPX_ALGORITHMS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
- HPX_ALGORITHMS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
- HPX_ALGORITHMS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
- HPX_ALLOCATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ALLOCATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ALLOCATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ASIO_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ASIO_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ASIO_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ASSERTION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ASSERTION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ASSERTION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_COLOCATED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_COLOCATED_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_COLOCATED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_COMBINATORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_COMBINATORS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_COMBINATORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_LOCAL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ASYNC_LOCAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_BATCH_ENVIRONMENTS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_BATCH_ENVIRONMENTS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_BATCH_ENVIRONMENTS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_CACHE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_CACHE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_CACHE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_CHECKPOINT_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_CHECKPOINT_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_CHECKPOINT_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_CHECKPOINT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_CHECKPOINT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_CHECKPOINT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_COLLECTIVES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_COLLECTIVES_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_COLLECTIVES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_COMMAND_LINE_HANDLING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_COMMAND_LINE_HANDLING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_COMMAND_LINE_HANDLING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_COMPONENTS_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_COMPONENTS_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_COMPONENTS_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_COMPUTE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_COMPUTE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_COMPUTE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_CONCEPTS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_CONCEPTS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_CONCEPTS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_CONCURRENCY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_CONCURRENCY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_CONCURRENCY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_CONFIG_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_CONFIG_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_CONFIG_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_ADAPT_STD_TUPLE:BOOL
• HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_DEBUGGING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_DEBUGGING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_DEBUGGING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ERRORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ERRORS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ERRORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTION_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTION_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTION_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTION_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTORS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTORS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTORS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTORS_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_EXECUTORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_FORMAT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_FORMAT_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_FORMAT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_FUNCTIONAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_FUNCTIONAL_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_FUNCTIONAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_FUTURES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_FUTURES_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_FUTURES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_HARDWARE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_HARDWARE_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_HARDWARE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_HASHING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_HASHING_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_HASHING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_INCLUDE_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_INCLUDE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_INIT_RUNTIME_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_INIT_RUNTIME_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_IO_SERVICE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_IO_SERVICE_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_IO_SERVICE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_ITT_NOTIFY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_ITT_NOTIFY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_ITT_NOTIFY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_LCOS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_LCOS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_LCOS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_LCOS_LOCAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_LCOS_LOCAL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_LCOS_LOCAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_LOGGING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_LOGGING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_LOGGING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_MEMORY_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_MEMORY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_NAMING_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_NAMING_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_NAMING_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_NAMING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_NAMING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_NAMING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_PACK_TRAVERSAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_PACK_TRAVERSAL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_PACK_TRAVERSAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTERS_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTERS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_PLUGIN_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_PLUGIN_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_PLUGIN_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_PREFIX_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_PREFIX_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_PREFIX_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
• `HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_BOOST_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_COMPATIBILITY`:BOOL
• `HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RESILIENCY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RESILIENCY_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RESOURCE_PARTITIONER_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RESOURCE_PARTITIONER_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RESOURCE_PARTITIONER_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_CONFIGURATION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_CONFIGURATION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_CONFIGURATION_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_LOCAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_LOCAL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_RUNTIME_LOCAL_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SCHEDULERS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SCHEDULERS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SCHEDULERS_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SEGMENTED_ALGORITHMS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SEGMENTED_ALGORITHMS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SEGMENTED_ALGORITHMS_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_BOOST_TYPES`:BOOL
• `HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STATIC_REINIT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STATIC_REINIT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STATIC_REINIT_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STATISTICS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STATISTICS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STATISTICS_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STRING_UTIL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS`:BOOL
• `HPX_STRING_UTIL_WITH_TESTS`:BOOL
• HPX_SYNCHRONIZATION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_SYNCHRONIZATION_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_SYNCHRONIZATION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_TESTING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_TESTING_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_TESTING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADING_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADING_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADING_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADING_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADMANAGER_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADMANAGER_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_THREADMANAGER_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_EXECUTORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_EXECUTORS_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_EXECUTORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_POOLS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_POOLS_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_POOLS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_THREAD_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_TIMED_EXECUTION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_TIMED_EXECUTION_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_TIMED_EXECUTION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_TIMING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_TIMING_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_TIMING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
• HPX_TYPE_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
• HPX_TYPE_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
• HPX_TYPE_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
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- **HPX_UTIL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS**:BOOL
  Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

- **HPX_UTIL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS**:BOOL
  Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

- **HPX_UTIL_WITH_TESTS**:BOOL
  Build HPX actions_base module tests. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ACTIONS_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS**:BOOL
  Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ACTIONS_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS**:BOOL
  Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

- **HPX_ACTIONS_BASE_WITH_TESTS**:BOOL
  Build HPX actions module tests. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ACTIONS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS**:BOOL
  Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ACTIONS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS**:BOOL
  Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

- **HPX_ACTIONS_WITH_TESTS**:BOOL
  Build HPX actions module tests. (default: ON)

- **HPX_AFFINITY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS**:BOOL
  Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

- **HPX_AFFINITY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS**:BOOL
  Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

- **HPX_AFFINITY_WITH_TESTS**:BOOL
  Build HPX affinity module tests. (default: ON)

- **HPX_AGAS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS**:BOOL
  Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

- **HPX_AGAS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS**:BOOL
  Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

- **HPX_AGAS_WITH_TESTS**:BOOL
  Build HPX agas module tests. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ALGORITHMS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS**:BOOL
  Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ALGORITHMS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS**:BOOL
  Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

- **HPX_ALGORITHMS_WITH_TESTS**:BOOL
  Build HPX algorithms module tests. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ALLOCATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS**:BOOL
  Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

- **HPX_ALLOCATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS**:BOOL
  Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

- **HPX_ALLOCATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS**:BOOL
  Build HPX allocator_support module tests. (default: ON)
HPX ASIO_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX ASIO_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX ASIO_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX asio module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ASSERTION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ASSERTION_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ASSERTION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX assertion module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ASYNC_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX async_base module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_COLLOCATED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_COLLOCATED_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ASYNC_COLLOCATED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX async_colocated module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_COMBINATORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_COMBINATORS_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ASYNC_COMBINATORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX async_combinators module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ASYNC_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX async_distributed module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ASYNC_LOCAL_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ASYNC_LOCAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX async_local module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_BATCH_ENVIRONMENTS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)
HPX_BATCH_ENVIRONMENTS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_BATCH_ENVIRONMENTS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX batch_environments module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_CACHE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_CACHE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_CACHE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX cache module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_CHECKPOINT_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: OFF)

HPX_CHECKPOINT_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_CHECKPOINT_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX checkpoint_base module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_CHECKPOINT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_CHECKPOINT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_CHECKPOINT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX checkpoint module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_COLLECTIVES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_COLLECTIVES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX collectives module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_COMMAND_LINE_HANDLING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_COMMAND_LINE_HANDLING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX command_line_handling module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_COMPONENTS_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_COMPONENTS_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX components_base module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_COMPUTE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)
HPX_COMPUTE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_COMPUTE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX compute module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_CONCEPTS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_CONCEPTS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_CONCEPTS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX concepts module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_CONCURRENCY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_CONCURRENCY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_CONCURRENCY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX concurrency module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX config_registry module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_CONFIG_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: OFF)

HPX_CONFIG_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_CONFIG_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX config module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX coroutines module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_ADAPT_STD_TUPLE:BOOL
Enable compatibility of hpx::tuple with std::tuple. (default: ON)

HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX datastructures module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_DEBUGGING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)
HPX_DEBUGGING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_DEBUGGING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX debugging module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ERRORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ERRORS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ERRORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX errors module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTION_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTION_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_EXECUTION_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX execution_base module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_EXECUTION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX execution module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTORS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTORS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_EXECUTORS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX executors_distributed module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_EXECUTORS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_EXECUTORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX executors module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_BOOST_FILESYSTEM_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
   Enable Boost.FileSystem compatibility. (default: ON)

HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX filesystem module tests. (default: ON)
HPX_FORMAT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_FORMAT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_FORMAT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX format module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_FUNCTIONAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_FUNCTIONAL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_FUNCTIONAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX functional module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_FUTURES_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_FUTURES_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_FUTURES_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX futures module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_HARDWARE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_HARDWARE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_HARDWARE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX hardware module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_HASHING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_HASHING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_HASHING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX hashing module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_INCLUDE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_INCLUDE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX include module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_INIT_RUNTIME_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_INIT_RUNTIME_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX init_runtime module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_IO_SERVICE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_IO_SERVICE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)
HPX_IO_SERVICE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX io_service module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX iterator_support module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_ITT_NOTIFY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_ITT_NOTIFY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_ITT_NOTIFY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX itt_notify module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_LCOS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_LCOS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_LCOS_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX lcos_distributed module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_LCOS_LOCAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_LCOS_LOCAL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_LCOS_LOCAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX lcos_local module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_LOGGING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_LOGGING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_LOGGING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX logging module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_MEMORY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_MEMORY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX memory module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_NAMING_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
   Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_NAMING_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
   Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_NAMING_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
   Build HPX naming_base module tests. (default: ON)
HPX_NAMING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_NAMING_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_NAMING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX naming module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_PACK_TRAVERSAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_PACK_TRAVERSAL_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

Build HPX pack_traversal module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTERS_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTERS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX performance_counters module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_PLUGIN_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_PLUGIN_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_PLUGIN_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX plugin module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_PREFIX_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_PREFIX_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_PREFIX_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX prefix module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX preprocessor module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_BOOST_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL
Enable Boost.ProgramOptions compatibility. (default: ON)

HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX program_options module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_RESILIENCY_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)
HPX_RESILIENCY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX resiliency module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_RESOURCE_PARTITIONER_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_RESOURCE_PARTITIONER_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_RESOURCE_PARTITIONER_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX resource_partitioner module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_RUNTIME_CONFIGURATION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_RUNTIME_CONFIGURATION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_RUNTIME_CONFIGURATION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX runtime_configuration module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_RUNTIME_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_RUNTIME_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_RUNTIME_DISTRIBUTED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX runtime_distributed module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_RUNTIME_LOCAL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_RUNTIME_LOCAL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_RUNTIME_LOCAL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX runtime_local module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_SCHEDULERS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_SCHEDULERS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_SCHEDULERS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX schedulers module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_SEGMENTED_ALGORITHMS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_SEGMENTED_ALGORITHMS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_SEGMENTED_ALGORITHMS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX segmented_algorithms module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_BOOST_TYPES:BOOL
Enable serialization of certain Boost types. (default: ON)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)
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HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX serialization module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_STATIC_REINIT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX.Static Reinitialization with Deprecation Warnings:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_STATIC_REINIT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX static_reinit module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_STATISTICS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_STATISTICS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_STATISTICS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX statistics module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_STRING_UTIL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_STRING_UTIL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX string_util module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_SYNCHRONIZATION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_SYNCHRONIZATION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_SYNCHRONIZATION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX synchronization module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_TESTING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_TESTING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_TESTING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX testing module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_THREADING_BASE_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_THREADING_BASE_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_THREADING_BASE_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX threading_base module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_THREADING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_THREADING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)
HPX_THREADED_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX threading module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_THREADMANAGER_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_THREADMANAGER_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_THREADMANAGER_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX threadmanager module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_THREAD_EXECUTORS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_THREAD_EXECUTORS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_THREAD_EXECUTORS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX thread_executors module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_THREAD_POOLS_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_THREAD_POOLS_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_THREAD_POOLS_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX thread_pools module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_THREAD_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_THREAD_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_THREAD_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX thread_support module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_TIMED_EXECUTION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_TIMED_EXECUTION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_TIMED_EXECUTION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX timed_execution module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_TIMING_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_TIMING_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_TIMING_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX timing module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)
HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX topology module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_TYPE_SUPPORT_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_TYPE_SUPPORT_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_TYPE_SUPPORT_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX type_support module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_UTIL_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: ON)

HPX_UTIL_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_UTIL_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX util module tests. (default: ON)

HPX_VERSION_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS:BOOL
Enable compatibility headers for old headers. (default: OFF)

HPX_VERSION_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS:BOOL
Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: On)

HPX_VERSION_WITH_TESTS:BOOL
Build HPX version module tests. (default: ON)

Additional tools and libraries used by HPX

Here is a list of additional libraries and tools that are either optionally supported by the build system or are optionally required for certain examples or tests. These libraries and tools can be detected by the HPX build system.

Each of the tools or libraries listed here will be automatically detected if they are installed in some standard location. If a tool or library is installed in a different location, you can specify its base directory by appending _ROOT to the variable name as listed below. For instance, to configure a custom directory for BOOST, specify BOOST_ROOT=/custom/boost/root.

BOOST_ROOT:PATH
Specifies where to look for the Boost installation to be used for compiling HPX. Set this if CMake is not able to locate a suitable version of Boost. The directory specified here can be either the root of an installed Boost distribution or the directory where you unpacked and built Boost without installing it (with staged libraries).

HWLOC_ROOT:PATH
Specifies where to look for the hwloc library. Set this if CMade is not able to locate a suitable version of hwloc. Hwloc provides platform-independent support for extracting information about the used hardware architecture (number of cores, number of NUMA domains, hyperthreading, etc.). HPX utilizes this information if available.

PAPI_ROOT:PATH
Specifies where to look for the PAPI library. The PAPI library is needed to compile a special component exposing PAPI hardware events and counters as HPX performance counters. This is not available on the Windows platform.

AMPLIFIER_ROOT:PATH
Specifies where to look for one of the tools of the Intel Parallel Studio product, either Intel Amplifier or Intel Inspector. This should be set if the CMake variable HPX_USE_ITT_NOTIFY is set to ON. Enabling ITT support in HPX will integrate any application with the mentioned Intel tools, which customizes the generated information for your application and improves the generated diagnostics.
In addition, some of the examples may need the following variables:

HDF5_ROOT:PATH
    Specifies where to look for the Hierarchical Data Format V5 (HDF5) include files and libraries.

2.5.3 Creating HPX projects

Using HPX with pkg-config

How to build HPX applications with pkg-config

After you are done installing HPX, you should be able to build the following program. It prints Hello World! on the locality you run it on.

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
```

Copy the text of this program into a file called hello_world.cpp.

Now, in the directory where you put hello_world.cpp, issue the following commands (where $HPX_LOCATION is the build directory or CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX you used while building HPX):

```bash
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$HPX_LOCATION/lib/pkgconfig
c++ -o hello_world hello_world.cpp
   `pkg-config --cflags --libs hpx_application`
   `-lhpx_iostreams -DHPX_APPLICATION_NAME=hello_world`
```

**Important:** When using pkg-config with HPX, the pkg-config flags must go after the -o flag.

**Note:** HPX libraries have different names in debug and release mode. If you want to link against a debug HPX library, you need to use the _debug suffix for the pkg-config name. That means instead of hpx_application or hpx_component, you will have to use hpx_application_debug or hpx_component_debug. Moreover, all referenced HPX components need to have an appended d suffix. For example, instead of -lhpx_iostreams you will need to specify -lhpx_iostreamsd.

**Important:** If the HPX libraries are in a path that is not found by the dynamic linker, you will need to add the path $HPX_LOCATION/lib to your linker search path (for example LD_LIBRARY_PATH on Linux).

To test the program, type:

```
./hello_world
```
which should print Hello World! and exit.

How to build HPX components with pkg-config

Let’s try a more complex example involving an HPX component. An HPX component is a class that exposes HPX actions. HPX components are compiled into dynamically loaded modules called component libraries. Here’s the source code:

**hello_world_component.cpp**

```cpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include "hello_world_component.hpp"
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

namespace examples {
  namespace server {
    void hello_world::invoke()
    {
      hpx::cout << "Hello HPX World!" << std::endl;
    }
  }
}
#endif

hello_world_component.hpp
```

```cpp
#pragma once
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include <hpx/hpx.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/actions.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/lcos.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>
#include <hpx/serialization.hpp>
#include <utility>

namespace examples {
  namespace server {
    struct HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT hello_world : hpx::components::component_base<hello_world>
    {
      void invoke();
    } HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();
  }
}
#endif
```

```cpp
typedef hpx::components::component<
  examples::server::hello_world
> hello_world_type;

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(hello_world_type, hello_world);
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(
  examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);
```

(continues on next page)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(hello_world, invoke);
};
}

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
    examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);

namespace examples {
    struct hello_world :
        hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world>
    {
        typedef hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world> base_type;

        hello_world(hpx::future<hpx::naming::id_type> && f) :
            base_type(std::move(f))
        {}

        hello_world(hpx::naming::id_type && f) :
            base_type(std::move(f))
        {}

        void invoke()
        {
            hpx::async<server::hello_world::invoke_action>(
                this->get_id()).get();
        }
    };
}
#endif

hello_world_client.cpp

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include "hello_world_component.hpp"
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    {
        // Create a single instance of the component on this locality.
        examples::hello_world client =
            hpx::new_<examples::hello_world>(hpx::find_here());

        // Invoke the component’s action, which will print "Hello World!".
        client.invoke();
    }

    return 0;
}
#endif

Copy the three source files above into three files (called hello_world_component.cpp, hello_world_component.hpp and hello_world_client.cpp, respectively).

Now, in the directory where you put the files, run the following command to build the component library. (where
$HPX_LOCATION is the build directory or CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX you used while building HPX:

```bash
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$HPX_LOCATION/lib/pkgconfig
c++ -o libhpx_hello_world.so hello_world_component.cpp \
`pkg-config --cflags --libs hpx_component` \
-lhpx_iostreams -DHPX_COMPONENT_NAME=hpx_hello_world
```

Now pick a directory in which to install your HPX component libraries. For this example, we’ll choose a directory named my_hpx_libs:

```bash
mkdir ~/my_hpx_libs
mv libhpx_hello_world.so ~/my_hpx_libs
```

**Note:** HPX libraries have different names in debug and release mode. If you want to link against a debug HPX library, you need to use the `_debug` suffix for the pkg-config name. That means instead of `hpx_application` or `hpx_component` you will have to use `hpx_application_debug` or `hpx_component_debug`. Moreover, all referenced HPX components need to have a appended `d` suffix, e.g. instead of `-lhpx_iostreams` you will need to specify `-lhpx_iostreamsd`.

**Important:** If the HPX libraries are in a path that is not found by the dynamic linker. You need to add the path $HPX_LOCATION/lib to your linker search path (for example LD_LIBRARY_PATH on Linux).

Now, to build the application that uses this component (hello_world_client.cpp), we do:

```bash
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$HPX_LOCATION/lib/pkgconfig
c++ -o hello_world_client hello_world_client.cpp \
`pkg-config --cflags --libs hpx_application` \
-L$HOME/my_hpx_libs -lhpx_hello_world -lhpx_iostreams
```

**Important:** When using pkg-config with HPX, the pkg-config flags must go after the `-o` flag.

Finally, you’ll need to set your LD_LIBRARY_PATH before you can run the program. To run the program, type:

```bash
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$HOME/my_hpx_libs"
./hello_world_client
```

which should print Hello HPX World! and exit.

**Using HPX with CMake-based projects**

In addition to the pkg-config support discussed on the previous pages, HPX comes with full CMake support. In order to integrate HPX into existing or new CMakeLists.txt, you can leverage the find_package command integrated into CMake. Following, is a Hello World component example using CMake.

Let’s revisit what we have. We have three files that compose our example application:

- hello_world_component.hpp
- hello_world_component.cpp
- hello_world_client.hpp

The basic structure to include HPX into your CMakeLists.txt is shown here:

```cmake
# Require a recent version of cmake
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13 FATAL_ERROR)

# This project is C++ based.
project(your_app CXX)

# Instruct cmake to find the HPX settings
find_package(HPX)
```

In order to have CMake find HPX, it needs to be told where to look for the \texttt{HPXConfig.cmake} file that is generated when \textit{HPX} is built or installed. It is used by \texttt{find_package(HPX)} to set up all the necessary macros needed to use \textit{HPX} in your project. The ways to achieve this are:

- Set the \texttt{HPX\_DIR} CMake variable to point to the directory containing the \texttt{HPXConfig.cmake} script on the command line when you invoke CMake:

  ```
  cmake -DHPX\_DIR=$HPX\_LOCATION/lib/cmake/HPX ...
  ```

  where \$\texttt{HPX\_LOCATION}\ is the build directory or \texttt{CMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX} you used when building/configuring \textit{HPX}.

- Set the \texttt{CMAKE\_PREFIX\_PATH} variable to the root directory of your \textit{HPX} build or install location on the command line when you invoke CMake:

  ```
  cmake -DCMAKE\_PREFIX\_PATH=$HPX\_LOCATION ...
  ```

  The difference between \texttt{CMAKE\_PREFIX\_PATH} and \texttt{HPX\_DIR} is that CMake will add common postfixes, such as \texttt{lib/cmake/<project}, to the \texttt{CMAKE\_PREFIX\_PATH} and search in these locations too. Note that if your project uses \textit{HPX} as well as other CMake-managed projects, the paths to the locations of these multiple projects may be concatenated in the \texttt{CMAKE\_PREFIX\_PATH}.

- The variables above may be set in the CMake GUI or curses ccmake interface instead of the command line.

Additionally, if you wish to require \textit{HPX} for your project, replace the \texttt{find_package(HPX)} line with \texttt{find_package(HPX REQUIRED)}.

You can check if \textit{HPX} was successfully found with the \texttt{HPX\_FOUND} CMake variable.

**Using CMake targets**

The recommended way of setting up your targets to use \textit{HPX} is to link to the \texttt{HPX::hpx} CMake target:

```
target_link_libraries(hello_world_component PUBLIC HPX::hpx)
```

This requires that you have already created the target like this:

```
add_library(hello_world_component SHARED hello_world_component.cpp)
target_include_directories(hello_world_component PUBLIC ${CMAKE\_CURRENT\_SOURCE\_DIR})
```

When you link your library to the \texttt{HPX::hpx} CMake target, you will be able use \textit{HPX} functionality in your library. To use \texttt{main()} as the implicit entry point in your application you must additionally link your application to the CMake target \texttt{HPX::wrap\_main}. This target is automatically linked to executables if you are using the macros described below (\textit{Using macros to create new targets}). See \textit{Re-use the main() function as the main HPX entry point} for more information on implicitly using \texttt{main()} as the entry point.

Creating a component requires setting two additional compile definitions:
Instead of setting these definitions manually you may link to the `HPX::component` target, which sets `HPX_COMPONENT_NAME` to `hpx_<target_name>`, where `<target_name>` is the target name of your library. Note that these definitions should be PRIVATE to make sure these definitions are not propagated transitively to dependent targets.

In addition to making your library a component you can make it a plugin. To do so link to the `HPX::plugin` target. Similarly to `HPX::component` this will set `HPX_PLUGIN_NAME` to `hpx_<target_name>`. This definition should also be PRIVATE. Unlike regular shared libraries, plugins are loaded at runtime from certain directories and will not be found without additional configuration. Plugins should be installed into a directory containing only plugins. For example, the plugins created by `HPX` itself are installed into the `hpx` subdirectory in the library install directory (typically `lib` or `lib64`). When using the `HPX::plugin` target you need to install your plugins into an appropriate directory. You may also want to set the location of your plugin in the build directory with the `*_OUTPUT_DIRECTORY` CMake target properties to be able to load the plugins in the build directory. Once you’ve set the install or output directory of your plugin you need to tell your executable where to find it at runtime. You can do this either by setting the environment variable `HPX_COMPONENT_PATHS` or the ini setting `hpx.component_paths` (see `--hpx:ini`) to the directory containing your plugin.

**Using macros to create new targets**

In addition to the targets described above, `HPX` provides convenience macros to hide optional boilerplate code that may be useful for your project. The link to the targets described above. We recommend that you use the targets directly whenever possible as they tend to compose better with other targets.

The macro for adding an `HPX` component is `add_hpx_component`. It can be used in your `CMakeLists.txt` file like this:

```cmake
# build your application using HPX
add_hpx_component(hello_world
    SOURCES hello_world_component.cpp
    HEADERS hello_world_component.hpp
    COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES iostreams)
```

**Note:** `add_hpx_component` adds a `_component` suffix to the target name. In the example above, a `hello_world_component` target will be created.

The available options to `add_hpx_component` are:
- **SOURCES**: The source files for that component
- **HEADERS**: The header files for that component
- **DEPENDENCIES**: Other libraries or targets this component depends on
- **COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES**: The components this component depends on
- **PLUGIN**: Treats this component as a plugin-able library
- **COMPIL FLAGS**: Additional compiler flags
- **LINK_FLAGS**: Additional linker flags
- **FOLDER**: Adds the headers and source files to this Source Group folder
• **EXCLUDE_FROM_ALL**: Do not build this component as part of the all target

After adding the component, the way you add the executable is as follows:

```cpp
# build your application using HPX
add_hpx_executable(hello_world
    ESSENTIAL
    SOURCES hello_world_client.cpp
    COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES hello_world)
```

**Note:** `add_hpx_executable` automatically adds a _component_ suffix to dependencies specified in `COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES`, meaning you can directly use the name given when adding a component using `add_hpx_component`.

When you configure your application, all you need to do is set the `HPX_DIR` variable to point to the installation of `HPX`.

**Note:** All library targets built with `HPX` are exported and readily available to be used as arguments to `target_link_libraries` in your targets. The `HPX` include directories are available with the `HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS` CMake variable.

**Using the `HPX` compiler wrapper `hpxcxx`**

The `hpxcxx` compiler wrapper helps to compile a `HPX` component, application, or object file, based on the arguments passed to it.

```bash
hpxcxx [--exe=<APPLICATION_NAME> | --comp=<COMPONENT_NAME> | -c] FLAGS FILES
```

The `hpxcxx` command **requires** that either an application or a component is built or `-c` flag is specified. If the build is against a debug build, the `-g` is to be specified while building.

**Optional FLAGS**

- `-l <LIBRARY> | -l<LIBRARY>`: Links `<LIBRARY>` to the build
- `-g`: Specifies that the application or component build is against a debug build
- `-rd`: Sets `release-with-debug-info` option
- `-mr`: Sets `minsize-release` option

All other flags (like `-o OUTPUT_FILE`) are directly passed to the underlying C++ compiler.

---

95 [https://www.cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/command/target_link_libraries.html](https://www.cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/command/target_link_libraries.html)
Using macros to set up existing targets to use HPX

In addition to the add_hpx_component and add_hpx_executable, you can use the hpx_setup_target macro to have an already existing target to be used with the HPX libraries:

\[
\text{hpx\_setup\_target(target)}
\]

Optional parameters are:

- EXPORT: Adds it to the CMake export list HPXTargets
- INSTALL: Generates an install rule for the target
- PLUGIN: Treats this component as a plugin-able library
- TYPE: The type can be: EXECUTABLE, LIBRARY or COMPONENT
- DEPENDENCIES: Other libraries or targets this component depends on
- COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES: The components this component depends on
- COMPIL_FLAGS: Additional compiler flags
- LINK_FLAGS: Additional linker flags

If you do not use CMake, you can still build against HPX, but you should refer to the section on How to build HPX components with pkg-config.

**Note:** Since HPX relies on dynamic libraries, the dynamic linker needs to know where to look for them. If HPX isn’t installed into a path that is configured as a linker search path, external projects need to either set RPATH or adapt LD_LIBRARY_PATH to point to where the HPX libraries reside. In order to set RPATHs, you can include HPX_SetFullRPATH in your project after all libraries you want to link against have been added. Please also consult the CMake documentation here\footnote{https://gitlab.kitware.com/cmake/community/wikis/doc/cmake/RPATH-handling}.

Using HPX with Makefile

A basic project building with HPX is through creating makefiles. The process of creating one can get complex depending upon the use of cmake parameter \text{HPX\_WITH\_HPX\_MAIN} (which defaults to ON).

**How to build HPX applications with makefile**

If HPX is installed correctly, you should be able to build and run a simple Hello World program. It prints Hello World! on the locality you run it on.

```c
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
```

\footnote{https://gitlab.kitware.com/cmake/community/wikis/doc/cmake/RPATH-handling}
Copy the content of this program into a file called hello_world.cpp.

Now, in the directory where you put hello_world.cpp, create a Makefile. Add the following code:

```c
CXX=(CXX)  # Add your favourite compiler here or let makefile choose default.
CXXFLAGS=-O3 -std=c++17
BOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost
HWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc
TCMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/tcmalloc
HPX_ROOT=/path/to/hpx

INCLUDE_DIRECTIVES=$($HPX_ROOT)/include $($BOOST_ROOT)/include $($HWLOC_ROOT)/include

LIBRARY_DIRECTIVES=-L$($HPX_ROOT)/lib $($HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx_init.a $($HPX_ROOT)/lib/
  -lhbpx.so $($BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_atomic-mt.so $($BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_
  filesystem-mt.so $($BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_program_options-mt.so $($BOOST_ROOT)/lib/
  -lboost_regex-mt.so $($BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_system-mt.so -lpthread $($TCMALLOC_ROOT/
  -ROOT)/libtcmalloc_minimal.so $($HWLOC_ROOT)/libhwloc.so -ldl -lrt

LINK_FLAGS=$($HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx_wrap.a -Wl,-wrap=main  # should be left empty for
  -HPX_WITH_HPX_MAIN=OFF
hello_world: hello_world.o
  $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -o hello_world hello_world.o $(LIBRARY_DIRECTIVES) $(LINK_FLAGS)

hello_world.o:
  $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -c -o hello_world.o hello_world.cpp $(INCLUDE_DIRECTIVES)
```

**Important:** LINK_FLAGS should be left empty if HPX_WITH_HPX_MAIN is set to OFF. Boost in the above example is build with --layout=tagged. Actual Boost flags may vary on your build of Boost.

To build the program, type:

```bash
make
```

A successful build should result in hello_world binary. To test, type:

```bash
./hello_world
```

### How to build HPX components with makefile

Let’s try a more complex example involving an HPX component. An HPX component is a class that exposes HPX actions. HPX components are compiled into dynamically-loaded modules called component libraries. Here’s the source code:

```c
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include "hello_world_component.hpp"
#include <iostream.hpp>
#else
#include <iostream.h>
#endif

#include <iostream>
```

(continues on next page)
namespace examples { namespace server
{
    void hello_world::invoke()
    {
        hpx::cout << "Hello HPX World!" << std::endl;
    }
}
}

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();

typedef hpx::components::component<
    examples::server::hello_world
> hello_world_type;

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(hello_world_type, hello_world);

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(
    examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);
#endif

hello_world_component.hpp

#pragma once

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include <hpx/hpx.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/actions.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/lcos.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>
#include <hpx/serialization.hpp>
#include <utility>
namespace examples { namespace server
{
    struct HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT hello_world
        : hpx::components::component_base<hello_world>
    {
        void invoke();
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(hello_world, invoke);
    
};
}
}

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
    examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);

namespace examples
{
    struct hello_world
        : hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world>
    {
        typedef hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world> base_type;
        hello_world(hpx::future<hpx::naming::id_type> && f)
: base_type(std::move(f))
}

hello_world(hpx::naming::id_type & f)
: base_type(std::move(f))
{}

void invoke()
{
    hpx::async<server::hello_world::invoke_action>(this->get_id()).get();
}
}

#endif

hello_world_client.cpp

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include "hello_world_component.hpp"
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Create a single instance of the component on this locality.
    examples::hello_world client =
        hpx::new_<examples::hello_world>(hpx::find_here());

    // Invoke the component's action, which will print "Hello World!".
    client.invoke();

    return 0;
}
#endif

Now, in the directory, create a Makefile. Add the following code:

CXX=(CXX)  # Add your favourite compiler here or let makefile choose default.
CXXFLAGS=-O3 -std=c++17
BOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost
HWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc
TCMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/tcmalloc
HPX_ROOT=/path/to/hpx

INCLUDE_DIRECTIVES=$(HPX_ROOT)/include $(BOOST_ROOT)/include $(HWLOC_ROOT)/include
LIBRARY_DIRECTIVES=-L$(HPX_ROOT)/lib $(HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx_init.a $(HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_atomic-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_filesystem-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_program_options-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_regex-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_system-mt.so -lpthread $(TCMALLOC_ROOT)/lib/libtcmalloc_minimal.so $(HWLOC_ROOT)/libhwloc.so -ldl -lrt

(continues on next page)
To build the program, type:

```
make
```

A successful build should result in hello_world binary. To test, type:

```
./hello_world
```

**Note:** Due to high variations in CMake flags and library dependencies, it is recommended to build HPX applications and components with pkg-config or CMakeLists.txt. Writing Makefile may result in broken builds if due care is not taken. pkg-config files and CMake systems are configured with CMake build of HPX. Hence, they are stable when used together and provide better support overall.

### 2.5.4 Starting the HPX runtime

In order to write an application which uses services from the HPX runtime system you need to initialize the HPX library by inserting certain calls into the code of your application. Depending on your use case, this can be done in 3 different ways:

- **Minimally invasive**: Re-use the `main()` function as the main HPX entry point.
- **Balanced use case**: Supply your own main HPX entry point while blocking the main thread.
- **Most flexibility**: Supply your own main HPX entry point while avoiding to block the main thread.
- **Suspend and resume**: As above but suspend and resume the HPX runtime to allow for other runtimes to be used.
Re-use the main() function as the main HPX entry point

This method is the least intrusive to your code. It however provides you with the smallest flexibility in terms of initializing the HPX runtime system. The following code snippet shows what a minimal HPX application using this technique looks like:

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    return 0;
}
```

The only change to your code you have to make is to include the file hpx/hpx_main.hpp. In this case the function main() will be invoked as the first HPX thread of the application. The runtime system will be initialized behind the scenes before the function main() is executed and will automatically stop after main() has returned. For this method to work you must link your application to the CMake target HPX::wrap_main. This is done automatically if you are using the provided macros (Using macros to create new targets) to set up your application, but must be done explicitly if you are using targets directly (Using CMake targets). All HPX API functions can be used from within the main() function now.

**Note:** The function main() does not need to expect receiving argc and argv as shown above, but could expose the signature int main(). This is consistent with the usually allowed prototypes for the function main() in C++ applications.

All command line arguments specific to HPX will still be processed by the HPX runtime system as usual. However, those command line options will be removed from the list of values passed to argc/argv of the function main(). The list of values passed to main() will hold only the commandline options which are not recognized by the HPX runtime system (see the section HPX Command Line Options for more details on what options are recognized by HPX).

**Note:** In this mode all one-letter-shortcuts are disabled which are normally available on the HPX command line (such as -t or -l see HPX Command Line Options). This is done to minimize any possible interaction between the command line options recognized by the HPX runtime system and any command line options defined by the application.

The value returned from the function main() as shown above will be returned to the operating system as usual.

**Important:** To achieve this seamless integration, the header file hpx/hpx_main.hpp defines a macro:

```cpp
#define main hpx_startup::user_main
```

which could result in unexpected behavior.

**Important:** To achieve this seamless integration, we use different implementations for different operating systems. In case of Linux or macOS, the code present in hpx_wrap.cpp is put into action. We hook into the system function in case of Linux and provide alternate entry point in case of macOS. For other operating systems we rely on a macro:

```cpp
#define main hpx_startup::user_main
```
provided in the header file `hpx/hpx_main.hpp`. This implementation can result in unexpected behavior.

**Caution:** We make use of an `override` variable `include_libhpx_wrap` in the header file `hpx/hpx_main.hpp` to swiftly choose the function call stack at runtime. Therefore, the header file should only be included in the main executable. Including it in the components will result in multiple definition of the variable.

### Supply your own main HPX entry point while blocking the main thread

With this method you need to provide an explicit main thread function named `hpx_main` at global scope. This function will be invoked as the main entry point of your HPX application on the console locality only (this function will be invoked as the first HPX thread of your application). All HPX API functions can be used from within this function.

The thread executing the function `hpx::init` will block waiting for the runtime system to exit. The value returned from `hpx_main` will be returned from `hpx::init` after the runtime system has stopped.

The function `hpx::finalize` has to be called on one of the HPX localities in order to signal that all work has been scheduled and the runtime system should be stopped after the scheduled work has been executed.

This method of invoking HPX has the advantage of you being able to decide which version of `hpx::init` to call. This allows to pass additional configuration parameters while initializing the HPX runtime system.

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>

int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Any HPX application logic goes here...
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Initialize HPX, run hpx_main as the first HPX thread, and
    // wait for hpx::finalize being called.
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}
```

**Note:** The function `hpx_main` does not need to expect receiving `argc/argv` as shown above, but could expose one of the following signatures:

```cpp
int hpx_main();
int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[]);
int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm);
```

This is consistent with (and extends) the usually allowed prototypes for the function `main()` in C++ applications.

The header file to include for this method of using HPX is `hpx/hpx_init.hpp`.

There are many additional overloads of `hpx::init` available, such as for instance to provide your own entry point function instead of `hpx_main`. Please refer to the function documentation for more details (see: `hpx/hpx_init.hpp`).
Supply your own main HPX entry point while avoiding to block the main thread

With this method you need to provide an explicit main thread function named hpx_main at global scope. This function will be invoked as the main entry point of your HPX application on the console locality only (this function will be invoked as the first HPX thread of your application). All HPX API functions can be used from within this function.

The thread executing the function hpx::start will not block waiting for the runtime system to exit, but will return immediately. The function hpx::finalize has to be called on one of the HPX localities in order to signal that all work has been scheduled and the runtime system should be stopped after the scheduled work has been executed.

This method of invoking HPX is useful for applications where the main thread is used for special operations, such as GUIs. The function hpx::stop can be used to wait for the HPX runtime system to exit and should be at least used as the last function called in main(). The value returned from hpx_main will be returned from hpx::stop after the runtime system has stopped.

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_start.hpp>

int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Any HPX application logic goes here...
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Initialize HPX, run hpx_main.
    hpx::start(argc, argv);

    // ...Execute other code here...

    // Wait for hpx::finalize being called.
    return hpx::stop();
}
```

Note: The function hpx_main does not need to expect receiving argc/argv as shown above, but could expose one of the following signatures:

```cpp
int hpx_main();
int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[]);
int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm);
```

This is consistent with (and extends) the usually allowed prototypes for the function main() in C++ applications.

The header file to include for this method of using HPX is hpx/hpx_start.hpp.

There are many additional overloads of hpx::start available, such as for instance to provide your own entry point function instead of hpx_main. Please refer to the function documentation for more details (see: hpx/hpx_start.hpp).

2.5. Manual
Suspending and resuming the HPX runtime

In some applications it is required to combine HPX with other runtimes. To support this use case HPX provides two functions: `hpx::suspend` and `hpx::resume`. `hpx::suspend` is a blocking call which will wait for all scheduled tasks to finish executing and then put the thread pool OS threads to sleep. `hpx::resume` simply wakes up the sleeping threads so that they are ready to accept new work. `hpx::suspend` and `hpx::resume` can be found in the header `hpx/hpx_suspend.hpp`.

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_start.hpp>
#include <hpx/hpx_suspend.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    // Initialize HPX, don't run hpx_main
    hpx::start(nullptr, argc, argv);

    // Schedule a function on the HPX runtime
    hpx::apply(&my_function, ...);

    // Wait for all tasks to finish, and suspend the HPX runtime
    hpx::suspend();

    // Execute non-HPX code here

    // Resume the HPX runtime
    hpx::resume();

    // Schedule more work on the HPX runtime

    // hpx::finalize has to be called from the HPX runtime before hpx::stop
    hpx::apply([]() { hpx::finalize(); });

    return hpx::stop();
}
```

Note: `hpx::suspend` does not wait for `hpx::finalize` to be called. Only call `hpx::finalize` when you wish to fully stop the HPX runtime.

Warning:

`hpx::suspend` only waits for local tasks, i.e. tasks on the current locality, to finish executing. When using `hpx::suspend` in a multi-locality scenario the user is responsible for ensuring that any work required from other localities has also finished.

HPX also supports suspending individual thread pools and threads. For details on how to do that see the documentation for `hpx::threads::thread_pool_base`. 
Automatically suspending worker threads

The previous method guarantees that the worker threads are suspended when you ask for it and that they stay suspended. An alternative way to achieve the same effect is to tweak how quickly HPX suspends its worker threads when they run out of work. The following configuration values make sure that HPX idles very quickly:

```
hpx.max_idle_backoff_time = 1000
hpx.max_idle_loop_count = 0
```

They can be set on the command line using `--hpx:ini=hpx.max_idle_backoff_time=1000` and `--hpx:ini=hpx.max_idle_loop_count=0`. See *Launching and configuring HPX applications* for more details on how to set configuration parameters.

After setting idling parameters the previous example could now be written like this instead:

```
#include <hpx/hpx_start.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    // Initialize HPX, don't run hpx_main
    hpx::start(nullptr, argc, argv);

    // Schedule some functions on the HPX runtime
    // NOTE: run_as_hpx_thread blocks until completion.
    hpx::run_as_hpx_thread(&my_function, ...);
    hpx::run_as_hpx_thread(&my_other_function, ...);

    // hpx::finalize has to be called from the HPX runtime before hpx::stop
    hpx::apply([]() { hpx::finalize(); });
    return hpx::stop();
}
```

In this example each call to `hpx::run_as_hpx_thread` acts as a “parallel region”.

Working of `hpx_main.hpp`

In order to initialize HPX from `main()`, we make use of linker tricks.

It is implemented differently for different Operating Systems. Method of implementation is as follows:

- **Linux**: Using linker `--wrap` option.
- **Mac OSX**: Using the linker `–e` option.
- **Windows**: Using `#define main hpx_startup::user_main`
Linux implementation

We make use of the Linux linker ld's --wrap option to wrap the main() function. This way any call to main() are redirected to our own implementation of main. It is here that we check for the existence of hpx_main.hpp by making use of a shadow variable include_libhpx_wrap. The value of this variable determines the function stack at runtime.

The implementation can be found in libhpx_wrap.a.

Important: It is necessary that hpx_main.hpp be not included more than once. Multiple inclusions can result in multiple definition of include_libhpx_wrap.

Mac OSX implementation

Here we make use of yet another linker option -e to change the entry point to our custom entry function initialize_main. We initialize the HPX runtime system from this function and call main from the initialized system. We determine the function stack at runtime by making use of the shadow variable include_libhpx_wrap.

The implementation can be found in libhpx_wrap.a.

Important: It is necessary that hpx_main.hpp be not included more than once. Multiple inclusions can result in multiple definition of include_libhpx_wrap.

Windows implementation

We make use of a macro #define main hpx_startup::user_main to take care of the initializations.

This implementation could result in unexpected behaviors.

2.5.5 Launching and configuring HPX applications

Configuring HPX applications

All HPX applications can be configured using special command line options and/or using special configuration files. This section describes the available options, the configuration file format, and the algorithm used to locate possible predefined configuration files. Additionally this section describes the defaults assumed if no external configuration information is supplied.

During startup any HPX application applies a predefined search pattern to locate one or more configuration files. All found files will be read and merged in the sequence they are found into one single internal database holding all configuration properties. This database is used during the execution of the application to configure different aspects of the runtime system.

In addition to the ini files, any application can supply its own configuration files, which will be merged with the configuration database as well. Moreover, the user can specify additional configuration parameters on the command line when executing an application. The HPX runtime system will merge all command line configuration options (see the description of the --hpx:ini, --hpx:config, and --hpx:app-config command line options).
The HPX INI File Format

All HPX applications can be configured using a special file format which is similar to the well-known Windows INI file format\(^97\). This is a structured text format allowing to group key/value pairs (properties) into sections. The basic element contained in an ini file is the property. Every property has a name and a value, delimited by an equals sign `=' The name appears to the left of the equals sign:

```
name=value
```

The value may contain equal signs as only the first `=' character is interpreted as the delimiter between name and value. Whitespace before the name, after the value and immediately before and after the delimiting equal sign is ignored. Whitespace inside the value is retained.

Properties may be grouped into arbitrarily named sections. The section name appears on a line by itself, in square brackets `[` and `]`. All properties after the section declaration are associated with that section. There is no explicit “end of section” delimiter; sections end at the next section declaration, or the end of the file:

```
[section]
```

In HPX sections can be nested. A nested section has a name composed of all section names it is embedded in. The section names are concatenated using a dot `.':

```
[outer_section.inner_section]
```

Here `inner_section` is logically nested within `outer_section`.

It is possible to use the full section name concatenated with the property name to refer to a particular property. For example in:

```
[a.b.c]
d = e
```

the property value of `d` can be referred to as `a.b.c.d=e`.

In HPX ini files can contain comments. Hash signs `#' at the beginning of a line indicate a comment. All characters starting with the `#' until the end of line are ignored.

If a property with the same name is reused inside a section, the second occurrence of this property name will override the first occurrence (discard the first value). Duplicate sections simply merge their properties together, as if they occurred contiguously.

In HPX ini files, a property value `${FOO:default}` will use the environmental variable `FOO` to extract the actual value if it is set and default otherwise. No default has to be specified. Therefore `${FOO}` refers to the environmental variable `FOO`. If `FOO` is not set or empty the overall expression will evaluate to an empty string. A property value `${[section.key:default]` refers to the value held by the property `section.key` if it exists and default otherwise. No default has to be specified. Therefore `${[section.key]` refers to the property `section.key`. If the property `section.key` is not set or empty, the overall expression will evaluate to an empty string.

**Note:** Any property `${[section.key:default]` is evaluated whenever it is queried and not when the configuration data is initialized. This allows for lazy evaluation and relaxes initialization order of different sections. The only exception are recursive property values, e.g. values referring to the very key they are associated with. Those property values are evaluated at initialization time to avoid infinite recursion.
**Built-in Default Configuration Settings**

During startup any *HPX* application applies a predefined search pattern to locate one or more configuration files. All found files will be read and merged in the sequence they are found into one single internal data structure holding all configuration properties.

As a first step the internal configuration database is filled with a set of default configuration properties. Those settings are described on a section by section basis below.

**Note:** You can print the default configuration settings used for an executable by specifying the command line option 
`--hpx:dump-config`.

### The `system` configuration section

```
[system]
pid = <process-id>
prefix = <current prefix path of core HPX library>
executable = <current prefix path of executable>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system.pid</td>
<td>This is initialized to store the current OS-process id of the application instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system.prefix</td>
<td>This is initialized to the base directory <em>HPX</em> has been loaded from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system.executable_prefix</td>
<td>This is initialized to the base directory the current executable has been loaded from.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The `hpx` configuration section

```
[hpx]
location = ${HPX_LOCATION:$[system.prefix]}
component_path = ${[hpx.location]/lib/hpx:$[system.executable_prefix]/lib/hpx:$[system.executable_prefix]/../lib/hpx}
master_ini_path = ${[hpx.location]/share/hpx-<version>:${[system.executable_prefix]/../share/hpx-<version>}
iini_path = ${[hpx.master_ini_path]/ini
os_threads = 1
localities = 1
program_name =
cmd_line =
lock_detection = ${HPX_LOCK_DETECTION:0}
throw_on_held_lock = ${HPX_THROW_ON_HELD_LOCK:1}
minimal_deadlock_detection = <debug>
spinlock_deadlock_detection = <debug>
spinlock_deadlock_detection_limit = ${HPX_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION_LIMIT:1000000}
max_background_threads = ${[HPX_MAX_BACKGROUND_THREADS:$[hpx.os_threads]}
max_idle_loop_count = ${[HPX_MAX_IDLE_LOOP_COUNT:$[hpx_idle_loop_count_max]}
max_busy_loop_count = ${[HPX_MAX_BUSY_LOOP_COUNT:$[hpx_busy_loop_count_max]}
max_idle_backoff_time = ${[HPX_MAX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME:$[hpx_idle_backoff_time_max]}
exception_verbosity = ${HPX_EXCEPTION_VERBOSITY:2}
```

(continues on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small size</td>
<td>HPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE</td>
<td><code>hpx_small_stack_size</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium size</td>
<td>HPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE</td>
<td><code>hpx_medium_stack_size</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large size</td>
<td>HPX_LARGE_STACK_SIZE</td>
<td><code>hpx_large_stack_size</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huge size</td>
<td>HPX_HUGE_STACK_SIZE</td>
<td><code>hpx_huge_stack_size</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use guard pages</td>
<td>HPX_THREAD_GUARD_PAGE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.location</td>
<td>This is initialized to the id of the locality this application instance is running on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.component</td>
<td>Duplicates are discarded. This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ': '</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.master_ini_path</td>
<td>This is initialized to the list of default paths of the main hpx.ini configuration files.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.ini_path</td>
<td>This is initialized to the default path where HPX will look for more ini configuration files.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.os_threads</td>
<td>This setting reflects the number of OS-threads used for running HPX-threads. Defaults to number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.localities</td>
<td>This setting reflects the number of localities the application is running on. Defaults to 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.program_name</td>
<td>This setting reflects the program name of the application instance. Initialized from the command</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.cmd_line</td>
<td>This setting reflects the actual command line used to launch this application instance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.lock_detection</td>
<td>This setting verifies that no locks are being held while a HPX thread is suspended. This setting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.throw_on_slow</td>
<td>This setting causes an exception if during lock detection at least one lock is being held while a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.minimal_deadlock</td>
<td>This setting enables support for minimal deadlock detection for HPX-threads. By default this is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.spinlock_detection_limit</td>
<td>This setting verifies that spinlocks don’t spin longer than specified using the hpx.spinlock_detection_limit. This setting is applicable only if HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION is set during configuration in CMake. By default this is set to 1 for (Debug builds) or to 0 (for Release, RelWithDebInfo, RelMinSize builds).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.spinlock_count</td>
<td>This setting specifies the upper limit of allowed number of spins that spinlocks are allowed to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.max_background</td>
<td>This setting defines the number of threads in the scheduler which are used to execute background</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.max_idle_loop</td>
<td>This setting defines the maximum value of the busy-loop counter in the scheduler. By default this</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.max_idle_backoff</td>
<td>This setting defines the maximum time (in milliseconds) for the scheduler to sleep after being</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.exception</td>
<td>This setting defines the verbosity of exceptions. Valid values are integers. A setting of 1 or higher prints all available information. A setting of 0 leaves out the build configuration and environment variables. A setting of 0 or lower prints only the description of the thrown exception and the file name, function, and line number where the exception was thrown. The default value is 2 or the value of the environment variable HPX_EXCEPTION_VERBOSITY.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.small_stack_size</td>
<td>This is initialized to the small stack size to be used by HPX-threads. Set by default to the value of the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE (defaults to 0x80000). The value is used for all HPX threads by default, except for the thread running hpx_main (which runs on a large stack).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.medium_stack_size</td>
<td>This is initialized to the medium stack size to be used by HPX-threads. Set by default to the value of the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE (defaults to 0x20000).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HPX Documentation, master
The \texttt{hpx.threadpools} configuration section

\begin{verbatim}
[hpx.threadpools]
io_pool_size = ${HPX_NUM_IO_POOL_SIZE:2}
parcel_pool_size = ${HPX_NUM_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE:2}
timer_pool_size = ${HPX_NUM_TIMER_POOL_SIZE:2}
\end{verbatim}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.threadpools.io_pool_size}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal I/O thread pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool_size}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal parcel thread pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.threadpools.timer_pool_size}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal timer thread pool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The \texttt{hpx.thread_queue} configuration section

\textbf{Important:} These setting control internal values used by the thread scheduling queues in the \textit{HPX} scheduler. You should not modify these settings except if you know exactly what you are doing.

\begin{verbatim}
[hpx.thread_queue]
min_tasks_to_steal_pending = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_PENDING:0}
min_tasks_to_steal_staged = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_STAGED:10}
min_add_new_count = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_ADD_NEW_COUNT:10}
max_add_new_count = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_ADD_NEW_COUNT:10}
max_delete_count = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_DELETE_COUNT:1000}
\end{verbatim}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.thread_queue.min_tasks_to_steal_pending}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of pending \textit{HPX} threads which have to be available before neighboring cores are allowed to steal work. The default is to allow stealing always.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.thread_queue.min_tasks_to_steal_staged}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of staged \textit{HPX} tasks have which to be available before neighboring cores are allowed to steal work. The default is to allow stealing only if there are more than 10 tasks available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.thread_queue.min_add_new_count}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the minimal number tasks to be converted into \textit{HPX} threads whenever the thread queues for a core have run empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.thread_queue.max_add_new_count}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the maximal number tasks to be converted into \textit{HPX} threads whenever the thread queues for a core have run empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{hpx.thread_queue.max_delete_count}</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of terminated \textit{HPX} threads to discard during each invocation of the corresponding function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **hpx.components** configuration section

```
[hpX.components]
load_external = ${HPX_LOAD_EXTERNAL_COMPONENTS:1}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx.components.load_external</td>
<td>This entry defines whether external components will be loaded on this locality. This entry normally is set to 1 and usually there is no need to directly change this value. It is automatically set to 0 for a dedicated AGAS server locality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, the section **hpx.components** will be populated with the information gathered from all found components. The information loaded for each of the components will contain at least the following properties:

```
[hpX.components.<component_instance_name>]
name = <component_name>
path = <full_path_of_the_component_module>
enabled = ${hpX.components.load_external}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx.components.&lt;component_instance_name&gt;.name</td>
<td>This is the name of a component, usually the same as the second argument to the macro used while registering the component with <code>HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT</code>. Set by the component factory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.components.&lt;component_instance_name&gt;.path</td>
<td>This is either the full path file name of the component module or the directory the component module is located in. In this case, the component module name will be derived from the property <code>hpx.components.&lt;component_instance_name&gt;.name</code>. Set by the component factory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.components.&lt;component_instance_name&gt;.enabled</td>
<td>This setting explicitly enables or disables the component. This is an optional property. <code>HPX</code> assumed that the component is enabled if it is not defined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value for `<component_instance_name>` is usually the same as for the corresponding name property. However generally it can be defined to any arbitrary instance name. It is used to distinguish between different ini sections, one for each component.

The **hpx.parcel** configuration section

```
[hpX.parcel]
address = ${HPX_PARCEL_SERVER_ADDRESS:<hpx_initial_ip_address>}
port = ${HPX_PARCEL_SERVER_PORT:<hpx_initial_ip_port>}
bootstrap = ${HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP:<hpx_parcel_bootstrap>}
max_connections = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS:<hpx_parcel_max_connections>}
max_connections_per_locality = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY:<hpx_parcel_max_connections_per_locality>}
max_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE:<hpx_parcel_max_message_size>}
max_outbound_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE:<hpx_parcel_max_outbound_message_size>}
array_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_ARRAY_OPTIMIZATION:1}
zero_copy_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_ZERO_COPY_OPTIMIZATION:$[hpX.parcel.array_optimization]}
```

(continues on next page)
async_serialization = ${HPX_PARCEL_ASYNC_SERIALIZATION:1}
message_handlers = ${HPX_PARCEL_MESSAGE_HANDLERS:0}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. address</td>
<td>This property defines the default IP address to be used for the parcel layer to listen to. This IP address will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the --hpx:hpx command line option). The expected format is any valid IP address or domain name format which can be resolved into an IP address. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_INITIAL_IP_ADDRESS (&quot;127.0.0.1&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. port</td>
<td>This property defines the default IP port to be used for the parcel layer to listen to. This IP port will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the --hpx:hpx command line option). The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_INITIAL_IP_PORT (7910).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. bootstrap</td>
<td>This property defines which parcelport type should be used during application bootstrap. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP (&quot;tcp&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. max_connections</td>
<td>This property defines how many network connections between different localities are overall kept alive by each of locality. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS (512).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. max_connections_per_locality</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum number of network connections that one locality will open to another locality. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY (4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. max_message_size</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum allowed message size which will be transferrable through the parcel layer. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE (1000000000 bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. max_outbound_message_size</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum allowed outbound coalesced message size which will be transferrable through the parcel layer. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE (1000000 bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. array_optimization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to utilize array optimizations during serialization of parcel data. The default is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. zero_copy_optimization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to utilize zero copy optimizations during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.array_optimization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. async_serialization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to spawn a new thread for serialization (this is both for encoding and decoding parcels). The default is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx. parcel. message_handlers</td>
<td>This property defines whether message handlers are loaded. The default is 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following settings relate to the TCP/IP parcelport.

```
[hpx.parcel.tcp]
enable = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_TCP:${hpx.parcel.enabled}}
array_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_ARRAY_OPTIMIZATION:${hpx.parcel.array_optimization}}
zero_copy_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_ZERO_COPY_OPTIMIZATION:${hpx.parcel.zero_copy_optimization}}
async_serialization = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_ASYNC_SERIALIZATION:${hpx.parcel.async_serialization}}
parcel_pool_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE:${hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool.size}}
```
max_connections = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_CONNECTIONS:$[hpx.parcel.max_connections]}
max_connections_per_locality = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY:$[hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality]}
max_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE:$[hpx.parcel.max_message_size]}
max_outbound_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE:$[hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size]}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.enable</td>
<td>Enable the use of the default TCP parcelport. Note that the initial bootstrap of the overall HPX application will be performed using the default TCP connections. This parcelport is enabled by default. This will be disabled only if MPI is enabled (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.array_optimization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to utilize array optimizations in the TCP/IP parcelport during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.array_optimization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.zero_copy_optimization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to utilize zero copy optimizations in the TCP/IP parcelport during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.zero_copy_optimization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.async_serialization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to spawn a new thread for serialization in the TCP/IP parcelport (this is both for encoding and decoding parcels). The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.async_serialization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.parcel_pool_size</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal parcel thread pool of the TCP parcel port. The default is taken from hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool_size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.max_connections</td>
<td>This property defines how many network connections between different localities are overall kept alive by each of locality. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.max_connections_per_locality</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum number of network connections that one locality will open to another locality. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.max_message_size</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum allowed message size which will be transferrable through the parcel layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_message_size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.tcp.max_outbound_message_size</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum allowed outbound coalesced message size which will be transferrable through the parcel layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following settings relate to the MPI parcelport. These settings take effect only if the compile time constant HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI is set (the equivalent cmake variable is HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI and has to be set to ON).

```makefile
[hpx.parcel mpi]
enable = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI:$[hpx.parcel.enabled]}
env = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI_ENV:MV2_COMM_WORLD_RANK,PMI_RANK,OMPI_COMM_WORLD_SIZE,ALPS_APP_PE}
multithreaded = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED:0}
rank = <MPI_rank>
processor_name = <MPI_processor_name>
array_optimization = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_ARRAY_OPTIMIZATION:$[hpx.parcel.array_optimization]}
zero_copy_optimization = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_ZERO_COPY_OPTIMIZATION:$[hpx.parcel.zero_copy_optimization]}
use_io_pool = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_USE_IO_POOL:$1}
```

async_serialization = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_ASYNC.Serialization:$[hpx.parcel.async_→serialization]}
pool_size = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE:$[hpx.threadpools.parcel_→pool_size]}
max_connections = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_CONNECTIONS:$[hpx.parcel.max_→connections]}
max_connections_per_locality = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY:→$[hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality]}
max_message_size = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE:$[hpx.parcel.max_message_→size]}
max_outbound_message_size = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE:$[hpx.→parcel.max_outbound_message_size]}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.enable</td>
<td>Enable the use of the MPI parcelport. HPX tries to detect if the application was started within a parallel MPI environment. If the detection was successful, the MPI parcelport is enabled by default. To explicitly disable the MPI parcelport, set to 0. Note that the initial bootstrap of the overall HPX application will be performed using MPI as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.env</td>
<td>This property influences which environment variables (comma separated) will be analyzed to find out whether the application was invoked by MPI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.multithreaded</td>
<td>This property is used to determine what threading mode to use when initializing MPI. If this setting is 0 HPX will initialize MPI with MPI_THREAD_SINGLE if the value is not equal to 0 HPX will initialize MPI with MPI_THREAD_MULTI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.rank</td>
<td>This property will be initialized to the MPI rank of the locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.processor_name</td>
<td>This property will be initialized to the MPI processor name of the locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.array_optimization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to utilize array optimizations in the MPI parcelport during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.array_optimization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.zero_copy_optimization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to utilize zero copy optimizations in the MPI parcelport during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.zero_copy_optimization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.use_iopool</td>
<td>This property can be set to run the progress thread inside of HPX threads instead of a separate thread pool. The default is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.async_serialization</td>
<td>This property defines whether this locality is allowed to spawn a new thread for serialization in the MPI parcelport (this is both for encoding and decoding parcels). The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.async_serialization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.parcel_pool_size</td>
<td>The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal parcel thread pool of the MPI parcel port. The default is taken from hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool_size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.max_connections</td>
<td>This property defines how many network connections between different localities are overall kept alive by each of locality. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.max_connections_per_locality</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum number of network connections that one locality will open to another locality. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.max_message_size</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum allowed message size which will be transferrable through the parcel layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_message_size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.parcel.mpi.max_outbound_message_size</td>
<td>This property defines the maximum allowed outbound coalesced message size which will be transferrable through the parcel layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The `hpx.agas` configuration section

```bash
[hpx.agas]
address = ${HPX_AGAS_SERVER_ADDRESS:<hpx_initial_ip_address>}
port = ${HPX_AGAS_SERVER_PORT:<hpx_initial_ip_port>}
service_mode = hosted
dedicated_server = 0
max_pending_refcnt_requests = ${HPX_AGAS_MAX_PENDING_REFCNT_REQUESTS:<hpx_initial_agas_max_pending_refcnt_requests>}
use_caching = ${HPX_AGAS_USE_CACHING:1}
use_range_caching = ${HPX_AGAS_USE_RANGE_CACHING:1}
local_cache_size = ${HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE:<hpx_agas_local_cache_size>}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.address</td>
<td>This property defines the default IP address to be used for the AGAS root server. This IP address will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the <code>--hpx:agas</code> command line option). The expected format is any valid IP address or domain name format which can be resolved into an IP address. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_INITIAL_IP_ADDRESS</code> (&quot;127.0.0.1&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.port</td>
<td>This property defines the default IP port to be used for the AGAS root server. This IP port will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the <code>--hpx:agas</code> command line option). The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_INITIAL_IP_PORT</code> (7009).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.service_mode</td>
<td>This property specifies what type of AGAS service is running on this locality. Currently, two modes exist. The locality that acts as the AGAS server runs in bootstrap mode. All other localities are in hosted mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.dedicated_server</td>
<td>This property specifies whether the AGAS server is exclusively running AGAS services and not hosting any application components. It is a boolean value. Set to 1 if <code>--hpx:run-agas-server-only</code> is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.max_pending_refcnt_requests</td>
<td>This property defines the number of reference counting requests (increments or decrements) to buffer. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_INITIAL_AGAS_MAX_PENDING_REFCNT_REQUESTS</code> (4096).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.use_caching</td>
<td>This property specifies whether a software address translation cache is used. It is a boolean value. Defaults to 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.use_range_caching</td>
<td>This property specifies whether range-based caching is used by the software address translation cache. This property is ignored if <code>hpx.agas.use_caching</code> is false. It is a boolean value. Defaults to true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.agas.local_cache_size</td>
<td>This property defines the size of the software address translation cache for AGAS services. This property is ignored if <code>hpx.agas.use_caching</code> is false. Note that if <code>hpx.agas.use_range_caching</code> is true, this size will refer to the maximum number of ranges stored in the cache, not the number of entries spanned by the cache. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE</code> (4096).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **hpx.commandline** configuration section

The following table lists the definition of all pre-defined command line option shortcuts. For more information about commandline options see the section *HPX Command Line Options*.

```plaintext
[hpX.commandline]
aliasing = ${HPX_COMMANDLINE_ALIASING:1}
allow_unknown = ${HPX_COMMANDLINE_ALLOW_UNKNOWN:0}

[hpX.commandline.aliases]
a = --hpx:agas
-c = --hpx:console
-h = --hpx:help
-l = --hpx:ini
-l = --hpx:localities
-p = --hpx:app-config
-q = --hpx:queuing
-r = --hpx:run-agas-server
-t = --hpx:threads
-v = --hpx:version
-w = --hpx:worker
-x = --hpx:hpx
-0 = --hpx:node=0
-1 = --hpx:node=1
-2 = --hpx:node=2
-3 = --hpx:node=3
-4 = --hpx:node=4
-5 = --hpx:node=5
-6 = --hpx:node=6
-7 = --hpx:node=7
-8 = --hpx:node=8
-9 = --hpx:node=9
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliasing</td>
<td>Enable command line aliases as defined in the section hpx.commandline.aliases (see below). Defaults to 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.allow_unknown</td>
<td>Allow for unknown command line options to be passed through to hpx_main() Defaults to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-a</td>
<td>On the commandline, -a expands to: --hpx:agas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-c</td>
<td>On the commandline, -c expands to: --hpx:console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-h</td>
<td>On the commandline, -h expands to: --hpx:help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-I</td>
<td>On the commandline, -I expands to: --hpx:ini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-l</td>
<td>On the commandline, -l expands to: --hpx:localities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-q</td>
<td>On the commandline, -q expands to: --hpx:queuing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-r</td>
<td>On the commandline, -r expands to: --hpx:run-agas-server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-t</td>
<td>On the commandline, -t expands to: --hpx:threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-v</td>
<td>On the commandline, -v expands to: --hpx:version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-w</td>
<td>On the commandline, -w expands to: --hpx:worker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-x</td>
<td>On the commandline, -x expands to: --hpx:hx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-0</td>
<td>On the commandline, -0 expands to: --hpx:node=0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-1</td>
<td>On the commandline, -1 expands to: --hpx:node=1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-2</td>
<td>On the commandline, -2 expands to: --hpx:node=2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-3</td>
<td>On the commandline, -3 expands to: --hpx:node=3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-5</td>
<td>On the commandline, -5 expands to: --hpx:node=5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-7</td>
<td>On the commandline, -7 expands to: --hpx:node=7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx.commandline.aliases.-8</td>
<td>On the commandline, -8 expands to: --hpx:node=8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Loading INI files

During startup and after the internal database has been initialized as described in the section *Built-in Default Configuration Settings*, HPX will try to locate and load additional ini files to be used as a source for configuration properties. This allows for a wide spectrum of additional customization possibilities by the user and system administrators. The sequence of locations where HPX will try loading the ini files is well defined and documented in this section. All ini files found are merged into the internal configuration database. The merge operation itself conforms to the rules as described in the section *The HPX INI File Format*.

1. Load all component shared libraries found in the directories specified by the property `hpx.component_path` and retrieve their default configuration information (see section *Loading components* for more details). This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ':' (Linux, Android, and MacOS) or using ';' (Windows).

2. Load all files named `hpx.ini` in the directories referenced by the property `hpx.master_ini_path`. This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ':' (Linux, Android, and MacOS) or using ';' (Windows).

3. Load a file named `.hpx.ini` in the current working directory, e.g. the directory the application was invoked from.

4. Load a file referenced by the environment variable `HPX_INI`. This variable is expected to provide the full path name of the ini configuration file (if any).

5. Load a file named `/etc/hpx.ini`. This lookup is done on non-Windows systems only.

6. Load a file named `.hpx.ini` in the home directory of the current user, e.g. the directory referenced by the environment variable `HOME`.

7. Load a file named `.hpx.ini` in the directory referenced by the environment variable `PWD`.

8. Load the file specified on the command line using the option `--hpx:config`.

9. Load all properties specified on the command line using the option `--hpx:ini`. The properties will be added to the database in the same sequence as they are specified on the command line. The format for those options is for instance `--hpx:ini=hpx.default_stack_size=0x4000`. In addition to the explicit command line options, this will set the following properties as implied from other settings:

   • `hpx.parcel.address` and `hpx.parcel.port` as set by `--hpx:hpax
   • `hpx.agas.address`, `hpx.agas.port` and `hpx.agas.service_mode` as set by `--hpx:agas`
   • `hpx.program_name` and `hpx.cmd_line` will be derived from the actual command line
   • `hpx.os_threads` and `hpx.localities` as set by `--hpx:threads` and `--hpx:localities`
   • `hpx.runtime_mode` will be derived from any explicit `--hpx:console`, `--hpx:worker`, or `--hpx:connect`, or it will be derived from other settings, such as `--hpx:node=0` which implies `--hpx:console`

10. Load files based on the pattern `*.ini` in all directories listed by the property `hpx.ini_path`. All files found during this search will be merged. The property `hpx.ini_path` can hold a list of directories separated by ':' (on Linux or Mac) or ';' (on Windows).

11. Load the file specified on the command line using the option `--hpx:app-config`. Note that this file will be merged as the content for a top level section `[application]`.

Note: Any changes made to the configuration database caused by one of the steps will influence the loading process for all subsequent steps. For instance, if one of the ini files loaded changes the property `hpx.ini_path` this will
influence the directories searched in step 9 as described above.

**Important:** The HPX core library will verify that all configuration settings specified on the command line (using the `--hpx:ini` option) will be checked for validity. That means that the library will accept only known configuration settings. This is to protect the user from unintentional typos while specifying those settings. This behavior can be overwritten by appending a '!' to the configuration key, thus forcing the setting to be entered into the configuration database, for instance: `--hpx:ini=hpx.foo! = 1`

If any of the environment variables or files listed above is not found the corresponding loading step will be silently skipped.

**Loading components**

HPX relies on loading application specific components during the runtime of an application. Moreover, HPX comes with a set of preinstalled components supporting basic functionalities useful for almost every application. Any component in HPX is loaded from a shared library, where any of the shared libraries can contain more than one component type. During startup, HPX tries to locate all available components (e.g. their corresponding shared libraries) and creates an internal component registry for later use. This section describes the algorithm used by HPX to locate all relevant shared libraries on a system. As described, this algorithm is customizable by the configuration properties loaded from the ini files (see section *Loading INI files*).

Loading components is a two stage process. First HPX tries to locate all component shared libraries, loads those, and generates default configuration section in the internal configuration database for each component found. For each found component the following information is generated:

```
[hpx.components.<component_instance_name>]
name = <name_of_shared_library>
path = ${component_path}
enabled = ${hpx.components.load_external}
default = 1
```

The values in this section correspond to the expected configuration information for a component as described in the section *Built-in Default Configuration Settings*.

In order to locate component shared libraries, HPX will try loading all shared libraries (files with the platform specific extension of a shared library, Linux: `*.so`, Windows: `*.dll`, MacOS: `*.dylib` found in the directory referenced by the ini property `hpx.component_path`).

This first step corresponds to step 1) during the process of filling the internal configuration database with default information as described in section *Loading INI files*.

After all of the configuration information has been loaded, HPX performs the second step in terms of loading components. During this step, HPX scans all existing configuration sections `[hpx.component.<some_component_instance_name>]` and instantiates a special factory object for each of the successfully located and loaded components. During the application’s life time, these factory objects will be responsible to create new and discard old instances of the component they are associated with. This step is performed after step 11) of the process of filling the internal configuration database with default information as described in section *Loading INI files*.
Application specific component example

In this section we assume to have a simple application component which exposes one member function as a component action. The header file `app_server.hpp` declares the C++ type to be exposed as a component. This type has a member function `print_greeting()` which is exposed as an action `print_greeting_action`. We assume the source files for this example are located in a directory referenced by `$APP_ROOT`:

```cpp
// file: $APP_ROOT/app_server.hpp
#include <hpx/hpx.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/iostreams.hpp>
namespace app
{
    // Define a simple component exposing one action 'print_greeting'
    class HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT server
        : public hpx::components::component_base<server>
    {
        void print_greeting ()
        {
            hpx::cout << "Hey, how are you?\n" << hpx::flush;
        }

        // Component actions need to be declared, this also defines the
        // type 'print_greeting_action' representing the action.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(server, print_greeting, print_greeting_action);
    }
}

// Declare boilerplate code required for each of the component actions.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::server::print_greeting_action);
```

The corresponding source file contains mainly macro invocations which define boilerplate code needed for HPX to function properly:

```cpp
// file: $APP_ROOT/app_server.cpp
#include "app_server.hpp"

// Define boilerplate required once per component module.
HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();

// Define factory object associated with our component of type 'app::server'.
HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(app::server, app_server);

// Define boilerplate code required for each of the component actions. Use the
// same argument as used for HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION above.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(app::server::print_greeting_action);
```

The following gives an example of how the component can be used. We create one instance of the `app::server` component on the current `locality` and invoke the exposed action `print_greeting_action` using the global id of the newly created instance. Note, that no special code is required to delete the component instance after it is not needed anymore. It will be deleted automatically when its last reference goes out of scope, here at the closing brace of the block surrounding the code:

```cpp
// file: $APP_ROOT/use_app_server_example.cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>
#include "app_server.hpp"
```

(continues on next page)
int hpx_main()
{
    // Create an instance of the app_server component on the current locality.
    hpx::naming::id_type app_server_instance =
        hpx::create_component<app::server>(hpx::find_here());

    // Create an instance of the action 'print_greeting_action'.
    app::server::print_greeting_action print_greeting;

    // Invoke the action 'print_greeting' on the newly created component.
    print_greeting(app_server_instance);
}

return hpx::finalize();

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}

In order to make sure that the application will be able to use the component app::server, special configuration information must be passed to HPX. The simplest way to allow HPX to ‘find’ the component is to provide special ini configuration files, which add the necessary information to the internal configuration database. The component should have a special ini file containing the information specific to the component app_server.

```
# file: $APP_ROOT/app_server.ini
[hpx.components.app_server]
name = app_server
path = $APP_LOCATION/
```

Here $APP_LOCATION is the directory where the (binary) component shared library is located. HPX will attempt to load the shared library from there. The section name hpx.components.app_server reflects the instance name of the component (app_server is an arbitrary, but unique name). The property value for hpx.components.app_server.name should be the same as used for the second argument to the macro HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT above.

Additionally a file .hpx.ini which could be located in the current working directory (see step 3 as described in the section Loading INI files) can be used to add to the ini search path for components:

```
# file: $PWD/.hpx.ini
[hpx]
ini_path = ${hpx.ini_path}:${APP_ROOT}/
```

This assumes that the above ini file specific to the component is located in the directory $APP_ROOT.

**Note:** It is possible to reference the defined property from inside its value. HPX will gracefully use the previous value of hpx.ini_path for the reference on the right hand side and assign the overall (now expanded) value to the property.
Logging

HPX uses a sophisticated logging framework allowing to follow in detail what operations have been performed inside the HPX library in what sequence. This information proves to be very useful for diagnosing problems or just for improving the understanding what is happening in HPX as a consequence of invoking HPX API functionality.

Default logging

Enabling default logging is a simple process. The detailed description in the remainder of this section explains different ways to customize the defaults. Default logging can be enabled by using one of the following:

- a command line switch `--hpx:debug-hpx-log`, which will enable logging to the console terminal
- the command line switch `--hpx:debug-hpx-log=<filename>`, which enables logging to a given file `<filename>`, or
- setting an environment variable `HPX_LOGLEVEL=<loglevel>` while running the HPX application. In this case `<loglevel>` should be a number between (or equal to) 1 and 5 where 1 means minimal logging and 5 causes to log all available messages. When setting the environment variable the logs will be written to a file named `hpx.<PID>.lo` in the current working directory, where `<PID>` is the process id of the console instance of the application.

Customizing logging

Generally, logging can be customized either using environment variable settings or using by an ini configuration file. Logging is generated in several categories, each of which can be customized independently. All customizable configuration parameters have reasonable defaults, allowing to use logging without any additional configuration effort. The following table lists the available categories.

Table 2.7: Logging categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Category shortcut</th>
<th>Information to be generated</th>
<th>Environment variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Logging information generated by different subsystems of HPX, such as thread-manager, parcel layer, LCOs, etc.</td>
<td>HPX_LOGLEVEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAS</td>
<td>AGAS</td>
<td>Logging output generated by the AGAS subsystem</td>
<td>HPX_AGAS_LOGLEVEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>APP</td>
<td>Logging generated by applications.</td>
<td>HPX_APP_LOGLEVEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, all logging output is redirected to the console instance of an application, where it is collected and written to a file, one file for each logging category.

Each logging category can be customized at two levels, the parameters for each are stored in the ini configuration sections `hpx.logging.CATEGORY` and `hpx.logging.console.CATEGORY` (where CATEGORY is the category shortcut as listed in the table above). The former influences logging at the source locality and the latter modifies the logging behaviour for each of the categories at the console instance of an application.
Levels

All HPX logging output has seven different logging levels. These levels can be set explicitly or through environmental variables in the main HPX ini file as shown below. The logging levels and their associated integral values are shown in the table below, ordered from most verbose to least verbose. By default, all HPX logs are set to 0, e.g. all logging output is disabled by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logging level</th>
<th>Integral value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;debug&gt;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;info&gt;</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;warning&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;error&gt;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;fatal&gt;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No logging</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: The easiest way to enable logging output is to set the environment variable corresponding to the logging category to an integral value as described in the table above. For instance, setting `HPX_LOGLEVEL=5` will enable full logging output for the general category. Please note that the syntax and means of setting environment variables varies between operating systems.

Configuration

Logs will be saved to destinations as configured by the user. By default, logging output is saved on the console instance of an application to `hpx.<CATEGORY>.<PID>.lo` (where CATEGORY and PID are placeholders for the category shortcut and the OS process id). The output for the general logging category is saved to `hpx.<PID>.log`. The default settings for the general logging category are shown here (the syntax is described in the section The HPX INI File Format):

```
[hpx.logging]
level = ${HPX_LOGLEVEL:0}
destination = ${HPX_LOGDESTINATION:console}
format = ${HPX_LOGFORMAT:(T%locality%/%hpxthread%.%hpxphase%/%hpxcomponent%) P
˓→%parentloc%/%hpxparent%.%hpxparentphase% %time%($hh:$mm:$ss.$mili) [%idx%]|\n}
```

The logging level is taken from the environment variable `HPX_LOGLEVEL` and defaults to zero, e.g. no logging. The default logging destination is read from the environment variable `HPX_LOGDESTINATION` On any of the localities it defaults to `console` which redirects all generated logging output to the console instance of an application. The following table lists the possible destinations for any logging output. It is possible to specify more than one destination separated by whitespace.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logging destination</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file(&lt;filename&gt;)</td>
<td>Direct all output to a file with the given &lt;filename&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cout</td>
<td>Direct all output to the local standard output of the application instance on this locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerr</td>
<td>Direct all output to the local standard error output of the application instance on this locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>Direct all output to the console instance of the application. The console instance has its logging destinations configured separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>android_log</td>
<td>Direct all output to the (Android) system log (available on Android systems only).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The logging format is read from the environment variable `HPX_LOGFORMAT` and it defaults to a complex format description. This format consists of several placeholder fields (for instance `%locality%` which will be replaced by concrete values when the logging output is generated. All other information is transferred verbatim to the output. The table below describes the available field placeholders. The separator character `|` separates the logging message prefix formatted as shown and the actual log message which will replace the separator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>locality</td>
<td>The id of the locality on which the logging message was generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpxthread</td>
<td>The id of the HPX-thread generating this logging output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpxphase</td>
<td>The phase(^\text{99}) of the HPX-thread generating this logging output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpxcomponent</td>
<td>The local virtual address of the component which the current HPX-thread is accessing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentloc</td>
<td>The id of the locality where the HPX thread was running which initiated the current HPX-thread. The current HPX-thread is generating this logging output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpxparent</td>
<td>The id of the HPX-thread which initiated the current HPX-thread. The current HPX-thread is generating this logging output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpxparentphase</td>
<td>The phase of the HPX-thread when it initiated the current HPX-thread. The current HPX-thread is generating this logging output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>The time stamp for this logging outputline as generated by the source locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idx</td>
<td>The sequence number of the logging output line as generated on the source locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osthread</td>
<td>The sequence number of the OS-thread which executes the current HPX-thread.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Not all of the field placeholder may be expanded for all generated logging output. If no value is available for a particular field it is replaced with a sequence of `-` characters.

Here is an example line from a logging output generated by one of the HPX examples (please note that this is generated on a single line, without line break):

```
(T00000000/0000000002d46f90.01/0000000009ebc10) P--------/0000000002d46f80.02 17:49.37.320 [000000000000004d] <info> [RT] successfully created component {0000000100ff0001, 0000000000030002}, of type: component_barrier[7(3)]
```

The default settings for the general logging category on the console is shown here:

```bash
[hpx.logging.console]
level = ${HPX_LOGLEVEL:${hpx.logging.level}}
destination = ${HPX_CONSOLE_LOGDESTINATION:file(hpx.${system.pid}.log)}
format = ${HPX_CONSOLE_LOGFORMAT:|}
```

These settings define how the logging is customized once the logging output is received by the console instance of an application. The logging level is read from the environment variable `HPX_LOGLEVEL` (as set for the console instance of the application). The level defaults to the same values as the corresponding settings in the general logging configuration shown before. The destination on the console instance is set to be a file which name is generated based from its OS process id. Setting the environment variable `HPX_CONSOLE_LOGDESTINATION` allows customization of the naming scheme for the output file. The logging format is set to leave the original logging output unchanged, as received from one of the localities the application runs on.

\(^99\) The phase of a HPX-thread counts how often this thread has been activated.
HPX Command Line Options

The predefined command line options for any application using `hpx::init` are described in the following subsections.

**HPX options (allowed on command line only)**

```plaintext
--hpx:help
  print out program usage (default: this message), possible values: full (additionally prints options from components)

--hpx:version
  print out HPX version and copyright information

--hpx:info
  print out HPX configuration information

--hpx:options-file arg
  specify a file containing command line options (alternatively: @filepath)
```

**HPX options (additionally allowed in an options file)**

```plaintext
--hpx:worker
  run this instance in worker mode

--hpx:console
  run this instance in console mode

--hpx:connect
  run this instance in worker mode, but connecting late

--hpx:run-agas-server
  run AGAS server as part of this runtime instance

--hpx:run-hpx-main
  run the hpx_main function, regardless of locality mode

--hpx:hp x arg
  the IP address the HPX parcelport is listening on, expected format: address:port (default: 127.0.0.1:7910)

--hpx:agas arg
  the IP address the AGAS root server is running on, expected format: address:port (default: 127.0.0.1:7910)

--hpx:run-agas-server-only
  run only the AGAS server

--hpx:nodefile arg
  the file name of a node file to use (list of nodes, one node name per line and core)

--hpx:nodes arg
  the (space separated) list of the nodes to use (usually this is extracted from a node file)

--hpx:endnodes
  this can be used to end the list of nodes specified using the option --hpx:nodes

--hpx:ifsuffix arg
  suffix to append to host names in order to resolve them to the proper network interconnect
```
--hpx:ifprefix arg
prefix to prepend to host names in order to resolve them to the proper network interconnect

--hpx:iftransform arg
sed-style search and replace (s/search/replace/) used to transform host names to the proper network interconnect

--hpx:localities arg
the number of localities to wait for at application startup (default: 1)

--hpx:node arg
number of the node this locality is run on (must be unique)

--hpx:ignore-batch-env
ignore batch environment variables

--hpx:expect-connecting-localities
this locality expects other localities to dynamically connect (this is implied if the number of initial localities is larger than 1)

--hpx:pu-offset
the first processing unit this instance of HPX should be run on (default: 0)

--hpx:pu-step
the step between used processing unit numbers for this instance of HPX (default: 1)

--hpx:threads arg
the number of operating system threads to spawn for this HPX locality. Possible values are: numeric values 1, 2, 3 and so on, all (which spawns one thread per processing unit, includes hyperthreads), or cores (which spawns one thread per core) (default: cores).

--hpx:cores arg
the number of cores to utilize for this HPX locality (default: all, i.e. the number of cores is based on the number of threads --hpx:threads assuming --hpx:bind=compact

--hpx:affinity arg
the affinity domain the OS threads will be confined to, possible values: pu, core, numa, machine (default: pu)

--hpx:bind arg
the detailed affinity description for the OS threads, see More details about HPX command line options for a detailed description of possible values. Do not use with --hpx:pu-step, --hpx:pu-offset or --hpx:affinity options. Implies --hpx:numa-sensitive (--hpx:bind=none) disables defining thread affinities.

--hpx:use-process-mask
use the process mask to restrict available hardware resources (implies --hpx:ignore-batch-env)

--hpx:print-bind
print to the console the bit masks calculated from the arguments specified to all --hpx:bind options.

--hpx:queuing arg
the queue scheduling policy to use, options are local, local-priority-fifo, local-priority-lifo, static, static-priority, abp-priority-fifo and abp-priority-lifo (default: local-priority-fifo)

--hpx:high-priority-threads arg
the number of operating system threads maintaining a high priority queue (default: number of OS threads), valid for --hpx:queuing=abp-priority, --hpx:queuing=static-priority and --hpx:queuing=local-priority only
--hpx:numa-sensitive
makes the scheduler NUMA sensitive

**HPX configuration options**

--hpx:app-config arg
load the specified application configuration (ini) file

--hpx:config arg
load the specified hpx configuration (ini) file

--hpx:ini arg
add a configuration definition to the default runtime configuration

--hpx:exit
exit after configuring the runtime

**HPX debugging options**

--hpx:list-symbolic-names
list all registered symbolic names after startup

--hpx:list-component-types
list all dynamic component types after startup

--hpx:dump-config-initial
print the initial runtime configuration

--hpx:dump-config
print the final runtime configuration

--hpx:debug-hpx-log [arg]
enable all messages on the HPX log channel and send all HPX logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-agas-log [arg]
enable all messages on the AGAS log channel and send all AGAS logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-parcel-log [arg]
enable all messages on the parcel transport log channel and send all parcel transport logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-timing-log [arg]
enable all messages on the timing log channel and send all timing logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-app-log [arg]
enable all messages on the application log channel and send all application logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-clp
debug command line processing

--hpx:attach-debugger arg
wait for a debugger to be attached, possible arg values: startup or exception (default: startup)
**HPX options related to performance counters**

---

**--hpx:print-counter**
print the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by
--hpx:print-counter-at (see also option --hpx:print-counter-interval)

---

**--hpx:print-counter-reset**
print the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by
--hpx:print-counter-at reset the counter after the value is queried. (see also option
--hpx:print-counter-interval)

---

**--hpx:print-counter-interval**
print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter repeatedly after the time interval
(specified in milliseconds), (default: 0, which means print once at shutdown)

---

**--hpx:print-counter-destination**
print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter to the given file (default: console)

---

**--hpx:list-counters**
list the names of all registered performance counters, possible values: minimal (prints counter name skeletons), full (prints all available counter names)

---

**--hpx:list-counter-infos**
list the description of all registered performance counters, possible values: minimal (prints info for counter name skeletons), full (prints all available counter infos)

---

**--hpx:print-counter-format**
print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter possible formats in csv format
with header or without any header (see option --hpx:no-csv-header, possible values: csv (prints
counter values in CSV format with full names as header), csv-short (prints counter values in CSV format
with shortnames provided with --hpx:print-counter as --hpx:print-counter shortname, full-countername)

---

**--hpx:no-csv-header**
print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter and csv or csv-short format
specified with --hpx:print-counter-format without header

---

**--hpx:print-counter-at arg**
print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter (or
--hpx:print-counter-reset) at the given point in time, possible argument values: startup, shutdown (default), noshutdown

---

**--hpx:reset-counters**
reset all performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter after they have been evaluated.

---

**--hpx:print-counters-locally**
Each locality prints only its own local counters. If this is used with
--hpx:print-counter-destination=<file>, the code will append a ".<locality_id>" to the file name in order to avoid clashes between localities.
Command line argument shortcuts

Additionally, the following shortcuts are available from every HPX application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortcut option</th>
<th>Equivalent long option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>--hpx:agas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c</td>
<td>--hpx:console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h</td>
<td>--hpx:help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I</td>
<td>--hpx:ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-l</td>
<td>--hpx:localities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p</td>
<td>--hpx:app-config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q</td>
<td>--hpx:queuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-r</td>
<td>--hpx:run-agas-server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t</td>
<td>--hpx:threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-v</td>
<td>--hpx:version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-w</td>
<td>--hpx:worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-x</td>
<td>--hpx:hp 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0</td>
<td>--hpx:node=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>--hpx:node=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>--hpx:node=2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>--hpx:node=3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>--hpx:node=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
<td>--hpx:node=5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6</td>
<td>--hpx:node=6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-7</td>
<td>--hpx:node=7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-8</td>
<td>--hpx:node=8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-9</td>
<td>--hpx:node=9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to define your own shortcut options. In fact, all of the shortcuts listed above are pre-defined using the technique described here. Also, it is possible to redefine any of the pre-defined shortcuts to expand differently as well.

Shortcut options are obtained from the internal configuration database. They are stored as key-value properties in a special properties section named `hpx.commandline`. You can define your own shortcuts by adding the corresponding definitions to one of the ini configuration files as described in the section Configuring HPX applications. For instance, in order to define a command line shortcut `--p` which should expand to `-hpx:print-counter`, the following configuration information needs to be added to one of the ini configuration files:

```ini
[hpx.commandline.aliases]
--pc = --hpx:print-counter
```

Note: Any arguments for shortcut options passed on the command line are retained and passed as arguments to the corresponding expanded option. For instance, given the definition above, the command line option:

```
--pc=/threads(locality#0/total)/count/cumulative
```

would be expanded to:

```
--hpx:print-counter=/threads(locality#0/total)/count/cumulative
```

Important: Any shortcut option should either start with a single ‘-’ or with two ‘--’ characters. Shortcuts
starting with a single ‘-’ are interpreted as short options (i.e. everything after the first character following the ‘-’ is treated as the argument). Shortcuts starting with ‘--’ are interpreted as long options. No other shortcut formats are supported.

**Specifying options for single localities only**

For runs involving more than one *locality* it is sometimes desirable to supply specific command line options to single localities only. When the HPX application is launched using a scheduler (like PBS, for more details see section *How to use HPX applications with PBS*), specifying dedicated command line options for single localities may be desirable. For this reason all of the command line options which have the general format *--hpx:<some_key>* can be used in a more general form: *--hpx:<N>:<some_key>*, where <N> is the number of the *locality* this command line options will be applied to, all other localities will simply ignore the option. For instance, the following PBS script passes the option *--hpx:pu-offset=4* to the *locality* ‘1’ only.

```bash
#!/bin/bash
#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4
APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=
pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:1:pu-offset=4 --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

*Caution:* If the first application specific argument (inside $APP_OPTIONS is a non-option (i.e. does not start with a *-* or a *--*), then it must be placed before the option *--hpx:nodes*, which, in this case, should be the last option on the command line.

Alternatively, use the option *--hpx:endnodes* to explicitly mark the end of the list of node names:

```bash
pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH --hpx:1:pu-offset=4 --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE` --
  hpx:endnodes $APP_OPTIONS
```

**More details about HPX command line options**

This section documents the following list of the command line options in more detail:

* The command line option *--hpx:bind*

**The command line option *--hpx:bind***

This command line option allows one to specify the required affinity of the HPX worker threads to the underlying processing units. As a result the worker threads will run only on the processing units identified by the corresponding bind specification. The affinity settings are to be specified using *--hpx:bind=<BINDINGS>*., where <BINDINGS> have to be formatted as described below.

In addition to the syntax described below one can use *--hpx:bind=none* to disable all binding of any threads to a particular core. This is mostly supported for debugging purposes.

The specified affinities refer to specific regions within a machine hardware topology. In order to understand the hardware topology of a particular machine it may be useful to run the lstopo tool which is part of Portable Hardware
Locality (HWLOC) to see the reported topology tree. Seeing and understanding a topology tree will definitely help in understanding the concepts that are discussed below.

Affinities can be specified using HWLOC (Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)) tuples. Tuples of HWLOC objects and associated indexes can be specified in the form object:index, object:index-index or object:index,...,index. HWLOC objects represent types of mapped items in a topology tree. Possible values for objects are socket, numanode, core and pu (processing unit). Indexes are non-negative integers that specify a unique physical object in a topology tree using its logical sequence number.

Chaining multiple tuples together in the more general form object1:index1[.object2:index2[...]] is permissible. While the first tuple’s object may appear anywhere in the topology, the Nth tuple’s object must have a shallower topology depth than the (N+1)th tuple’s object. Put simply: as you move right in a tuple chain, objects must go deeper in the topology tree. Indexes specified in chained tuples are relative to the scope of the parent object. For example, socket:0.core:1 refers to the second core in the first socket (all indices are zero based).

Multiple affinities can be specified using several --hpx:bind command line options or by appending several affinities separated by a ';' By default, if multiple affinities are specified, they are added.

"all" is a special affinity consisting in the entire current topology.

Note: All ‘names’ in an affinity specification, such as thread, socket, numanode, pu or all can be abbreviated. Thus the affinity specification threads:0-3=socket:0.core:1.pu:1 is fully equivalent to its shortened form t:0-3=s:0.c:1.p:1.

Here is a full grammar describing the possible format of mappings:

```
mappings ::= distribution | mapping (";" mapping)*

distribution ::= "compact" | "scatter" | "balanced" | "numa-balanced"

mapping ::= thread_spec "=" pu_specs

thread_spec ::= "thread:" range_specs

pu_specs ::= pu_spec ("." pu_spec)*

pu_spec ::= type ":" range_specs | "~" pu_spec

range_specs ::= range_spec ("," range_spec)*

range_spec ::= int | int "-" int | "all"

type ::= "socket" | "numanode" | "core" | "pu"
```

The following example assumes a system with at least 4 cores, where each core has more than 1 processing unit (hardware threads). Running hello_world_distributed with 4 OS-threads (on 4 processing units), where each of those threads is bound to the first processing unit of each of the cores, can be achieved by invoking:

```
hello_world_distributed -t4 --hpx:bind=thread:0-3=core:0-3.pu:0
```

Here thread:0-3 specifies the OS threads for which to define affinity bindings, and core:0-3.pu: defines that for each of the cores (core:0-3) only their first processing unit pu:0 should be used.

Note: The command line option --hpx:print-bind can be used to print the bitmasks generated from the affinity mappings as specified with --hpx:bind. For instance, on a system with hyperthreading enabled (i.e. 2 processing units per core), the command line:

```
hello_world_distributed -t4 --hpx:bind=thread:0-3=core:0-3.pu:0 --hpx:print-bind
```

will cause this output to be printed:
where each bit in the bitmasks corresponds to a processing unit the listed worker thread will be bound to run on.

The difference between the four possible predefined distribution schemes (compact, scatter, balanced and numa-balanced) is best explained with an example. Imagine that we have a system with 4 cores and 4 hardware threads per core on 2 sockets. If we place 8 threads the assignments produced by the compact, scatter, balanced and numa-balanced types are shown in the figure below. Notice that compact does not fully utilize all the cores in the system. For this reason it is recommended that applications are run using the scatter or balanced/numa-balanced options in most cases.

![Schematic of thread affinity type distributions.](image)

In addition to the predefined distributions it is possible to restrict the resources used by HPX to the process CPU
mask. The CPU mask is typically set by e.g. MPI\(^98\) and batch environments. Using the command line option 
\texttt{--hpx:use-process-mask} makes HPX act as if only the processing units in the CPU mask are available for use by HPX. The number of threads is automatically determined from the CPU mask. The number of threads can still be changed manually using this option, but only to a number less than or equal to the number of processing units in the CPU mask. The option \texttt{--hpx:print-bind} is useful in conjunction with \texttt{--hpx:use-process-mask} to make sure threads are placed as expected.

### 2.5.6 Writing single-node HPX applications

HPX is a C++ Standard Library for Concurrency and Parallelism. This means that it implements all of the corresponding facilities as defined by the C++ Standard. Additionally, HPX implements functionalities proposed as part of the ongoing C++ standardization process. This section focuses on the features available in HPX for parallel and concurrent computation on a single node, although many of the features presented here are also implemented to work in the distributed case.

#### Using LCOs

Lightweight Control Objects (LCOs) provide synchronization for HPX applications. Most of them are familiar from other frameworks, but a few of them work in slightly different ways adapted to HPX. The following synchronization objects are available in HPX:

1. future
2. queue
3. object_semaphore
4. barrier

#### Channels

Channels combine communication (the exchange of a value) with synchronization (guaranteeing that two calculations (tasks) are in a known state). A channel can transport any number of values of a given type from a sender to a receiver:

```
hpx::lcos::local::channel<int> c;
hpx::future<int> f = c.get();
HPX_ASSERT(!f.is_ready());
c.set(42);
HPX_ASSERT(f.is_ready());
hpx::cout << f.get() << hpx::endl;
```

Channels can be handed to another thread (or in case of channel components, to other localities), thus establishing a communication channel between two independent places in the program:

```
void do_something(hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel<int> c,
hpx::lcos::local::send_channel<> done)
{
  // prints 43
  hpx::cout << c.get(hpx::launch::sync) << hpx::endl;
  // signal back
  done.set();
}
```

---

\(^98\) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
void send_receive_channel()
{
    hpx::lcos::local::channel<int> c;
    hpx::lcos::local::channel<> done;

    hpx::apply(&do_something, c, done);

    // send some value
    c.set(43);
    // wait for thread to be done
    done.get().wait();
}

Note how hpx::lcos::local::channel::get without any arguments returns a future which is ready when a value has been set on the channel. The launch policy hpx::launch::sync can be used to make hpx::lcos::local::channel::get block until a value is set and return the value directly.

A channel component is created on one locality and can be sent to another locality using an action. This example also demonstrates how a channel can be used as a range of values:

```cpp
// channel components need to be registered for each used type (not needed
// for hpx::lcos::local::channel)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL(double);

void channel_sender(hpx::lcos::channel<double> c)
{
    for (double d : c)
        hpx::cout << d << std::endl;
}
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(channel_sender);

void channel()
{
    // create the channel on this locality
    hpx::lcos::channel<double> c(hpx::find_here());

    // pass the channel to a (possibly remote invoked) action
    hpx::apply(channel_sender_action(), hpx::find_here(), c);

    // send some values to the receiver
    std::vector<double> v = {1.2, 3.4, 5.0};
    for (double d : v)
        c.set(d);

    // explicitly close the communication channel (implicit at destruction)
    c.close();
}
```
Composable guards

Composable guards operate in a manner similar to locks, but are applied only to asynchronous functions. The guard (or guards) is automatically locked at the beginning of a specified task and automatically unlocked at the end. Because guards are never added to an existing task’s execution context, the calling of guards is freely composable and can never deadlock.

To call an application with a single guard, simply declare the guard and call run_guarded() with a function (task):

```cpp
hpx::lcos::local::guard gu;
run_guarded(gu, task);
```

If a single method needs to run with multiple guards, use a guard set:

```cpp
boost::shared<hpx::lcos::local::guard> gu1(new hpx::lcos::local::guard());
boost::shared<hpx::lcos::local::guard> gu2(new hpx::lcos::local::guard());
gs.add(*gu1);
gs.add(*gu2);
run_guarded(gs, task);
```

Guards use two atomic operations (which are not called repeatedly) to manage what they do, so overhead should be extremely low. The following guards are available in HPX:

1. conditional_trigger
2. counting_semaphore
3. dataflow
4. event
5. mutex
6. once
7. recursive_mutex
8. spinlock
9. spinlock_no_backoff
10. trigger

Extended facilities for futures

Concurrency is about both decomposing and composing the program from the parts that work well individually and together. It is in the composition of connected and multicore components where today’s C++ libraries are still lacking.

The functionality of std::future offers a partial solution. It allows for the separation of the initiation of an operation and the act of waiting for its result; however, the act of waiting is synchronous. In communication-intensive code this act of waiting can be unpredictable, inefficient and simply frustrating. The example below illustrates a possible synchronous wait using futures:

```cpp
#include <future>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    future<int> f = async([]() { return 123; });
    int result = f.get(); // might block
}
```
For this reason, *HPX* implements a set of extensions to `std::future` (as proposed by __cpp11_n4107__). This proposal introduces the following key asynchronous operations to `hpx::future`, `hpx::shared_future` and `hpx::async`, which enhance and enrich these facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::future::then</code></td>
<td>In asynchronous programming, it is very common for one asynchronous operation, on completion, to invoke a second operation and pass data to it. The current C++ standard does not allow one to register a continuation to a future. With <code>then</code>, instead of waiting for the result, a continuation is “attached” to the asynchronous operation, which is invoked when the result is ready. Continuations registered using <code>then</code> function will help to avoid blocking waits or wasting threads on polling, greatly improving the responsiveness and scalability of an application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unwrapping constructor for <code>hpx::future</code></td>
<td>In some scenarios, you might want to create a future that returns another future, resulting in nested futures. Although it is possible to write code to unwrap the outer future and retrieve the nested future and its result, such code is not easy to write because users must handle exceptions and it may cause a blocking call. Unwrapping can allow users to mitigate this problem by doing an asynchronous call to unwrap the outermost future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::future::is_ready</code></td>
<td>There are often situations where a <code>get()</code> call on a future may not be a blocking call, or is only a blocking call under certain circumstances. This function gives the ability to test for early completion and allows us to avoid associating a continuation, which needs to be scheduled with some non-trivial overhead and near-certain loss of cache efficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::make_ready_future</code></td>
<td>Some functions may know the value at the point of construction. In these cases the value is immediately available, but needs to be returned as a future. By using <code>hpx::make_ready_future</code> a future can be created that holds a pre-computed result in its shared state. In the current standard it is non-trivial to create a future directly from a value. First a promise must be created, then the promise is set, and lastly the future is retrieved from the promise. This can now be done with one operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The standard also omits the ability to compose multiple futures. This is a common pattern that is ubiquitous in other asynchronous frameworks and is absolutely necessary in order to make C++ a powerful asynchronous programming language. Not including these functions is synonymous to Boolean algebra without AND/OR.

In addition to the extensions proposed by N4313[^100], *HPX* adds functions allowing users to compose several futures in a more flexible way.

[^100]: http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html
### Table 2.14: Facilities for composing hpx::futures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx::when_any, hpx::when_any_n</td>
<td>Asynchronously wait for at least one of multiple future or shared_future objects to finish.</td>
<td>N4313[^101], ..._n versions are HPX only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::wait_any, hpx::wait_any_n</td>
<td>Synchronously wait for at least one of multiple future or shared_future objects to finish.</td>
<td>HPX only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::when_all, hpx::when_all_n</td>
<td>Asynchronously wait for all future and shared_future objects to finish.</td>
<td>N4313[^102], ..._n versions are HPX only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::wait_all, hpx::wait_all_n</td>
<td>Synchronously wait for all future and shared_future objects to finish.</td>
<td>HPX only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::when_some, hpx::when_some_n</td>
<td>Asynchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to finish.</td>
<td>HPX only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::wait_some, hpx::wait_some_n</td>
<td>Synchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to finish.</td>
<td>HPX only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::when_each</td>
<td>Asynchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to finish and call a function for each of the future objects as soon as it becomes ready.</td>
<td>HPX only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::wait_each, hpx::wait_each_n</td>
<td>Synchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to finish and call a function for each of the future objects as soon as it becomes ready.</td>
<td>HPX only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### High level parallel facilities

In preparation for the upcoming C++ Standards, there are currently several proposals targeting different facilities supporting parallel programming. HPX implements (and extends) some of those proposals. This is well aligned with our strategy to align the APIs exposed from HPX with current and future C++ Standards.

At this point, HPX implements several of the C++ Standardization working papers, most notably N4409[^103] (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Parallelism), N4411[^104] (Task Blocks), and N4406[^105] (Parallel Algorithms Need Executors).

### Using parallel algorithms

A parallel algorithm is a function template described by this document which is declared in the (inline) namespace hpx::parallel::v1.

**Note:** For compilers that do not support inline namespaces, all of the namespace v1 is imported into the namespace hpx::parallel. The effect is similar to what inline namespaces would do, namely all names defined in hpx::parallel::v1 are accessible from the namespace hpx::parallel as well.

All parallel algorithms are very similar in semantics to their sequential counterparts (as defined in the namespace std) with an additional formal template parameter named ExecutionPolicy. The execution policy is generally

[^101]: http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html
[^102]: http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html
[^103]: http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4409.pdf
passed as the first argument to any of the parallel algorithms and describes the manner in which the execution of these algorithms may be parallelized and the manner in which they apply user-provided function objects.

The applications of function objects in parallel algorithms invoked with an execution policy object of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy` or `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` execute in sequential order. For `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy` the execution happens in the calling thread.

The applications of function objects in parallel algorithms invoked with an execution policy object of type `hpx::execution::parallel_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and are indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Important:** It is the caller’s responsibility to ensure correctness, such as making sure that the invocation does not introduce data races or deadlocks.

The applications of function objects in parallel algorithms invoked with an execution policy of type `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy` is, in HPX, equivalent to the use of the execution policy `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`.

Algorithms invoked with an execution policy object of type `hpx::parallel::v1::execution_policy` execute internally as if invoked with the contained execution policy object. No exception is thrown when an `hpx::parallel::v1::execution_policy` contains an execution policy of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` (which normally turn the algorithm into its asynchronous version). In this case the execution is semantically equivalent to the case of passing a `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_policy` contained in the `hpx::parallel::v1::execution_policy` object respectively.

**Parallel exceptions**

During the execution of a standard parallel algorithm, if temporary memory resources are required by any of the algorithms and no memory is available, the algorithm throws a `std::bad_alloc` exception.

During the execution of any of the parallel algorithms, if the application of a function object terminates with an uncaught exception, the behavior of the program is determined by the type of execution policy used to invoke the algorithm:

- If the execution policy object is of type `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy`, `hpx::terminate` shall be called.

- If the execution policy object is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy`, `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy`, `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`, or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy`, the execution of the algorithm terminates with an `hpx::exception_list` exception. All uncaught exceptions thrown during the application of user-provided function objects shall be contained in the `hpx::exception_list` object.

For example, the number of invocations of the user-provided function object in `for_each` is unspecified. When `hpx::parallel::v1::for_each` is executed sequentially, only one exception will be contained in the `hpx::exception_list` object.

These guarantees imply that, unless the algorithm has failed to allocate memory and terminated with `std::bad_alloc`, all exceptions thrown during the execution of the algorithm are communicated to the caller. It is unspecified whether an algorithm implementation will “forge ahead” after encountering and capturing a user exception.

The algorithm may terminate with the `std::bad_alloc` exception even if one or more user-provided function objects have terminated with an exception. For example, this can happen when an algorithm fails to allocate memory.
while creating or adding elements to the `hpx::exception_list` object.

**Parallel algorithms**

*HPX* provides implementations of the following parallel algorithms:
Table 2.15: Non-modifying parallel algorithms (in header: `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>`)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| `hpx::adjacent_find` | Computes the differences between adjacent elements in a range. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | adjacent_find
| `hpx::all_of` | Checks if a predicate is true for all of the elements in a range. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | all_any_none_of
| `hpx::any_of` | Checks if a predicate is true for any of the elements in a range. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | all_any_none_of
| `hpx::count` | Returns the number of elements equal to a given value. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | count
| `hpx::count_if` | Returns the number of elements satisfying a specific criteria. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | count_if
| `hpx::equal` | Determines if two sets of elements are the same. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | equal
| `hpx::find` | Finds the first element equal to a given value. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | find
| `hpx::find_end` | Finds the last sequence of elements in a certain range. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | find_end
| `hpx::find_first_of` | Searches for any one of a set of elements. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | find_first_of
| `hpx::find_if` | Finds the first element satisfying a specific criteria. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | find_if
| `hpx::find_if_not` | Finds the first element not satisfying a specific criteria. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | find_if_not
| `hpx::for_each` | Applies a function to a range of elements. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | for_each
| `hpx::for_each_n` | Applies a function to a number of elements. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | for_each_n
| `hpx::parallel::v1::lexicographical_compare` | Checks if a range of values is lexicographically less than another range of values. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | lexicographical_compare
| `hpx::parallel::v1::mismatch` | Finds the first position where two ranges differ. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | mismatch
| `hpx::parallel::v1::search` | Searches for a range of elements. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | search
| `hpx::parallel::v1::search_n` | Searches for a number consecutive copies of an element in a range. | `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>` | search_n
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx::copy</td>
<td>Copies a range of elements to a new location.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>exclusive_scan^{124}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::copy_n</td>
<td>Copies a number of elements to a new location.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>copy_n^{125}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::copy_if</td>
<td>Copies the elements from a range to a new location for which the given predicate is true</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>copy^{126}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::move</td>
<td>Moves a range of elements to a new location.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>move^{127}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::fill</td>
<td>Assigns a range of elements a certain value.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>fill^{128}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::fill_n</td>
<td>Assigns a value to a number of elements.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>fill_n^{129}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::generate</td>
<td>Saves the result of a function in a range.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>generate^{130}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::generate_n</td>
<td>Saves the result of N applications of a function.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>generate_n^{131}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::remove</td>
<td>Removes the elements from a range that are equal to the given value.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>remove^{132}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::remove</td>
<td>Removes the elements from a range that are equal to the given predicate is false</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>remove^{133}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::remove</td>
<td>Copies the elements from a range to a new location that are not equal to the given value.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>remove_copy^{134}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::remove</td>
<td>Copies the elements from a range to a new location for which the given predicate is false</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>remove_copy^{135}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::replace</td>
<td>Replaces all values satisfying specific criteria with another value.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>replace^{136}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::replace</td>
<td>Replaces all values satisfying specific criteria with another value.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>replace^{137}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::replace</td>
<td>Copies a range, replacing elements satisfying specific criteria with another value.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>replace_copy^{138}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::replace</td>
<td>Copies a range, replacing elements satisfying specific criteria with another value.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>replace_copy^{139}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::reverse</td>
<td>Reverses the order elements in a range.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>reverse^{140}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::reverse</td>
<td>Creates a copy of a range that is reversed.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>reverse_copy^{141}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::merge</code></td>
<td>Merges two sorted ranges.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>merge</code>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::inplace_merge</code></td>
<td>Merges two ordered ranges in-place.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>inplace_merge</code>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::includes</code></td>
<td>Returns true if one set is a subset of another.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>includes</code>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::set_difference</code></td>
<td>Computes the difference between two sets.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>set_difference</code>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::set_intersection</code></td>
<td>Computes the intersection of two sets.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>set_intersection</code>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::set_symmetric_difference</code></td>
<td>Computes the symmetric difference between two sets.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>set_symmetric_difference</code>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::set_union</code></td>
<td>Computes the union of two sets.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>set_union</code>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

125 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/copy_n
129 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/fill_n
130 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/generate
131 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/generate_n
133 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/remove_copy
140 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/includes
143 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/set_symmetric_difference
Table 2.18: Heap operations (In Header: `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>`)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::is_heap</code></td>
<td>Returns true if the range is max heap.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>is_heap&lt;sup&gt;155&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::is_heap_until</code></td>
<td>Returns the first element that breaks a max heap.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>is_heap_until&lt;sup&gt;156&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::make_heap</code></td>
<td>Constructs a max heap in the range [first, last).</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>make_heap&lt;sup&gt;157&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.19: Minimum/maximum operations (In Header: `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>`)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::max_element</code></td>
<td>Returns the largest element in a range.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>max_element&lt;sup&gt;158&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::min_element</code></td>
<td>Returns the smallest element in a range.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>min_element&lt;sup&gt;159&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::minmax_element</code></td>
<td>Returns the smallest and the largest element in a range.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>minmax_element&lt;sup&gt;160&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.20: Partitioning Operations (In Header: `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>`)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::is_partitioned</code></td>
<td>Returns true if each true element for a predicate precedes the false elements in a range.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>is_partitioned&lt;sup&gt;161&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::partition</code></td>
<td>Divides elements into two groups without preserving their relative order.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>partition&lt;sup&gt;162&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::partition_copy</code></td>
<td>Copies a range dividing the elements into two groups.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>partition_copy&lt;sup&gt;163&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::stable_partition</code></td>
<td>Divides elements into two groups while preserving their relative order.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>stable_partition&lt;sup&gt;164&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>155</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_heap
<sup>156</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_heap_until
<sup>157</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/make_heap
<sup>158</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/max_element
<sup>159</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/min_element
<sup>161</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_partitioned
<sup>162</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/partition
<sup>163</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/partition_copy
<sup>164</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/stable_partition
Table 2.21: Sorting Operations (In Header: `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>`)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::is_sorted</code></td>
<td>Returns true if each element in a range is sorted.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>is_sorted</code>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::is_sorted_until</code></td>
<td>Returns the first unsorted element.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>is_sorted_until</code>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::sort</code></td>
<td>Sorts the elements in a range.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>sort</code>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::stable_sort</code></td>
<td>Sorts the elements in a range, maintain sequence of equal elements.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>stable_sort</code>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::partial_sort</code></td>
<td>Sorts the first elements in a range.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>partial_sort</code>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::partial::v1::sort_by_key</code></td>
<td>Sorts one range of data using keys supplied in another range.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

165 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_sorted
166 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_sorted_until
Table 2.22: Numeric Parallel Algorithms (In Header: `<hpx/numeric.hpp>`)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::adjacent_difference</code></td>
<td>Calculates the difference between each element in an input range and the preceding element.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/numeric.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>adjacent_difference&lt;sup&gt;170&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::exclusive_scan</code></td>
<td>Does an exclusive parallel scan over a range of elements.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/numeric.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>exclusive_scan&lt;sup&gt;171&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::reduce</code></td>
<td>Sums up a range of elements.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/numeric.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>reduce&lt;sup&gt;172&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::inclusive_scan</code></td>
<td>Does an inclusive parallel scan over a range of elements.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>inclusive_scan&lt;sup&gt;173&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::reduce_by_key</code></td>
<td>Performs an inclusive scan on consecutive elements with matching keys, with a reduction to output only the final sum for each key. The key sequence <code>{1,1,1,2,3,3,3,3,1}</code> and value sequence <code>{2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}</code> would be reduced to <code>keys={1,2,3,1}, values={9,5,30,10}</code>.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/numeric.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::transform_reduce</code></td>
<td>Sums up a range of elements after applying a function. Also, accumulates the inner products of two input ranges.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/numeric.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>transform_reduce&lt;sup&gt;174&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::transform_inclusive_scan</code></td>
<td>Does an inclusive parallel scan over a range of elements after applying a function.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/numeric.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>transform_inclusive_scan&lt;sup&gt;175&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::parallel::v1::transform_exclusive_scan</code></td>
<td>Does an exclusive parallel scan over a range of elements after applying a function.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/numeric.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td>transform_exclusive_scan&lt;sup&gt;176&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>170</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/adjacent_difference  
<sup>171</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/exclusive_scan  
<sup>172</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/reduce  
<sup>173</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/inclusive_scan  
<sup>174</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/transform_reduce  
<sup>175</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/transform_inclusive_scan  
<sup>176</sup> http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/transform_exclusive_scan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Algorithm page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx::destroy</td>
<td>Destroys a range of objects.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>destroy177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::destroy_n</td>
<td>Destroys a range of objects.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>destroy_n178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_copy</td>
<td>Copies a range of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_copy179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_copy_n</td>
<td>Copies a number of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_copy_n180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_default_construct</td>
<td>Copies a range of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_default_construct181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_default_construct_n</td>
<td>Copies a number of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_default_construct_n182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_fill</td>
<td>Copies an object to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_fill183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_fill_n</td>
<td>Copies an object to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_fill_n184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_move</td>
<td>Moves a range of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_move185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_move_n</td>
<td>Moves a number of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_move_n186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_value_construct</td>
<td>Constructs objects in an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_value_construct187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_value_construct_n</td>
<td>Constructs objects in an uninitialized area of memory.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/memory.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>uninitialized_value_construct_n188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

177 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/destroy
178 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/destroy_n
180 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_copy_n
182 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_default_construct_n
184 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_fill_n
186 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_move_n
188 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_value_construct_n

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Table 2.24: Index-based for-loops (In Header: `<hpx/algorithm.hpp>`)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::for_loop</code></td>
<td>Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::for_loop_strided</code></td>
<td>Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::for_loop_n</code></td>
<td>Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hpx::for_loop_n_strided</code></td>
<td>Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/algorithm.hpp&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Executor parameters and executor parameter traits**

`HPX` introduces the notion of execution parameters and execution parameter traits. At this point, the only parameter that can be customized is the size of the chunks of work executed on a single `HPX` thread (such as the number of loop iterations combined to run as a single task).

An executor parameter object is responsible for exposing the calculation of the size of the chunks scheduled. It abstracts the (potentially platform-specific) algorithms of determining those chunk sizes.

The way executor parameters are implemented is aligned with the way executors are implemented. All functionalities of concrete executor parameter types are exposed and accessible through a corresponding `hpx::parallel::executor_parameter_traits` type.

With `executor_parameter_traits`, clients access all types of executor parameters uniformly:

```cpp
std::size_t chunk_size =
    executor_parameter_traits<my_parameter_t>::get_chunk_size(my_parameter,
                                                               my_executor, [](){ return 0; }, num_tasks);
```

This call synchronously retrieves the size of a single chunk of loop iterations (or similar) to combine for execution on a single `HPX` thread if the overall number of tasks to schedule is given by `num_tasks`. The lambda function exposes a means of test-probing the execution of a single iteration for performance measurement purposes. The execution parameter type might dynamically determine the execution time of one or more tasks in order to calculate the chunk size; see `hpx::execution::auto_chunk_size` for an example of this executor parameter type.

Other functions in the interface exist to discover whether an executor parameter type should be invoked once (i.e., it returns a static chunk size; see `hpx::execution::static_chunk_size`) or whether it should be invoked for each scheduled chunk of work (i.e., it returns a variable chunk size; for an example, see `hpx::execution::guided_chunk_size`).

Although this interface appears to require executor parameter type authors to implement all different basic operations, none are required. In practice, all operations have sensible defaults. However, some executor parameter types will naturally specialize all operations for maximum efficiency.

`HPX` implements the following executor parameter types:

- **`hpx::execution::auto_chunk_size`**: Loop iterations are divided into pieces and then assigned to threads. The number of loop iterations combined is determined based on measurements of how long the execution of 1% of the overall number of iterations takes. This executor parameter type makes sure that as many loop iterations are combined as necessary to run for the amount of time specified.

- **`hpx::execution::static_chunk_size`**: Loop iterations are divided into pieces of a given size and then assigned to threads. If the size is not specified, the iterations are, if possible, evenly divided contiguously among the threads. This executor parameter type is equivalent to OpenMP’s STATIC scheduling directive.
• `hpx::execution::dynamic_chunk_size`: Loop iterations are divided into pieces of a given size and then dynamically scheduled among the cores; when a core finishes one chunk, it is dynamically assigned another. If the size is not specified, the default chunk size is 1. This executor parameter type is equivalent to OpenMP’s DYNAMIC scheduling directive.

• `hpx::execution::guided_chunk_size`: Iterations are dynamically assigned to cores in blocks as cores request them until no blocks remain to be assigned. This is similar to `dynamic_chunk_size` except that the block size decreases each time a number of loop iterations is given to a thread. The size of the initial block is proportional to number_of_iterations / number_of_cores. Subsequent blocks are proportional to number_of_iterations_remaining / number_of_cores. The optional chunk size parameter defines the minimum block size. The default minimal chunk size is 1. This executor parameter type is equivalent to OpenMP’s GUIDED scheduling directive.

Using task blocks

The `define_task_block`, `run` and the `wait` functions implemented based on N4411\(^\text{189}\) are based on the `task_block` concept that is a part of the common subset of the Microsoft Parallel Patterns Library (PPL)\(^\text{190}\) and the Intel Threading Building Blocks (TBB)\(^\text{191}\) libraries.

These implementations adopt a simpler syntax than exposed by those libraries— one that is influenced by language-based concepts, such as spawn and sync from Cilk++\(^\text{192}\) and async and finish from X10\(^\text{193}\). They improve on existing practice in the following ways:

• The exception handling model is simplified and more consistent with normal C++ exceptions.
• Most violations of strict fork-join parallelism can be enforced at compile time (with compiler assistance, in some cases).
• The syntax allows scheduling approaches other than child stealing.

Consider an example of a parallel traversal of a tree, where a user-provided function `compute` is applied to each node of the tree, returning the sum of the results:

```cpp
template <typename Func>
int traverse(node& n, Func && compute)
{
    int left = 0, right = 0;
    define_task_block(
        [&](task_block<>& tr) {
            if (n.left)
                tr.run([&] { left = traverse(*n.left, compute); });
            if (n.right)
                tr.run([&] { right = traverse(*n.right, compute); });
        });

    return compute(n) + left + right;
}
```

The example above demonstrates the use of two of the functions, `hpx::parallel::define_task_block` and the `hpx::parallel::task_block::run` member function of `hpx::parallel::task_block`.

The `task_block` function delineates a region in a program code potentially containing invocations of threads spawned by the `run` member function of the `task_block` class. The run function spawns an HPX thread, a

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191 https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org/
193 https://x10-lang.org/
unit of work that is allowed to execute in parallel with respect to the caller. Any parallel tasks spawned by `run` within the task block are joined back to a single thread of execution at the end of the `define_task_block`. `run` takes a user-provided function object `f` and starts it asynchronously—i.e., it may return before the execution of `f` completes. The `HPX` scheduler may choose to run `f` immediately or delay running `f` until compute resources become available.

A `task_block` can be constructed only by `define_task_block` because it has no public constructors. Thus, `run` can be invoked directly or indirectly only from a user-provided function passed to `define_task_block`:

```cpp
void g();

void f(task_block<> & tr)
{
    tr.run(g); // OK, invoked from within task_block in h
}

void h()
{
    define_task_block(f);
}

int main()
{
    task_block<> tr; // Error: no public constructor
    tr.run(g); // No way to call run outside of a define_task_block
    return 0;
}
```

### Extensions for task blocks

#### Using execution policies with task blocks

`HPX` implements some extensions for `task_block` beyond the actual standards proposal N4411\(^{194}\). The main addition is that a `task_block` can be invoked with an execution policy as its first argument, very similar to the parallel algorithms.

An execution policy is an object that expresses the requirements on the ordering of functions invoked as a consequence of the invocation of a task block. Enabling passing an execution policy to `define_task_block` gives the user control over the amount of parallelism employed by the created `task_block`. In the following example the use of an explicit `par` execution policy makes the user’s intent explicit:

```cpp
template <typename Func>
int traverse(node * n, Func && compute)
{
    int left = 0, right = 0;

    define_task_block(
        execution::par, // execution::parallel_policy
        [ & ](task_block<> & tb) {
            if (n->left)
                tb.run([ & ] { left = traverse(n->left, compute); });
            if (n->right)
                tb.run([ & ] { right = traverse(n->right, compute); });
        });
}
```

This also causes the `hpx::parallel::v2::task_block` object to be a template in our implementation. The template argument is the type of the execution policy used to create the task block. The template argument defaults to `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`.

HPX still supports calling `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block` without an explicit execution policy. In this case the task block will run using the `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`.

HPX also adds the ability to access the execution policy that was used to create a given `task_block`.

**Using executors to run tasks**

Often, users want to be able to not only define an execution policy to use by default for all spawned tasks inside the task block, but also to customize the execution context for one of the tasks executed by `task_block::run`. Adding an optionally passed executor instance to that function enables this use case:

```cpp
template<typename Func>
int traverse(node *n, Func&& compute) {
  int left = 0, right = 0;

  define_task_block(
    execution::par, // execution::parallel_policy
    [&](auto & tb) {
      if (n->left) {
        // use explicitly specified executor to run this task
        tb.run(my_executor(), [
          &] { left = traverse(n->left, compute); });
      }
      if (n->right) {
        // use the executor associated with the par execution policy
        tb.run([&] { right = traverse(n->right, compute); });
      }
    });

  return compute(n) + left + right;
}
```

HPX still supports calling `hpx::parallel::v2::task_block::run` without an explicit executor object. In this case the task will be run using the executor associated with the execution policy that was used to call `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block`.
2.5.7 Writing distributed HPX applications

This section focuses on the features of HPX needed to write distributed applications, namely the Active Global Address Space (AGAS), remotely executable functions (i.e. actions), and distributed objects (i.e. components).

Global names

HPX implements an Active Global Address Space (AGAS) which is exposing a single uniform address space spanning all localities an application runs on. AGAS is a fundamental component of the ParalleX execution model. Conceptually, there is no rigid demarcation of local or global memory in AGAS; all available memory is a part of the same address space. AGAS enables named objects to be moved (migrated) across localities without having to change the object’s name, i.e., no references to migrated objects have to be ever updated. This feature has significance for dynamic load balancing and in applications where the workflow is highly dynamic, allowing work to be migrated from heavily loaded nodes to less loaded nodes. In addition, immutability of names ensures that AGAS does not have to keep extra indirections (“bread crumbs”) when objects move, hence minimizing complexity of code management for system developers as well as minimizing overheads in maintaining and managing aliases.

The AGAS implementation in HPX does not automatically expose every local address to the global address space. It is the responsibility of the programmer to explicitly define which of the objects have to be globally visible and which of the objects are purely local.

In HPX global addresses (global names) are represented using the hpx::id_type data type. This data type is conceptually very similar to void* pointers as it does not expose any type information of the object it is referring to.

The only predefined global addresses are assigned to all localities. The following HPX API functions allow one to retrieve the global addresses of localities:

- hpx::find_here: retrieve the global address of the locality this function is called on.
- hpx::find_all_localities: retrieve the global addresses of all localities available to this application (including the locality the function is being called on).
- hpx::find_remote_localities: retrieve the global addresses of all remote localities available to this application (not including the locality the function is being called on)
- hpx::get_num_localities: retrieve the number of localities available to this application.
- hpx::find_locality: retrieve the global address of any locality supporting the given component type.
- hpx::get_colocation_id: retrieve the global address of the locality currently hosting the object with the given global address.

Additionally, the global addresses of localities can be used to create new instances of components using the following HPX API function:

- hpx::components::new_: Create a new instance of the given Component type on the specified locality.

Note: HPX does not expose any functionality to delete component instances. All global addresses (as represented using hpx::id_type) are automatically garbage collected. When the last (global) reference to a particular component instance goes out of scope the corresponding component instance is automatically deleted.
Applying actions

Action type definition

Actions are special types we use to describe possibly remote operations. For every global function and every member function which has to be invoked distantly, a special type must be defined. For any global function the special macro `HPXPLAIN_ACTION` can be used to define the action type. Here is an example demonstrating this:

```cpp
namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }
}
// This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
// the function 'app::some_global_function'.
HPXPLAIN_ACTION(app::some_global_function, some_global_action);
```

**Important:** The macro `HPXPLAIN_ACTION` has to be placed in global namespace, even if the wrapped function is located in some other namespace. The newly defined action type is placed in the global namespace as well.

If the action type should be defined somewhere not in global namespace, the action type definition has to be split into two macro invocations (`HPXDEFINEPLAIN_ACTION` and `HPXREGISTER_ACTION`) as shown in the next example:

```cpp
namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }
}
// On conforming compilers the following macro expands to:
//
// typedef hpx::actions::make_action<
//     decltype(&some_global_function), &some_global_function
// >::type some_global_action;
//
// This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
// the function 'some_global_function'.
HPXDEFINEPLAIN_ACTION(some_global_function, some_global_action);
```

```cpp
// The following macro expands to a series of definitions of global objects
// which are needed for proper serialization and initialization support
// enabling the remote invocation of the function"some_global_function"
HPXREGISTER_ACTION(app::some_global_action, app_some_global_action);
```

The shown code defines an action type `some_global_action` inside the namespace `app`.

**Important:** If the action type definition is split between two macros as shown above, the name of the action type to create has to be the same for both macro invocations (here `some_global_action`).
Important: The second argument passed to `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(app_some_global_action)` has to comprise a globally unique C++ identifier representing the action. This is used for serialization purposes.

For member functions of objects which have been registered with AGAS (e.g. ‘components’) a different registration macro `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` has to be utilized. Any component needs to be declared in a header file and have some special support macros defined in a source file. Here is an example demonstrating this. The first snippet has to go into the header file:

```cpp
namespace app {

    struct some_component : hpx::components::component_base<some_component>
    {
        int some_member_function(std::string s)
        {
            return boost::lexical_cast<int>(s);
        }

        // This will define the action type 'some_member_action' which
        // represents the member function 'some_member_function' of the
        // object type 'some_component'.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(some_component, some_member_function,
                                     some_member_action);
    }
}

// Note: The second argument to the macro below has to be systemwide-unique
// C++ identifiers
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::some_component::some_member_action, some_component_some_action);
```

The next snippet belongs into a source file (e.g. the main application source file) in the simplest case:

```cpp
typedef hpx::components::component<app::some_component> component_type;
typedef app::some_component some_component;

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(component_type, some_component);

// The parameters for this macro have to be the same as used in the corresponding
// HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION() macro invocation above
typedef some_component::some_member_action some_component_some_action;
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(some_component_some_action);
```

Granted, these macro invocations are a bit more complex than for simple global functions, however we believe they are still manageable.

The most important macro invocation is the `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` in the header file as this defines the action type we need to invoke the member function. For a complete example of a simple component action see [example](https://example.com)
Action invocation

The process of invoking a global function (or a member function of an object) with the help of the associated action is called ‘applying the action’. Actions can have arguments, which will be supplied while the action is applied. At the minimum, one parameter is required to apply any action - the id of the locality the associated function should be invoked on (for global functions), or the id of the component instance (for member functions). Generally, HPX provides several ways to apply an action, all of which are described in the following sections.

Generally, HPX actions are very similar to ‘normal’ C++ functions except that actions can be invoked remotely. Fig. ?? below shows an overview of the main API exposed by HPX. This shows the function invocation syntax as defined by the C++ language (dark gray), the additional invocation syntax as provided through C++ Standard Library features (medium gray), and the extensions added by HPX (light gray) where:

- \( f \): function to invoke,
- \( p... \): (optional) arguments,
- \( R \): return type of \( f \),
- \( \text{action} \): action type defined by, \( \text{HPX\_DEFINE\_PLAIN\_ACTION} \) or \( \text{HPX\_DEFINE\_COMPONENT\_ACTION} \) encapsulating \( f \),
- \( a \): an instance of the type ‘action,
- \( \text{id} \): the global address the action is applied to.

![API Overview](image)

Fig. 2.8: Overview of the main API exposed by HPX.

This figure shows that HPX allows the user to apply actions with a syntax similar to the C++ standard. In fact, all action types have an overloaded function operator allowing to synchronously apply the action. Further, HPX implements \text{hpx::async} which semantically works similar to the way \text{std::async} works for plain C++ function.

**Note:** The similarity of applying an action to conventional function invocations extends even further. HPX implements \text{hpx::bind} and \text{hpx::function} two facilities which are semantically equivalent to the \text{std::bind} and \text{std::function} types as defined by the C++11 Standard. While \text{hpx::async} extends beyond the conventional semantics by supporting actions and conventional C++ functions, the HPX facilities \text{hpx::bind} and \text{hpx::function} extend beyond the conventional standard facilities too. The HPX facilities not only support conventional functions, but can be used for actions as well.
Additionally, *HPX* exposes `hpx::apply` and `hpx::async_continue` both of which refine and extend the standard C++ facilities.

The different ways to invoke a function in *HPX* will be explained in more detail in the following sections.

### Applying an action asynchronously without any synchronization

This method (‘fire and forget’) will make sure the function associated with the action is scheduled to run on the target *locality*. Applying the action does not wait for the function to start running, instead it is a fully asynchronous operation. The following example shows how to apply the action as defined in the previous section on the local *locality* (the *locality* this code runs on):

```cpp
some_global_action act; // define an instance of some_global_action
hpx::apply(act, hpx::find_here(), 2.0);
```

(the function `hpx::find_here()` returns the id of the local *locality*, i.e. the *locality* this code executes on).

Any component member function can be invoked using the same syntactic construct. Given that `id` is the global address for a component instance created earlier, this invocation looks like:

```cpp
some_component_action act; // define an instance of some_component_action
hpx::apply(act, id, "42");
```

In this case any value returned from this action (e.g. in this case the integer 42 is ignored. Please look at *Action type definition* for the code defining the component action `some_component_action` used.

### Applying an action asynchronously with synchronization

This method will make sure the action is scheduled to run on the target *locality*. Applying the action itself does not wait for the function to start running or to complete, instead this is a fully asynchronous operation similar to using `hpx::apply` as described above. The difference is that this method will return an instance of a `hpx::future<>` encapsulating the result of the (possibly remote) execution. The future can be used to synchronize with the asynchronous operation. The following example shows how to apply the action from above on the local *locality*:

```cpp
some_global_action act; // define an instance of some_global_action
hpx::future<void> f = hpx::async(act, hpx::find_here(), 2.0);
//
// ... other code can be executed here
//
f.get(); // this will possibly wait for the asynchronous operation to 'return'
```

(as before, the function `hpx::find_here()` returns the id of the local *locality* (the *locality* this code is executed on).

**Note:** The use of a `hpx::future<void>` allows the current thread to synchronize with any remote operation not returning any value.

**Note:** Any `std::future<>` returned from `std::async()` is required to block in its destructor if the value has not been set for this future yet. This is not true for `hpx::future<>` which will never block in its destructor, even if the value has not been returned to the future yet. We believe that consistency in the behavior of futures is more important than standards conformance in this case.
Any component member function can be invoked using the same syntactic construct. Given that `id` is the global address for a component instance created earlier, this invocation looks like:

```cpp
some_component_action act; // define an instance of some_component_action
hpx::future<int> f = hpx::async(act, id, "42");
// ...
// other code can be executed here
//
cout << f.get(); // this will possibly wait for the asynchronous operation to return '42'
```

**Note:** The invocation of `f.get()` will return the result immediately (without suspending the calling thread) if the result from the asynchronous operation has already been returned. Otherwise, the invocation of `f.get()` will suspend the execution of the calling thread until the asynchronous operation returns its result.

## Applying an action synchronously

This method will schedule the function wrapped in the specified action on the target `locality`. While the invocation appears to be synchronous (as we will see), the calling thread will be suspended while waiting for the function to return. Invoking a plain action (e.g. a global function) synchronously is straightforward:

```cpp
some_global_action act; // define an instance of some_global_action
act(hpx::find_here(), 2.0);
```

While this call looks just like a normal synchronous function invocation, the function wrapped by the action will be scheduled to run on a new thread and the calling thread will be suspended. After the new thread has executed the wrapped global function, the waiting thread will resume and return from the synchronous call.

Equivalently, any action wrapping a component member function can be invoked synchronously as follows:

```cpp
some_component_action act; // define an instance of some_component_action
int result = act(id, "42");
```

The action invocation will either schedule a new thread locally to execute the wrapped member function (as before, `id` is the global address of the component instance the member function should be invoked on), or it will send a parcel to the remote `locality` of the component causing a new thread to be scheduled there. The calling thread will be suspended until the function returns its result. This result will be returned from the synchronous action invocation.

It is very important to understand that this ‘synchronous’ invocation syntax in fact conceals an asynchronous function call. This is beneficial as the calling thread is suspended while waiting for the outcome of a potentially remote operation. The HPX thread scheduler will schedule other work in the meantime, allowing the application to make further progress while the remote result is computed. This helps overlapping computation with communication and hiding communication latencies.

**Note:** The syntax of applying an action is always the same, regardless whether the target `locality` is remote to the invocation `locality` or not. This is a very important feature of HPX as it frees the user from the task of keeping track what actions have to be applied locally and which actions are remote. If the target for applying an action is local, a new thread is automatically created and scheduled. Once this thread is scheduled and run, it will execute the function encapsulated by that action. If the target is remote, HPX will send a parcel to the remote `locality` which encapsulates the action and its parameters. Once the parcel is received on the remote `locality`, HPX will create and schedule a new thread there. Once this thread runs on the remote `locality`, it will execute the function encapsulated by the action.
Applying an action with a continuation but without any synchronization

This method is very similar to the method described in section Applying an action asynchronously without any synchronization. The difference is that it allows the user to chain a sequence of asynchronous operations, while handing the (intermediate) results from one step to the next step in the chain. Where `hpx::apply` invokes a single function using ‘fire and forget’ semantics, `hpx::apply_continue` asynchronously triggers a chain of functions without the need for the execution flow ‘to come back’ to the invocation site. Each of the asynchronous functions can be executed on a different locality.

Applying an action with a continuation and with synchronization

This method is very similar to the method described in section Applying an action asynchronously with synchronization. In addition to what `hpx::async` can do, the functions `hpx::async_continue` takes an additional function argument. This function will be called as the continuation of the executed action. It is expected to perform additional operations and to make sure that a result is returned to the original invocation site. This method chains operations asynchronously by providing a continuation operation which is automatically executed once the first action has finished executing.

As an example we chain two actions, where the result of the first action is forwarded to the second action and the result of the second action is sent back to the original invocation site:

```cpp
// first action
std::int32_t action1(std::int32_t i)
{
    return i+1;
}
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(action1);  // defines action1_type

// second action
std::int32_t action2(std::int32_t i)
{
    return i*2;
}
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(action2);  // defines action2_type

// this code invokes 'action1' above and passes along a continuation
// function which will forward the result returned from 'action1' to
// 'action2'.
action1_type act1;  // define an instance of 'action1_type'
action2_type act2;  // define an instance of 'action2_type'
hpx::future<int> f =
    hpx::async_continue(act1, hpx::make_continuation(act2),
                        hpx::find_here(), 42);
hpx::cout << f.get() << "\n";  // will print: 86 ((42 + 1) * 2)
```

By default, the continuation is executed on the same locality as `hpx::async_continue` is invoked from. If you want to specify the locality where the continuation should be executed, the code above has to be written as:

```cpp
// this code invokes 'action1' above and passes along a continuation
// function which will forward the result returned from 'action1' to
// 'action2'.
action1_type act1;  // define an instance of 'action1_type'
action2_type act2;  // define an instance of 'action2_type'
hpx::future<int> f =
    hpx::async_continue(act1, hpx::make_continuation(act2, hpx::find_here()),
                        hpx::find_here(), 42);
```

(continues on next page)
Similarly, it is possible to chain more than 2 operations:

```cpp
action1_type act1; // define an instance of 'action1_type'
action2_type act2; // define an instance of 'action2_type'
hpx::future<int> f =
    hpx::async_continue(act1,
        hpx::make_continuation(act2, hpx::make_continuation(act1)),
        hpx::find_here(), 42);
hpx::cout << f.get() << "\n"; // will print: 87 ((42 + 1) * 2 + 1)
```

The function `hpx::make_continuation` creates a special function object which exposes the following prototype:

```cpp
struct continuation
{
    template <typename Result>
    void operator()(hpx::id_type id, Result&& result) const
    {
        ...
    }
};
```

where the parameters passed to the overloaded function operator `operator()()` are:

- the `id` is the global id where the final result of the asynchronous chain of operations should be sent to (in most cases this is the id of the `hpx::future` returned from the initial call to `hpx::async_continue`. Any custom continuation function should make sure this id is forwarded to the last operation in the chain.

- the `result` is the result value of the current operation in the asynchronous execution chain. This value needs to be forwarded to the next operation.

Note: All of those operations are implemented by the predefined continuation function object which is returned from `hpx::make_continuation`. Any (custom) function object used as a continuation should conform to the same interface.

### Action error handling

Like in any other asynchronous invocation scheme it is important to be able to handle error conditions occurring while the asynchronous (and possibly remote) operation is executed. In HPX all error handling is based on standard C++ exception handling. Any exception thrown during the execution of an asynchronous operation will be transferred back to the original invocation `locality`, where it is rethrown during synchronization with the calling thread.

Important: Exceptions thrown during asynchronous execution can be transferred back to the invoking thread only for the synchronous and the asynchronous case with synchronization. Like with any other unhandled exception, any exception thrown during the execution of an asynchronous action without synchronization will result in calling `hpx::terminate` causing the running application to exit immediately.

Note: Even if error handling internally relies on exceptions, most of the API functions exposed by HPX can be used
without throwing an exception. Please see Working with exceptions for more information.

As an example, we will assume that the following remote function will be executed:

```cpp
namespace app {
    void some_function_with_error(int arg) {
        if (arg < 0) {
            HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION(bad_parameter, "some_function_with_error",
                                "some really bad error happened");
        }
        // do something else...
    }
}

// This will define the action type 'some_error_action' which represents
// the function 'app::some_function_with_error'.
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(app::some_function_with_error, some_error_action);
```

The use of `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION` to report the error encapsulates the creation of a `hpx::exception` which is initialized with the error code `hpx::bad_parameter`. Additionally it carries the passed strings, the information about the file name, line number, and call stack of the point the exception was thrown from.

We invoke this action using the synchronous syntax as described before:

```cpp
some_error_action act;      // define an instance of some_error_action
try {
    act(hpx::find_here(), -3);  // exception will be rethrown from here
} catch (hpx::exception const& e) {
    // prints: 'some really bad error happened: HPX(bad parameter)'
    cout << e.what();
}
```

If this action is invoked asynchronously with synchronization, the exception is propagated to the waiting thread as well and is re-thrown from the future’s function `get()`:

```cpp
some_error_action act;      // define an instance of some_error_action
hpx::future<void> f = hpx::async(act, hpx::find_here(), -3);
try {
    f.get();                 // exception will be rethrown from here
} catch (hpx::exception const& e) {
    // prints: 'some really bad error happened: HPX(bad parameter)'
    cout << e.what();
}
```

For more information about error handling please refer to the section Working with exceptions. There we also explain how to handle error conditions without having to rely on exception.
Writing components

A component in *HPX* is a C++ class which can be created remotely and for which its member functions can be invoked remotely as well. The following sections highlight how components can be defined, created, and used.

Defining components

In order for a C++ class type to be managed remotely in *HPX*, the type must be derived from the `hpx::components::component_base` template type. We call such C++ class types 'components'.

Note that the component type itself is passed as a template argument to the base class:

```cpp
// header file some_component.hpp
#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>
namespace app {
  // Define a new component type 'some_component'
  struct some_component:
  hpx::components::component_base<some_component> {
    // This member function is has to be invoked remotely
    int some_member_function(std::string const & s) {
      return boost::lexical_cast<int>(s);
    }
    // This will define the action type 'some_member_action' which
    // represents the member function 'some_member_function' of the
    // object type 'some_component'.
    HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(some_component, some_member_function, some_component_some_action);
  };
  // This will generate the necessary boiler-plate code for the action allowing
  // it to be invoked remotely. This declaration macro has to be placed in the
  // header file defining the component itself.
  // Note: The second argument to the macro below has to be systemwide-unique
  // C++ identifiers
  // HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::some_component::some_member_action, some_component_some_action);
}
```

There is more boiler plate code which has to be placed into a source file in order for the component to be usable. Every component type is required to have macros placed into its source file, one for each component type and one macro for each of the actions defined by the component type.

For instance:

```cpp
// source file some_component.cpp
#include "some_component.hpp"

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
```
// remote creation of 'app::some_component' instances with 'hpx::new_<>()'
//
using some_component = app::some_component;
using some_component_type = hpx::components::component<some_component>;

// Please note that the second argument to this macro must be a
// (system-wide) unique C++-style identifier (without any namespaces)
//
HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(some_component_type, some_component);

// The parameters for this macro have to be the same as used in the corresponding
// HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION() macro invocation in the corresponding
// header file.
//
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(app::some_component::some_member_action, some_component_some_˓
˓→action);

### Defining client side representation classes

Often it is very convenient to define a separate type for a component which can be used on the client side (from
where the component is instantiated and used). This step might seem as unnecessary duplicating code, however it
significantly increases the type safety of the code.

A possible implementation of such a client side representation for the component described in the previous section
could look like:

```cpp
#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>

namespace app
{
    // Define a client side representation type for the component type
    // 'some_component' defined in the previous section.
    //
    struct some_component_client
    :
        hpx::components::client_base<some_component_client, some_component>
    {
        using base_type = hpx::components::client_base<
            some_component_client, some_component>;

        some_component_client(hpx::future<hpx::id_type> && id)
            : base_type(std::move(id))
        {
        }

        hpx::future<int> some_member_function(std::string const& s)
        {
            some_component::some_member_action act;
            return hpx::async(act, get_id(), s);
        }
    };
}
```

A client side object stores the global id of the component instance it represents. This global id is accessible by calling
the function `client_base<>::get_id()`. The special constructor which is provided in the example allows to
create this client side object directly using the API function `hpx::new_`.

### Creating component instances

Instances of defined component types can be created in two different ways. If the component to create has a defined client side representation type, then this can be used, otherwise use the server type.

The following examples assume that `some_component_type` is the type of the server side implementation of the component to create. All additional arguments (see `, ...` notation below) are passed through to the corresponding constructor calls of those objects:

```cpp
// create one instance on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component_type>(here, ...);

// create one instance using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::colocating_distribution_policy)
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component_type>(hpx::colocated(here), ...);

// create multiple instances on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = find_here();
hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type>> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component_type[]>(here, num, ...);

// create multiple instances using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::binpacking_distribution_policy)
// (here: hpx::find_all_localities())
// create multiple instances on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = find_here();
hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type>> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component_type[]>(here, num, ...);

// create multiple instances using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::binpacking_distribution_policy)
// (here: hpx::find_all_localities())
// create multiple instances using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::binpacking_distribution_policy)
// (here: hpx::find_all_localities())
```

The examples below demonstrate the use of the same API functions for creating client side representation objects (instead of just plain ids). These examples assume that `client_type` is the type of the client side representation of the component type to create. As above, all additional arguments (see `, ...` notation below) are passed through to the corresponding constructor calls of the server side implementation objects corresponding to the `client_type`:

```cpp
// create one instance on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
client_type c = hpx::new_<client_type>(here, ...);

// create one instance using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::colocating_distribution_policy)
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
client_type c = hpx::new_<client_type>(hpx::colocated(here), ...);

// create multiple instances on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = find_here();
client_type c = hpx::new_<client_type[]>(here, num, ...);

// create multiple instances using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::binpacking_distribution_policy)
// (here: hpx::find_all_localities())
client_type c = hpx::new_<client_type[]>(hpx::find_all_localities()), num, ...);
```
Using component instances

Segmented containers

In parallel programming, there is now a plethora of solutions aimed at implementing “partially contiguous” or segmented data structures, whether on shared memory systems or distributed memory systems. HPX implements such structures by drawing inspiration from Standard C++ containers.

Using segmented containers

A segmented container is a template class that is described in the namespace hpx. All segmented containers are very similar semantically to their sequential counterpart (defined in namespace std but with an additional template parameter named DistPolicy). The distribution policy is an optional parameter that is passed last to the segmented container constructor (after the container size when no default value is given, after the default value if not). The distribution policy describes the manner in which a container is segmented and the placement of each segment among the available runtime localities.

However, only a part of the std container member functions were reimplemented:

- (constructor), (destructor), operator=
- operator[]
- begin, cbegin, end, cend
- size

An example of how to use the partitioned_vector container would be:

```cpp
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

// By default, the number of segments is equal to the current number of
// localities
//
hpx::partitioned_vector<double> va(50);
hpx::partitioned_vector<double> vb(50, 0.0);
```

An example of how to use the partitioned_vector container with distribution policies would be:

```cpp
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime_distributed/find_localities.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

std::size_t num_segments = 10;
std::vector<hpx::id_type> locs = hpx::find_all_localities();

auto layout =
    hpx::container_layout( num_segments, locs );
```

(continues on next page)
// The number of segments is 10 and those segments are spread across the
// localities collected in the variable locs in a Round-Robin manner
//
// hpx::partitioned_vector<double> va(50, layout);
// hpx::partitioned_vector<double> vb(50, 0.0, layout);

By definition, a segmented container must be accessible from any thread although its construction is synchronous only
for the thread who has called its constructor. To overcome this problem, it is possible to assign a symbolic name to the
segmented container:

```cpp
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

hpx::future<void> fserver = hpx::async(
    [](){
        hpx::partitioned_vector<double> v(50);

        // Register the 'partitioned_vector' with the name "some_name"
        //
        v.register_as("some_name");

        /* Do some code */
    });

hpx::future<void> fclient =
    hpx::async(
        [](){
            // Naked 'partitioned_vector'
            //
            hpx::partitioned_vector<double> v;

            // Now the variable v points to the same 'partitioned_vector' that has
            // been registered with the name "some_name"
            //
            v.connect_to("some_name");

            /* Do some code */
        });
```

### Segmented containers

**HPX** provides the following segmented containers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In header</th>
<th>Class page at cppreference.com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hpx::partitioned_vector</td>
<td>Dynamic segmented contiguous array.</td>
<td><code>&lt;hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>vector</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>In_header</td>
<td>Class page at cp-preference.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpx::unordered_map</td>
<td>Segmented collection of key-value pairs, hashed by keys, keys are unique.</td>
<td>&lt;hpx/include/unordered_map.hpp&gt;</td>
<td>unordered_map&lt;196&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Segmented iterators and segmented iterator traits

The basic iterator used in the STL library is only suitable for one-dimensional structures. The iterators we use in HPX must adapt to the segmented format of our containers. Our iterators are then able to know when incrementing themselves if the next element of type T is in the same data segment or in another segment. In this second case, the iterator will automatically point to the beginning of the next segment.

**Note:** Note that the dereference operation operator * does not directly return a reference of type T& but an intermediate object wrapping this reference. When this object is used as an l-value, a remote write operation is performed; When this object is used as an r-value, implicit conversion to T type will take care of performing remote read operation.

It is sometimes useful not only to iterate element by element, but also segment by segment, or simply get a local iterator in order to avoid additional construction costs at each dereferencing operations. To mitigate this need, the hpx::traits::segmented_iterator_traits are used.

With segmented_iterator_traits users can uniformly get the iterators which specifically iterates over segments (by providing a segmented iterator as a parameter), or get the local begin/end iterators of the nearest local segment (by providing a per-segment iterator as a parameter):

```cpp
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

using iterator = hpx::partitioned_vector<T>::iterator;
using traits = hpx::traits::segmented_iterator_traits<iterator>;

hpx::partitioned_vector<T> v;
std::size_t count = 0;

auto seg_begin = traits::segment(v.begin());
auto seg_end = traits::segment(v.end());

// Iterate over segments
for (auto seg_it = seg_begin; seg_it != seg_end; ++seg_it)
{
    auto loc_begin = traits::begin(seg_it);
    auto loc_end = traits::end(seg_it);

    // Iterate over elements inside segments
    for (auto lit = loc_begin; lit != loc_end; ++lit, ++count)
    {
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)

---


Which is equivalent to:

```cpp
hpx::partitioned_vector<T> v;
std::size_t count = 0;
auto begin = v.begin();
auto end = v.end();
for (auto it = begin; it != end; ++it, ++count)
    {*it = count; }
```  

**Using views**

The use of multidimensional arrays is quite common in the numerical field whether to perform dense matrix operations or to process images. It exist many libraries which implement such object classes overloading their basic operators (e.g. `+`, `-`, `*`, `()` , etc.). However, such operation becomes more delicate when the underlying data layout is segmented or when it is mandatory to use optimized linear algebra subroutines (i.e. BLAS subroutines).

Our solution is thus to relax the level of abstraction by allowing the user to work not directly on n-dimensionnal data, but on “n-dimensionnal collections of 1-D arrays”. The use of well-accepted techniques on contiguous data is thus preserved at the segment level, and the composability of the segments is made possible thanks to multidimensional array-inspired access mode.

**Preface: Why SPMD?**

Although HPX refutes by design this programming model, the *locality* plays a dominant role when it comes to implement vectorized code. To maximize local computations and avoid unneeded data transfers, a parallel section (or Single Programming Multiple Data section) is required. Because the use of global variables is prohibited, this parallel section is created via the RAII idiom.

To define a parallel section, simply write an action taking a `spmd_block` variable as a first parameter:

```cpp
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

void bulk_function(hpx::lcos::spmd_block block /* , arg0, arg1, ... */) {
    // Parallel section
    /* Do some code */
}
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(bulk_function, bulk_action);
```

**Note:** In the following paragraphs, we will use the term “image” several times. An image is defined as a lightweight process whose entry point is a function provided by the user. It’s an “image of the function”.
The `spmd_block` class contains the following methods:

- [def Team information] `get_num_images`, `this_image`, `images_per_locality`
- [def Control statements] `sync_all`, `sync_images`

Here is a sample code summarizing the features offered by the `spmd_block` class:

```cpp
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

void bulk_function(hpx::lcos::spmd_block block /* , arg0, arg1, ... */) {
    std::size_t num_images = block.get_num_images();
    std::size_t this_image = block.this_image();
    std::size_t images_per_locality = block.images_per_locality();
    /* Do some code */

    // Synchronize all images in the team
    block.sync_all();
    /* Do some code */

    // Synchronize image 0 and image 1
    block.sync_images(0, 1);
    /* Do some code */

    std::vector<std::size_t> vec_images = {2, 3, 4};
    // Synchronize images 2, 3 and 4
    block.sync_images(vec_images);
    // Alternative call to synchronize images 2, 3 and 4
    block.sync_images(vec_images.begin(), vec_images.end());
    /* Do some code */

    // Non-blocking version of sync_all()
    hpx::future<void> event =
        block.sync_all(hpx::launch::async);
    // Callback waiting for 'event' to be ready before being scheduled
    hpx::future<void> cb =
        event.then(
            [](hpx::future<void>) {
                /* Do some code */
            });
    // Finally wait for the execution tree to be finished
    cb.get();
}

HPX.PLAIN_ACTION(bulk_test_function, bulk_test_action);
```

Then, in order to invoke the parallel section, call the function `define_spmd_block` specifying an arbitrary symbolic name and indicating the number of images per `locality` to create:
void bulk_function(hpx::lcos::spmd_block block, /* , arg0, arg1, ... */)
{
    
    HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(bulk_test_function, bulk_test_action);
}

int main()
{
    /* std::size_t arg0, arg1, ...; */

    bulk_action act;
    std::size_t images_per_locality = 4;

    // Instantiate the parallel section
    hpx::lcos::define_spmd_block("some_name", images_per_locality, std::move(act) /*, arg0, arg1, ... */);

    return 0;
}

Note: In principle, the user should never call the spmd_block constructor. The define_spmd_block function is responsible of instantiating spmd_block objects and broadcasting them to each created image.

SPMD multidimensional views

Some classes are defined as “container views” when the purpose is to observe and/or modify the values of a container using another perspective than the one that characterizes the container. For example, the values of an std::vector object can be accessed via the expression [i]. Container views can be used, for example, when it is desired for those values to be “viewed” as a 2D matrix that would have been flattened in a std::vector. The values would be possibly accessible via the expression vv(i,j) which would call internally the expression v[k].

By default, the partitioned_vector class integrates 1-D views of its segments:

```cpp
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments

HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

using iterator = hpx::partitioned_vector<double>::iterator;
using traits = hpx::traits::segmented_iterator_traits<iterator>;

hpx::partitioned_vector<double> v;

// Create a 1-D view of the vector of segments
auto vv = traits::segment(v.begin());

// Access segment i
std::vector<double> v = vv[i];
```

Our views are called “multidimensional” in the sense that they generalize to N dimensions the purpose of segmented_iterator_traits::segment() in the 1-D case. Note that in a parallel section, the 2-D expression a(i,j) = b(i,j) is quite confusing because without convention, each of the images invoked will race
to execute the statement. For this reason, our views are not only multidimensional but also “spmd-aware”.

Note: SPMD-awareness: The convention is simple. If an assignment statement contains a view subscript as an l-value, it is only and only the image holding the r-value who is evaluating the statement. (In MPI sense, it is called a Put operation).

Subscript-based operations

Here are some examples of using subscripts in the 2-D view case:

```cpp
#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<double>;
using View_2D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<double, 2>;

/* Do some code */

Vec v;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t height, width;

    // Instantiate the view
    View_2D vv(block, v.begin(), v.end(), {height, width});

    // The l-value is a view subscript, the image that owns vv(1,0)
    // evaluates the assignment.
    vv(0, 1) = vv(1, 0);

    // The l-value is a view subscript, the image that owns the r-value
    // (result of expression 'std::vector<double>(4,1.0)') evaluates the
    // assignment : oops! race between all participating images.
    vv(2, 3) = std::vector<double>(4, 1.0);
}
```

Iterator-based operations

Here are some examples of using iterators in the 3-D view case:

```cpp
#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(int);
```

(continues on next page)
using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<int>;
using View_3D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<int,3>;

/* Do some code */

Vec v1, v2;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t sixe_x, size_y, size_z;

    // Instantiate the views
    View_3D vv1(block, v1.begin(), v1.end(), {sixe_x, size_y, size_z});
    View_3D vv2(block, v2.begin(), v2.end(), {sixe_x, size_y, size_z});

    // Save previous segments covered by vv1 into segments covered by vv2
    auto vv2_it = vv2.begin();
    auto vv1_it = vv1.cbegin();
    for(; vv2_it != vv2.end(); vv2_it++, vv1_it++)
    {
        // It's a Put operation
        *vv2_it = *vv1_it;
    }

    // Ensure that all images have performed their Put operations
    block.sync_all();

    // Ensure that only one image is putting updated data into the different
    // segments covered by vv1
    if(block.this_image() == 0)
    {
        int idx = 0;

        // Update all the segments covered by vv1
        for(auto i = vv1.begin(); i != vv1.end(); i++)
        {
            // It's a Put operation
            *i = std::vector<float>(elt_size, idx++);
        }
    }
}

Here is an example that shows how to iterate only over segments owned by the current image:

#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_local_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(float);

using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<float>;

(continues on next page)
using View_1D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<float,1>;
/* Do some code */

Vec v;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t num_segments;
    // Instantiate the view
    View_1D vv(block, v.begin(), v.end(), {num_segments});

    // Instantiate the local view from the view
    auto local_vv = hpx::local_view(vv);

    for ( auto i = local_vv.begin(); i != local_vv.end(); i++ )
    {
        std::vector<float> & segment = *i;
        /* Do some code */
    }
}

### Instantiating sub-views

It is possible to construct views from other views: we call it sub-views. The constraint nevertheless for the subviews is to retain the dimension and the value type of the input view. Here is an example showing how to create a sub-view:

```cpp
#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(float);

using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<float>;
using View_2D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<float,2>;
/* Do some code */

Vec v;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t N = 20;
    std::size_t tilesize = 5;
    // Instantiate the view
    View_2D vv(block, v.begin(), v.end(), {N,N});

    // Instantiate the subview
    View_2D svv(
        // (continues on next page)
    )
```
if (block.this_image() == 0) {
    // Equivalent to 'vv(tilesize,0) = 2.0f'
    svv(0,0) = 2.0f;
    // Equivalent to 'vv(2*tilesize-1,tilesize-1) = 3.0f'
    svv(tilesize-1,tilesize-1) = 3.0f;
}

Note: The last parameter of the subview constructor is the size of the original view. If one would like to create a subview of the subview and so on, this parameter should stay unchanged. (N, N) for the above example.

C++ co-arrays

Fortran has extended its scalar element indexing approach to reference each segment of a distributed array. In this extension, a segment is attributed a ?co-index? and lives in a specific locality. A co-index provides the application with enough information to retrieve the corresponding data reference. In C++, containers present themselves as a ?smarter? alternative of Fortran arrays but there are still no corresponding standardized features similar to the Fortran co-indexing approach. We present here an implementation of such features in HPX.

Preface: co-array, a segmented container tied to a SPMD multidimensional views

As mentioned before, a co-array is a distributed array whose segments are accessible through an array-inspired access mode. We have previously seen that it is possible to reproduce such access mode using the concept of views. Nevertheless, the user must pre-create a segmented container to instantiate this view. We illustrate below how a single constructor call can perform those two operations:

```cpp
#include <hpx/components/containers/coarray/coarray.hpp>
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the // co-creation of 'coarray'
HPX_REGISTER_COARRAY(double);

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    using hpx::container::placeholders::_;
    std::size_t height=32, width=4, segment_size=10;
    hpx::coarray<double,3> a(block, "a", {height,width,_}, segment_size);
    /* Do some code */
}```

Unlike segmented containers, a co-array object can only be instantiated within a parallel section. Here is the description of the parameters to provide to the coarray constructor:

```cpp
block, &vv(tilesize,0), &vv(2*tilesize-1,tilesize-1), {tilesize,tilesize}, {N,N});
```
Table 2.27: Parameters of coarray constructor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>Reference to a spmd_block object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
<td>Symbolic name of type std::string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{height,width,_}</td>
<td>Dimensions of the coarray object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segment_size</td>
<td>Size of a co-indexed element (i.e. size of the object referenced by the expression a(i, j,k))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the “last dimension size” cannot be set by the user. It only accepts the constexpr variable hpx::container::placeholders::_ This size, which is considered private, is equal to the number of current images (value returned by block.get_num_images()).

**Note:** An important constraint to remember about coarray objects is that all segments sharing the same “last dimension index” are located in the same image.

**Using co-arrays**

The member functions owned by the `coarray` objects are exactly the same as those of spmd multidimensional views. These are:

- Subscript-based operations
- Iterator-based operations

However, one additional functionality is provided. Knowing that the element \( a(i, j, k) \) is in the memory of the \( k \)th image, the use of local subscripts is possible.

**Note:** For spmd multidimensional views, subscripts are only global as it still involves potential remote data transfers.

Here is an example of using local subscripts:

```cpp
#include <hpx/components/containers/coarray/coarray.hpp>
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// co-creation of 'coarray'
// HPX_REGISTER_COARRAY(double);

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    using hpx::container::placeholders::_;
    std::size_t height=32, width=4, segment_size=10;
    hpx::coarray<double,3> a(block, "a", {height,width,_}, segment_size);
    double idx = block.this_image() * height * width;
    for (std::size_t j = 0; j<width; j++)
        for (std::size_t i = 0; i<height; i++)
            // Further code...
}
```

(continues on next page)
{  
    // Local write operation performed via the use of local subscript
    a(i,j,_) = std::vector<double>(elt_size,idx);
    idx++;
}

block.sync_all();

Note: When the “last dimension index” of a subscript is equal to hpx::container::placeholders::_, local subscript (and not global subscript) is used. It is equivalent to a global subscript used with a “last dimension index” equal to the value returned by block.this_image().

2.5.8 Running on batch systems

This section walks you through launching HPX applications on various batch systems.

How to use HPX applications with PBS

Most HPX applications are executed on parallel computers. These platforms typically provide integrated job management services that facilitate the allocation of computing resources for each parallel program. HPX includes support for one of the most common job management systems, the Portable Batch System (PBS).

All PBS jobs require a script to specify the resource requirements and other parameters associated with a parallel job. The PBS script is basically a shell script with PBS directives placed within commented sections at the beginning of the file. The remaining (not commented-out) portions of the file execute just like any other regular shell script. While the description of all available PBS options is outside the scope of this tutorial (the interested reader may refer to in-depth documentation for more information), below is a minimal example to illustrate the approach. The following test application will use the multithreaded hello_world_distributed program, explained in the section Remote execution with actions: Hello world.

```bash
#!/bin/bash
#
#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4
APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=
pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

Caution: If the first application specific argument (inside $APP_OPTIONS) is a non-option (i.e., does not start with a - or a --), then the argument has to be placed before the option --hpx:nodes, which, in this case, should be the last option on the command line.

Alternatively, use the option --hpx:endnodes to explicitly mark the end of the list of node names:

```bash
pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH --hpx:endnodes=$APP_OPTIONS
```

197 http://www.clusterresources.com/torquedocs21/
The `#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4` directive will cause two compute nodes to be allocated for the application, as specified in the option nodes. Each of the nodes will dedicate four cores to the program, as per the option ppn, short for “processors per node” (PBS does not distinguish between processors and cores). Note that requesting more cores per node than physically available is pointless and may prevent PBS from accepting the script.

On newer PBS versions the PBS command syntax might be different. For instance, the PBS script above would look like:

```bash
#!/bin/bash
#
#PBS -l select=2:ncpus=4

APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=

pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

`APP_PATH` and `APP_OPTIONS` are shell variables that respectively specify the correct path to the executable (`hello_world_distributed` in this case) and the command line options. Since the `hello_world_distributed` application doesn’t need any command line options, `APP_OPTIONS` has been left empty. Unlike in other execution environments, there is no need to use the `--hpx:threads` option to indicate the required number of OS threads per node; the HPX library will derive this parameter automatically from PBS.

Finally, `pbsdsh` is a PBS command that starts tasks to the resources allocated to the current job. It is recommended to leave this line as shown and modify only the PBS options and shell variables as needed for a specific application.

**Important:** A script invoked by `pbsdsh` starts in a very basic environment: the user’s `$HOME` directory is defined and is the current directory, the `LANG` variable is set to `C` and the `PATH` is set to the basic `/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin` as defined in a system-wide file `pbs_environment`. Nothing that would normally be set up by a system shell profile or user shell profile is defined, unlike the environment for the main job script.

Another choice is for the `pbsdsh` command in your main job script to invoke your program via a shell, like `sh` or `bash`, so that it gives an initialized environment for each instance. Users can create a small script `runme.sh`, which is used to invoke the program:

```bash
#!/bin/bash
#
# Small script which invokes the program based on what was passed on its
# command line.
#
# This script is executed by the bash shell which will initialize all
# environment variables as usual.
#
$@
```

Now, the script is invoked using the `pbsdsh` tool:

```bash
#!/bin/bash
#
#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4

APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=

pbsdsh -u runme.sh $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

All that remains now is submitting the job to the queuing system. Assuming that the contents of the PBS script were saved in the file `pbs_hello_world.sh` in the current directory, this is accomplished by typing:
qsub ./pbs_hello_world_pbs.sh

If the job is accepted, qsub will print out the assigned job ID, which may look like:

$ 42.supercomputer.some.university.edu

To check the status of your job, issue the following command:

qstat 42.supercomputer.some.university.edu

and look for a single-letter job status symbol. The common cases include:

- **Q** - signifies that the job is queued and awaiting its turn to be executed.
- **R** - indicates that the job is currently running.
- **C** - means that the job has completed.

The example qstat output below shows a job waiting for execution resources to become available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job id</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Queue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42.supercomputer_hello_world.sh</td>
<td>joe_user</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>batch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the job completes, PBS will place two files, `pbs_hello_world.sh.042` and `pbs_hello_world.sh.e42`, in the directory where the job was submitted. The first contains the standard output and the second contains the standard error from all the nodes on which the application executed. In our example, the error output file should be empty and the standard output file should contain something similar to:

```
hello world from OS-thread 3 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 2 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 1
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 3 on locality 1
hello world from OS-thread 2 on locality 1
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 1
```

Congratulations! You have just run your first distributed HPX application!

### How to use HPX applications with SLURM

Just like PBS (described in section *How to use HPX applications with PBS*), SLURM is a job management system which is widely used on large supercomputing systems. Any HPX application can easily be run using SLURM. This section describes how this can be done.

The easiest way to run an HPX application using SLURM is to utilize the command line tool `srun`, which interacts with the SLURM batch scheduling system:

```
srun -p <partition> -N <number-of-nodes> hpx-application <application-arguments>
```

Here, `<partition>` is one of the node partitions existing on the target machine (consult the machine’s documentation to get a list of existing partitions) and `<number-of-nodes>` is the number of compute nodes that should be used. By default, the HPX application is started with one `locality` per node and uses all available cores on a node. You can change the number of localities started per node (for example, to account for NUMA effects) by specifying the `-n` option of `srun`. The number of cores per `locality` can be set by `-c`. The `<application-arguments>` are any application specific arguments that need to be passed on to the application.
Note: There is no need to use any of the HPX command line options related to the number of localities, number of threads, or related to networking ports. All of this information is automatically extracted from the SLURM environment by the HPX startup code.

Important: The srun documentation explicitly states: “If -c is specified without -n, as many tasks will be allocated per node as possible while satisfying the -c restriction. For instance on a cluster with 8 CPUs per node, a job request for 4 nodes and 3 CPUs per task may be allocated 3 or 6 CPUs per node (1 or 2 tasks per node) depending upon resource consumption by other jobs.” For this reason, it’s recommended to always specify -n <number-of-instances>, even if <number-of-instances> is equal to one (1).

Interactive shells

To get an interactive development shell on one of the nodes, users can issue the following command:

```
srun -p <node-type> -N <number-of-nodes> --pty /bin/bash -l
```

After the shell has been opened, users can run their HPX application. By default, it uses all available cores. Note that if you requested one node, you don’t need to do srun again. However, if you requested more than one node, and want to run your distributed application, you can use srun again to start up the distributed HPX application. It will use the resources that have been requested for the interactive shell.

Scheduling batch jobs

The above mentioned method of running HPX applications is fine for development purposes. The disadvantage that comes with srun is that it only returns once the application is finished. This might not be appropriate for longer-running applications (for example, benchmarks or larger scale simulations). In order to cope with that limitation, users can use the sbatch command.

The sbatch command expects a script that it can run once the requested resources are available. In order to request resources, users need to add #SBATCH comments in their script or provide the necessary parameters to sbatch directly. The parameters are the same as with run. The commands you need to execute are the same as if you were in an interactive shell.

2.5.9 Debugging HPX applications

Using a debugger with HPX applications

Using a debugger such as gdb with HPX applications is no problem. However, there are some things to keep in mind to make the experience somewhat more productive.

Call stacks in HPX can often be quite unwieldy as the library is heavily templated and the call stacks can be very deep. For this reason it is sometimes a good idea compile HPX in RelWithDebInfo mode, which applies some optimizations but keeps debugging symbols. This can often compress call stacks significantly. On the other hand, stepping through the code can also be more difficult because of statements being reordered and variables being optimized away. Also, note that because HPX implements user-space threads and context switching, call stacks may not always be complete in a debugger.

HPX launches not only worker threads but also a few helper threads. The first thread is the main thread, which typically does no work in an HPX application, except at startup and shutdown. If using the default settings, HPX will spawn six
additional threads (used for service thread pools). The first worker thread is usually the eighth thread, and most user codes will be run on these worker threads. The last thread is a helper thread used for HPX shutdown.

Finally, since HPX is a multi-threaded runtime, the following gdb options can be helpful:

```plaintext
set pagination off
set non-stop on
```

Non-stop mode allows users to have a single thread stop on a breakpoint without stopping all other threads as well.

### Using sanitizers with HPX applications

**Warning:** Not all parts of HPX are sanitizer clean. This means that users may end up with false positives from HPX itself when using sanitizers for their applications.

To use sanitizers with HPX, turn on `HPX_WITH_SANITIZERS` and turn off `HPX_WITH_STACKOVERFLOW_DETECTION` during CMake configuration. It's recommended to also build Boost with the same sanitizers that will be used for HPX. The appropriate sanitizers can then be enabled using CMake by appending `-fsanitize=address -fno-omit-frame-pointer` to `CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS` and `-fsanitize=address` to `CMAKE_EXE_LINKER_FLAGS`. Replace `address` with the sanitizer that you want to use.

#### 2.5.10 Optimizing HPX applications

### Performance counters

Performance counters in HPX are used to provide information as to how well the runtime system or an application is performing. The counter data can help determine system bottlenecks, and fine-tune system and application performance. The HPX runtime system, its networking, and other layers provide counter data that an application can consume to provide users with information about how well the application is performing.

Applications can also use counter data to determine how much system resources to consume. For example, an application that transfers data over the network could consume counter data from a network switch to determine how much data to transfer without competing for network bandwidth with other network traffic. The application could use the counter data to adjust its transfer rate as the bandwidth usage from other network traffic increases or decreases.

Performance counters are HPX parallel processes that expose a predefined interface. HPX exposes special API functions that allow one to create, manage, and read the counter data, and release instances of performance counters. Performance Counter instances are accessed by name, and these names have a predefined structure which is described in the section *Performance counter names*. The advantage of this is that any Performance Counter can be accessed remotely (from a different locality) or locally (from the same locality). Moreover, since all counters expose their data using the same API, any code consuming counter data can be utilized to access arbitrary system information with minimal effort.

Counter data may be accessed in real time. More information about how to consume counter data can be found in the section *Consuming performance counter data*.

All HPX applications provide command line options related to performance counters, such as the ability to list available counter types, or periodically query specific counters to be printed to the screen or save them in a file. For more information, please refer to the section *HPX Command Line Options*.
Performance counter names

All Performance Counter instances have a name uniquely identifying each instance. This name can be used to access the counter, retrieve all related meta data, and to query the counter data (as described in the section Consuming performance counter data). Counter names are strings with a predefined structure. The general form of a countername is:

```
/objectname{full_instancename}/countername@parameters
```

where `full_instancename` could be either another (full) counter name or a string formatted as:

```
parentinstancename#parentindex/instancename#instanceindex
```

Each separate part of a countername (e.g., objectname, countername parentinstancename, instancename, and parameters) should start with a letter ('a'...'z', 'A'...'Z') or an underscore character ('_'), optionally followed by letters, digits ('0'...'9'), hyphen ('-'), or underscore characters. Whitespace is not allowed inside a counter name. The characters '/','{','}','#' and '@' have a special meaning and are used to delimit the different parts of the counter name.

The parts `parentinstanceindex` and `instanceindex` are integers. If an index is not specified, HPX will assume a default of -1.

Two counter name examples

This section gives examples of both simple counter names and aggregate counter names. For more information on simple and aggregate counter names, please see Performance counter instances.

An example of a well-formed (and meaningful) simple counter name would be:

```
/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative
```

This counter returns the current cumulative number of executed (retired) HPX threads for the locality 0. The counter type of this counter is /threads/count/cumulative and the full instance name is locality#0/total. This counter type does not require an instanceindex or parameters to be specified.

In this case, the parentindex (the '0') designates the locality for which the counter instance is created. The counter will return the number of HPX threads retired on that particular locality.

Another example for a well formed (aggregate) counter name is:

```
/statistics{/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative}/average@500
```

This counter takes the simple counter from the first example, samples its values every 500 milliseconds, and returns the average of the value samples whenever it is queried. The counter type of this counter is /statistics/average and the instance name is the full name of the counter for which the values have to be averaged. In this case, the parameters (the '500') specify the sampling interval for the averaging to take place (in milliseconds).
Performance counter types

Every performance counter belongs to a specific performance counter type which classifies the counters into groups of common semantics. The type of a counter is identified by the `objectname` and the `countername` parts of the name.

```
/objectname/countername
```

When an application starts HPX will register all available counter types on each of the localities. These counter types are held in a special performance counter registration database, which can be used to retrieve the meta data related to a counter type and to create counter instances based on a given counter instance name.

Performance counter instances

The `fullinstancename` distinguishes different counter instances of the same counter type. The formatting of the `fullinstancename` depends on the counter type. There are two types of counters: simple counters, which usually generate the counter values based on direct measurements, and aggregate counters, which take another counter and transform its values before generating their own counter values. An example for a simple counter is given above: counting retired HPX threads. An aggregate counter is shown as an example above as well: calculating the average of the underlying counter values sampled at constant time intervals.

While simple counters use instance names formatted as `parentinstancename#parentindex/instancename#instanceindex`, most aggregate counters have the full counter name of the embedded counter as their instance name.

Not all simple counter types require specifying all four elements of a full counter instance name; some of the parts (`parentinstancename`, `parentindex`, `instancename`, and `instanceindex`) are optional for specific counters. Please refer to the documentation of a particular counter for more information about the formatting requirements for the name of this counter (see Existing HPX performance counters).

The parameters are used to pass additional information to a counter at creation time. They are optional, and they fully depend on the concrete counter. Even if a specific counter type allows additional parameters to be given, those usually are not required as sensible defaults will be chosen. Please refer to the documentation of a particular counter for more information about what parameters are supported, how to specify them, and what default values are assumed (see also Existing HPX performance counters).

Every locality of an application exposes its own set of performance counter types and performance counter instances. The set of exposed counters is determined dynamically at application start based on the execution environment of the application. For instance, this set is influenced by the current hardware environment for the locality (such as whether the locality has access to accelerators), and the software environment of the application (such as the number of OS threads used to execute HPX threads).

Using wildcards in performance counter names

It is possible to use wildcard characters when specifying performance counter names. Performance counter names can contain two types of wildcard characters:

- Wildcard characters in the performance counter type
- Wildcard characters in the performance counter instance name

A wildcard character has a meaning which is very close to usual file name wildcard matching rules implemented by common shells (like bash).
Table 2.28: Wildcard characters in the performance counter type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildcard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>This wildcard character matches any number (zero or more) of arbitrary characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>This wildcard character matches any single arbitrary character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>This wildcard character matches any single character from the list of specified within the square brackets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.29: Wildcard characters in the performance counter instance name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildcard</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>This wildcard character matches any <em>locality</em> or any thread, depending on whether it is used for <em>locality#</em> or <em>worker-thread#</em>. No other wildcards are allowed in counter instance names.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consuming performance counter data

You can consume performance data using either the command line interface, the HPX application or the HPX API. The command line interface is easier to use, but it is less flexible and does not allow one to adjust the behaviour of your application at runtime. The command line interface provides a convenience abstraction but simplified abstraction for querying and logging performance counter data for a set of performance counters.

Consuming performance counter data from the command line

HPX provides a set of predefined command line options for every application that uses `hpx::init` for its initialization. While there are many more command line options available (see HPX Command Line Options), the set of options related to performance counters allows one to list existing counters, and query existing counters once at application termination or repeatedly after a constant time interval.

The following table summarizes the available command line options:
Table 2.30: HPX Command Line Options Related to Performance Counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command line option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counter</td>
<td>Prints the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by --hpx:print-counter-at (see also option --hpx:print-counter-interval).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counter-at</td>
<td>Prints the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by --hpx:print-counter-at. Reset the counter after the value is queried (see also option --hpx:print-counter-interval).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counter-interval</td>
<td>Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter repeatedly after the time interval (specified in milliseconds) (default: 0 which means print once at shutdown).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counter-destination</td>
<td>Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter to the given file (default: console).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:list-counters</td>
<td>Lists the names of all registered performance counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:list-counter-infos</td>
<td>Lists the descriptions of all registered performance counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counter-format</td>
<td>Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter in CVS format with header or without any header (see option --hpx:no-csv-header; possible values: csv (prints counter values in CSV format with full names as header), csv-short (prints counter values in CSV format with shortnames provided with --hpx:print-counter shortname,full-countername).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:no-csv-header</td>
<td>Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter and csv or csv-short format specified with --hpx:print-counter-format without header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counter-at arg</td>
<td>Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter (or --hpx:print-counter-reset) at the given point in time. Possible argument values: startup, shutdown (default), noshutdown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:reset-counters</td>
<td>Resets all performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter after they have been evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counter-types</td>
<td>Appends counter type description to generated output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--hpx:print-counters-locally</td>
<td>Each locality prints only its own local counters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the options --hpx:list-counters and --hpx:list-counter-infos give a short list of all available counters, the full documentation for those can be found in the section Existing HPX performance counters.

A simple example

All of the commandline options mentioned above can be tested using the hello_world_distributed example. Listing all available counters hello_world_distributed --hpx:list-counters yields:

List of available counter instances (replace * below with the appropriate sequence number)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
/agas/count/allocate /agas/count/bind /agas/count/bind_gid
/agas/count/bind_name ... /threads{locality#*/allocator#*}/count/objects
/threads{locality#*/total}/count/stack-recycles
/threads{locality#*/total}/idle-rate
/threads{locality#*/worker-thread#*}/idle-rate

Providing more information about all available counters, hello_world_distributed --hpx:list-counter-infos yields:
This command will not only list the counter names but also a short description of the data exposed by this counter.

**Note:** The list of available counters may differ depending on the concrete execution environment (hardware or software) of your application.

Requesting the counter data for one or more performance counters can be achieved by invoking `hello_world_distributed` with a list of counter names:

```
hello_world_distributed
  --hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative
  --hpx:print-counter=/agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind
```

which yields for instance:

```
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,1,0.212527,[s],33
/agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,1,0.212790,[s],11
```

The first line is the normal output generated by `hello_world_distributed` and has no relation to the counter data listed. The last two lines contain the counter data as gathered at application shutdown. These lines have six fields, the counter name, the sequence number of the counter invocation, the time stamp at which this information has been sampled, the unit of measure for the time stamp, the actual counter value and an optional unit of measure for the counter value.

**Note:** The command line option `--hpx:print-counter-types` will append a seventh field to the generated output. This field will hold an abbreviated counter type.

The actual counter value can be represented by a single number (for counters returning singular values) or a list of numbers separated by `':'` (for counters returning an array of values, like for instance a histogram).

**Note:** The name of the performance counter will be enclosed in double quotes `""` if it contains one or more commas `','`.

Requesting to query the counter data once after a constant time interval with this command line:
yields for instance (leaving off the actual console output of the `hello_world_distributed` example for brevity):

```
threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,1,0.002409,[s],22
agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,1,0.002542,[s],9
threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,2,0.023002,[s],41
agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,2,0.023557,[s],10
threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,3,0.037514,[s],46
agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,3,0.038679,[s],10
```

The command `--hpx:print-counter-destination=<file>` will redirect all counter data gathered to the specified file name, which avoids cluttering the console output of your application.

The command line option `--hpx:print-counter` supports using a limited set of wildcards for a (very limited) set of use cases. In particular, all occurrences of `#*` as in `locality#*` and in `worker-thread#*` will be automatically expanded to the proper set of performance counter names representing the actual environment for the executed program. For instance, if your program is utilizing four worker threads for the execution of HPX threads (see command line option `--hpx:threads`) the following command line

```
hello_world_distributed
  --hpx:threads=4
  --hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/cumulative
```

will print the value of the performance counters monitoring each of the worker threads:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 3 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 2 on locality 0
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#0}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025214,[s],27
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#1}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025453,[s],33
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#2}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025683,[s],29
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#3}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025904,[s],33
```

The command `--hpx:print-counter-format` takes values `csv` and `csv-short` to generate CSV formatted counter values with a header.

With format as `csv`:

```
hello_world_distributed
  --hpx:threads=2
  --hpx:print-counter-format csv
  --hpx:print-counter /threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative
  --hpx:print-counter /threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative-phases
```

will print the values of performance counters in CSV format with the full countername as a header:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
/threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative,39,93
```

With format `csv-short`:
Hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
Hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
Cumulative, phases
39, 93

With format csv and csv-short when used with `--hpx:print-counter-interval`:

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:threads 2 \
--hpx:print-counter-format csv-short \
--hpx:print-counter cumulative,/threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter phases,/threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative-phases \
--hpx:print-counter-interval 5
```

will print the header only once repeating the performance counter value(s) repeatedly:

```
cum, phases
25, 42
```

The command `--hpx:no-csv-header` can be used with `--hpx:print-counter-format` to print performance counter values in CSV format without any header:

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:threads 2 \
--hpx:print-counter-format csv-short \
--hpx:print-counter cumulative,/threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter phases,/threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative-phases \
--hpx:no-csv-header
```

will print:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
37, 91
```

**Consuming performance counter data using the HPX API**

HPX provides an API that allows users to discover performance counters and to retrieve the current value of any existing performance counter from any application.
Discover existing performance counters

Retrieve the current value of any performance counter

Performance counters are specialized HPX components. In order to retrieve a counter value, the performance counter needs to be instantiated. HPX exposes a client component object for this purpose:

```cpp
hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter counter(std::string const & name);
```

Instantiating an instance of this type will create the performance counter identified by the given name. Only the first invocation for any given counter name will create a new instance of that counter. All following invocations for a given counter name will reference the initially created instance. This ensures that at any point in time there is never more than one active instance of any of the existing performance counters.

In order to access the counter value (or to invoke any of the other functionality related to a performance counter, like start, stop or reset) member functions of the created client component instance should be called:

```cpp
// print the current number of threads created on locality 0
hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter count("/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative");
hpx::cout << count.get_value<int>().get() << hpx::endl;
```

For more information about the client component type, see `hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter`

**Note:** In the above example `count.get_value()` returns a future. In order to print the result we must append `.get()` to retrieve the value. You could write the above example like this for more clarity:

```cpp
// print the current number of threads created on locality 0
hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter count("/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative");
hpx::future<int> result = count.get_value<int>();
hpx::cout << result.get() << hpx::endl;
```

Providing performance counter data

HPX offers several ways by which you may provide your own data as a performance counter. This has the benefit of exposing additional, possibly application-specific information using the existing Performance Counter framework, unifying the process of gathering data about your application.

An application that wants to provide counter data can implement a performance counter to provide the data. When a consumer queries performance data, the HPX runtime system calls the provider to collect the data. The runtime system uses an internal registry to determine which provider to call.

Generally, there are two ways of exposing your own performance counter data: a simple, function-based way and a more complex, but more powerful way of implementing a full performance counter. Both alternatives are described in the following sections.
Exposing performance counter data using a simple function

The simplest way to expose arbitrary numeric data is to write a function which will then be called whenever a consumer queries this counter. Currently, this type of performance counter can only be used to expose integer values. The expected signature of this function is:

```cpp
std::int64_t some_performance_data(bool reset);
```

The argument `bool reset` (which is supplied by the runtime system when the function is invoked) specifies whether the counter value should be reset after evaluating the current value (if applicable).

For instance, here is such a function returning how often it was invoked:

```cpp
// The atomic variable 'counter' ensures the thread safety of the counter.
boost::atomic<std::int64_t> counter(0);

std::int64_t some_performance_data(bool reset)
{
    std::int64_t result = ++counter;
    if (reset)
        counter = 0;
    return result;
}
```

This example function exposes a linearly-increasing value as our performance data. The value is incremented on each invocation, i.e., each time a consumer requests the counter data of this performance counter.

The next step in exposing this counter to the runtime system is to register the function as a new raw counter type using the `HPX` API function `hpx::performance_counters::install_counter_type`. A counter type represents certain common characteristics of counters, like their counter type name and any associated description information. The following snippet shows an example of how to register the function `some_performance_data`, which is shown above, for a counter type named "/test/data". This registration has to be executed before any consumer instantiates, and queries an instance of this counter type:

```cpp
#include <hpx/include/performance_counters.hpp>

void register_counter_type()
{
    // Call the HPX API function to register the counter type.
    hpx::performance_counters::install_counter_type(
        "/test/data",
        &some_performance_data,
        "returns a linearly increasing counter value",
        ""
    );
}
```

Now it is possible to instantiate a new counter instance based on the naming scheme "/test{locality#*/total}/data" where * is a zero-based integer index identifying the `locality` for which the counter instance should be accessed. The function `hpx::performance_counters::install_counter_type` enables users to instantiate exactly one counter instance for each `locality`. Repeated requests to instantiate such a counter will return the same instance, i.e., the instance created for the first request.

If this counter needs to be accessed using the standard `HPX` command line options, the registration has to be performed during application startup, before `hpx_main` is executed. The best way to achieve this is to register an `HPX` startup function using the API function `hpx::register_startup_function` before calling `hpx::init` to initialize the runtime system:
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    // By registering the counter type we make it available to any consumer
    // who creates and queries an instance of the type "/test/data".
    // This registration should be performed during startup. The
    // function 'register_counter_type' should be executed as an HPX thread right
    // before hpx_main is executed.
    hpx::register_startup_function(&register_counter_type);

    // Initialize and run HPX.
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}

Please see the code in simplest_performance_counter.cpp for a full example demonstrating this functionality.

**Implementing a full performance counter**

Sometimes, the simple way of exposing a single value as a performance counter is not sufficient. For that reason, HPX provides a means of implementing full performance counters which support:

- Retrieving the descriptive information about the performance counter
- Retrieving the current counter value
- Resetting the performance counter (value)
- Starting the performance counter
- Stopping the performance counter
- Setting the (initial) value of the performance counter

Every full performance counter will implement a predefined interface:

```c++
// Copyright (c) 2007-2020 Hartmut Kaiser
//
// SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
// Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
// file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)

#pragma once
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#include <hpx/async_base/launch_policy.hpp>
#include <hpx/functional/bind_front.hpp>
#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>
#include <hpx/modules/execution.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime/components/client_base.hpp>
#include <hpx/performance_counters/counters_fwd.hpp>
#include <hpx/performance_counters/server/base_performance_counter.hpp>
#include <string>
#include <utility>
#include <vector>
```
namespace hpx { namespace performance_counters {

struct HPX_EXPORT performance_counter :
    components::client_base<performance_counter,
        server::base_performance_counter>
{
    using base_type = components::client_base<performance_counter,
        server::base_performance_counter>;

    performance_counter() = default;

    performance_counter(std::string const name);

    performance_counter(
        std::string const name, hpx::id_type const locality);

    performance_counter(id_type const id)
        : base_type(id)
    {
    }

    performance_counter(future{id_type}&& id)
        : base_type(std::move(id))
    {
    }

    performance_counter(hpx::future<performance_counter> && c)
        : base_type(std::move(c))
    {
    }

    future<counter_info> get_info() const;
    counter_info get_info(
        launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

    future<counter_value> get_counter_value(bool reset = false);
    counter_value get_counter_value(
        launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code& ec = throws);

    future<counter_value> get_counter_value() const;
    counter_value get_counter_value(
        launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

    future<counter_values_array> get_counter_values_array(bool reset = false);
    counter_values_array get_counter_values_array(
        launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code& ec = throws);

    future<counter_values_array> get_counter_values_array() const;
    counter_values_array get_counter_values_array(
        launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

    future<bool> start();
}
bool start(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws);
future<bool> stop();
bool stop(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws);
future<void> reset();
void reset(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws);
future<void> reinit(bool reset = true);
void reinit(
    launch::sync_policy, bool reset = true, error_code& ec = throws);

///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
future<std::string> get_name() const;
std::string get_name(
    launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

private:
    template<typename T>
    static T extract_value(future<counter_value>&& value)
    {
        return value.get().get_value<T>();
    }

public:
    template<typename T>
    future<T> get_value(bool reset = false)
    {
        return get_counter_value(reset).then(hpx::launch::sync,
            util::bind_front(&performance_counter::extract_value<T>));
    }
    template<typename T>
    T get_value(
        launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code& ec = throws)
    {
        return get_counter_value(launch::sync, reset).get_value<T>(ec);
    }
    template<typename T>
    future<T> get_value() const
    {
        return get_counter_value().then(hpx::launch::sync,
            util::bind_front(&performance_counter::extract_value<T>));
    }
    template<typename T>
    T get_value(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const
    {
        return get_counter_value(launch::sync).get_value<T>(ec);
    }
};
// Return all counters matching the given name (with optional wild cards).
HPX_EXPORT std::vector<performance_meter> discover_meters(
    std::string const& name, error_code& ec = throws);
}); // namespace hpx::performance_counters

In order to implement a full performance counter, you have to create an HPX component exposing this interface. To
simplify this task, HPX provides a ready-made base class which handles all the boiler plate of creating a component for you. The remainder of this section will explain the process of creating a full performance counter based on the Sine example, which you can find in the directory `examples/performance_counters/sine/`.

The base class is defined in the header file `[hpx/performance_counters/base_performance_counter.hpp]` as:

```cpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#include <hpx/actions_base/component_action.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/component_type.hpp>
#include <hpx/performance_counters/counters.hpp>
#include <hpx/performance_counters/server/base_performance_counter.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime/components/server/component_base.hpp>

namespace hpx { namespace performance_counters {

template <typename Derived>
class base_performance_counter {

private:
    typedef hpx::components::component_base<Derived> base_type;

public:
    typedef Derived type_holder;
    typedef hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter
        base_type_holder;

    base_performance_counter() {}

    base_performance_counter(
        hpx::performance_counters::counter_info const& info)
        : base_type_holder(info)
    {
    }

    // Disambiguate finalize() which is implemented in both base classes
    void finalize()
    {
        base_type_holder::finalize();
        base_type::finalize();
    }

} // class base_performance_counter
}; // namespace hpx::performance_counters
} // namespace hpx
```

(continues on next page)
The single template parameter is expected to receive the type of the derived class implementing the performance counter. In the Sine example this looks like:

```cpp
// namespace hpx::performance_counters

namespace performance_counters { namespace sine { namespace server {

///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
//[]{sine_counter_definition

class sine_counter :
  public hpx::performance_counters::base_performance_counter<sine_counter>
{//
}

public:
  sine_counter() : current_value_(0), evaluated_at_(0) {} 
  explicit sine_counter(hpx::performance_counters::counter_info const info);

  /// This function will be called in order to query the current value of
  /// this performance counter
  hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value(bool reset);

  /// The functions below will be called to start and stop collecting
  /// counter values from this counter.
  bool start();
  bool stop();

  /// finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed
  void finalize();

protected:
  bool evaluate();

private:
  typedef hpx::lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type;

  mutable mutex_type mtx_;
}} // namespace hpx::performance_counters
```
i.e., the type `sine_counter` is derived from the base class passing the type as a template argument (please see `simplest_performance_counter.cpp` for the full source code of the counter definition). For more information about this technique (called Curiously Recurring Template Pattern - CRTP), please see for instance the corresponding Wikipedia article¹⁹⁸. This base class itself is derived from the `performance_counter` interface described above.

Additionally, a full performance counter implementation not only exposes the actual value but also provides information about:

- The point in time a particular value was retrieved.
- A (sequential) invocation count.
- The actual counter value.
- An optional scaling coefficient.
- Information about the counter status.

### Existing HPX performance counters

The HPX runtime system exposes a wide variety of predefined performance counters. These counters expose critical information about different modules of the runtime system. They can help determine system bottlenecks and fine-tune system and application performance.

Table 2.31: AGAS performance counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Counter instance formatting</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/agas/count/&lt;agas_service&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;agas_instance&gt;/total where: &lt;agas_instance&gt; is the name of the AGAS service to query. Currently, this value will be locality#0 where 0 is the root locality (the id of the locality hosting the AGAS service). The value for * can be any locality id for the following &lt;agas_service&gt;: route, bind_gid, resolve_gid, unbind_gid, increment_credit, decrement_credit, bin, resolve, unbind, and iterate_names (only the primary and symbol AGAS service components live on all localities, whereas all other AGAS services are available on locality#0 only).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the total number of invocations of the specified AGAS service since its creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/agas/&lt;agas_service_category&gt;/count</td>
<td>&lt;agas_instance&gt;/total where: &lt;agas_instance&gt; is the name of the AGAS service to query. Currently, this value will be locality#0 where 0 is the root locality (the id of the locality hosting the AGAS service). Except for &lt;agas_service_category&gt;, primary or symbol for which the value for * can be any locality id (only the primary and symbol AGAS service components live on all localities, whereas all other AGAS services are available on locality#0 only).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the overall total number of invocations of all AGAS services provided by the given AGAS service category since its creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agas/time/&lt;agas_service&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;agas_instance&gt;/total where: &lt;agas_instance&gt; is the name of the AGAS service to query. Currently, this value will be locality#0 where 0 is the root locality (the id of the locality hosting the AGAS service). The value for * can be any locality id for the following &lt;agas_service&gt;: route, bind_gid, resolve_gid, unbind_gid, increment_credit, decrement_credit, bin, resolve, unbind, and iterate_names (only the primary and symbol AGAS service components live on all localities, whereas all other AGAS services are available on locality#0 only).</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the overall execution time of the specified AGAS service since its creation (in nanoseconds).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- bind_gid
- resolve_gid
- unbind_gid
- increment_credit
- decrement_credit
- allocate
- begin_migration, end_migration
- component namespace services: bind_prefix, bind_name, resolve_id, unbind_name, iterate_types, get_component_typename, num_localities_type
- locality namespace services: free, localities, num_localities, num_threads, resolve_locality, resolved_localities
- symbol namespace services: bind, resolve, unbind, iterate_names, on_symbol_namespace_event

None

Returns the total number of invocations of the specified AGAS service since its creation.
Table 2.32: Parcel layer performance counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Counter instance formatting</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/data/count/ <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> where: <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> is one of the following: sent, received <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> is one of the following: tcp, mpi</td>
<td>locality**/locality**/total where: * is the locality id of the locality the overall number of transmitted bytes should be queried for. The locality id is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</td>
<td>Returns the overall number of raw (uncompressed) bytes sent or received (see <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code>, e.g. <code>en</code> or <code>received</code>) for the specified <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code>. The performance counters for the connection type mpi are available only if the compile time constant <code>HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI</code> was defined while compiling the HPX core library (which is not defined by default, the corresponding cmake configuration constant is <code>HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI</code>). Please see CMake variables used to configure HPX for more details.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/data/time/ <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> where: <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> is one of the following: sent, received <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> is one of the following: tcp, mpi</td>
<td>locality**/locality**/total where: * is the locality id of the locality the total transmission time should be queried for. The locality id is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</td>
<td>Returns the total time (in nanoseconds) between the start of each asynchronous transmission operation and the end of the corresponding operation for the specified <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> the given locality (see <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code>, e.g. <code>en</code> or <code>received</code>). The performance counters for the connection type mpi are available only if the compile time constant <code>HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI</code> was defined while compiling the HPX core library (which is not defined by default, the corresponding cmake configuration constant is <code>HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI</code>). Please see CMake variables used to configure HPX for more details.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/serialize/count/ <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> where: <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> is one of the following: sent, received <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> is one of the following: tcp, mpi</td>
<td>locality**/total where: * is the locality id of the locality the overall number of transmitted bytes should be queried for. The locality id is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</td>
<td>Returns the overall number of bytes transferred (see <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code>, e.g. <code>sent</code> or <code>received</code> possibly compressed) for the specified <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> by the given locality. The performance counters for the connection type mpi are available only if the compile time constant <code>HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI</code> was defined while compiling the HPX core library (which is not defined by default, the corresponding cmake configuration constant is <code>HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI</code>). Please see CMake variables used to configure HPX for more details.</td>
<td>If the configure-time option <code>-DHPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTION_COUNTERS=On</code> was specified, this counter allows one to specify an optional action name as its parameter. In this case the counter will report the number of bytes transmitted for the given action only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/serialize/time/ <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> where: <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code> is one of the following: sent, received <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> is one of the following: tcp, mpi</td>
<td>locality**/total where: * is the locality id of the locality</td>
<td>Returns the overall time spent performing outgoing data serialization for the specified <code>&lt;connection_type&gt;</code> on the given locality (see <code>&lt;operation&gt;</code>, e.g. <code>sent</code> or <code>received</code>). The performance counters for the connection type mpi are available only if the compile time constant <code>HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI</code> was defined while compiling the HPX core library (which is not defined by default, the corresponding cmake configuration constant is <code>HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI</code>). Please see CMake variables used to configure HPX for more details.</td>
<td>If the configure-time option <code>-DHPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTION_COUNTERS=On</code> was specified, this counter allows one to specify an optional action name as its parameter. In this case the counter will report the number of bytes transmitted for the given action only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.33: Thread manager performance counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Counter instance formatting</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/count/cumulative</td>
<td>locality#/total or</td>
<td>Returns the overall number of executed (retired) HPX-threads on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the accumulated number of retired HPX-threads for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the overall number of retired HPX-threads for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS is set to ON (default: ON).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>locality#/worker-thread#* or locality#/pool#/worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the overall number of retired HPX-threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by <em>) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#</em> is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall number of retired HPX-threads should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/time/average | locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread#/ or locality#/pool#/worker-thread#/ where: locality#/ is defining the locality for which the average time spent executing one HPX-thread should be queried for. The locality id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#/ is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#/ is defining the worker thread for which the average time spent executing one HPX-thread should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the 'default' pool. | Returns the average time spent executing one HPX-thread on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the average time spent executing one HPX-thread for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#/ the counter will return the average time spent executing one HPX-thread for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_Counts (default: ON) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_Rates are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns]. | None |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/time/average-overhead</td>
<td>Returns the average time spent on overhead while executing one HPX-thread on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the average time spent on overhead while executing one HPX-thread for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the average time spent on overhead executing one HPX-thread for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS (default: ON) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/count/ cumulative-phases | locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread#/ or locality#/pool#/worker-thread#* where: locality#/ is defining the locality for which the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) should be queried for. The locality id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpux:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. | Returns the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the accumulated number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS is set to ON (default: ON). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns]. | None |

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| locality#* or total | Returns the average time spent executing one HPX-thread phase (invocation) on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the average time spent executing one HPX-thread phase (invocation) for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the average time spent executing one HPX-thread phase for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS (default: ON) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns]. | None |
| locality#*/worker-thread#* or pool#*/worker-thread#* | None |

where:

- ***locality#*** is defining the *locality* for which the average time spent executing one HPX-thread phase (invocation) should be queried for. The *locality* id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the *locality*.
- ***pool#*** is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.
- ***worker-thread#*** is defining the worker thread for which the average time executing one HPX-thread phase (invocation) should be queried for.

The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/time/average-phase-overhead | locality#*/total or locality#*/worker-thread#* or locality#*/pool#*/worker-thread#* | Returns the average time spent on overhead executing one HPX-thread phase (invocation) on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the average time spent on overhead while executing one HPX-thread phase (invocation) for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the average time spent on overhead executing one HPX-thread phase for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS (default: ON) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns]. | None |

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/threads/time/overall</code></td>
<td>Returns the overall time spent running the scheduler on the given <code>locality</code> since application start. If the instance name is <code>total</code> the counter returns the overall time spent running the scheduler for all worker threads (cores) on that <code>locality</code>. If the instance name is <code>worker-thread#*</code> the counter will return the overall time spent running the scheduler for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> is set to <code>ON</code> (default: <code>OFF</code>). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>locality#*</code></td>
<td>is defining the <code>locality</code> for which the overall time spent running the scheduler should be queried for. The <code>locality</code> id (given by <code>*</code>) is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>worker-thread#*</code></td>
<td>is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent running the scheduler should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the <code>*</code>) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the 'default' pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pool#*</code></td>
<td>is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/time/cumulative</td>
<td>Returns the overall time spent executing all HPX-threads on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the overall time spent executing all HPX-threads for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the overall time spent executing all HPX-threads for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS (default: ON) and HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread#/ or locality#/pool#/worker-thread#/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where: locality#/ is defining the locality for which the overall time spent executing all HPX-threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#/ is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#/ is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent executing all HPX-threads should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

```
/locality#*/total
/locality#*/worker-thread#*
/locality#*/pool#*/worker-thread#*

where:
/locality#* is defining the locality for which the overall overhead time incurred by executing all HPX-threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.
/pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.
/worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall overhead time incurred by executing all HPX-threads should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.

Returns the overall overhead time incurred executing all HPX-threads on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the overall overhead time incurred executing all HPX-threads for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the overall overhead time incurred executing all HPX-threads for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS (default: ON) and HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].
```

None
| threads/count/instantaneous/<thread-state> | locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread#* or locality#/pool#/worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the current number of threads with the given state should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current number of threads with the given state should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. The staged thread state refers to registered tasks before they are converted to thread objects. | Returns the current number of HPX-threads having the given thread state on the given locality. If the instance name is total the counter returns the current number of HPX-threads of the given state for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the current number of HPX-threads in the given state for all worker threads separately. | None |
| continues on next page |
Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>threads/wait-time/</th>
<th>locality#<em>/total or locality#</em>/worker-thread#<em>/pool#</em> where:</th>
<th>Returns the average wait time of HPX-threads (if the thread state is pending or of task descriptions (if the thread state is staged) on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the wait time of HPX-threads of the given state for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the wait time of HPX-threads in the given state for all worker threads separately. These counters are available only if the compile time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_QUEUE_WAITTIME was defined while compiling the HPX core library (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;thread-state&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;thread-state&gt; is one of the following: pending staged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/idle-rate | locality#*/total or locality#*/worker-thread#* or locality#*/pool#*/worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the average idle rate of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the averaged idle rate should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. | Returns the average idle rate for the given worker thread(s) on the given locality. The idle rate is defined as the ratio of the time spent on scheduling and management tasks and the overall time spent executing work since the application started. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES is set to ON (default: OFF). | None |

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| threads/creation-idle-rate | locality#*/total or locality#*/worker-thread#* or locality#*/pool#*/worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the average creation idle rate of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the averaged idle rate should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the 'default' pool. | Returns the average idle rate for the given worker thread(s) on the given locality which is caused by creating new threads. The creation idle rate is defined as the ratio of the time spent on creating new threads and the overall time spent executing work since the application started. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES are set to ON. | None |

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/cleanup-idle-rate | locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread#/ or locality#/pool#/ worker-thread#/ where: locality# is defining the locality for which the average cleanup idle rate of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool# is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread# is defining the worker thread for which the averaged cleanup idle rate should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. | Returns the average idle rate for the given worker thread(s) on the given locality which is caused by cleaning up terminated threads. The cleanup idle rate is defined as the ratio of the time spent on cleaning up terminated thread objects and the overall time spent executing work since the application started. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES are set to ON. | None |

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/threadqueue/length</code></td>
<td><strong>locality#*/total</strong> or <strong>locality#/worker-thread#</strong>* or <strong>locality#/pool#/worker-thread#</strong><em>&lt;br&gt;where:&lt;br&gt;<em><em>locality#</em> is defining the locality</em></em> for which the current length of all thread queues in the scheduler for all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <strong>locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</strong>&lt;br&gt;*<em>pool#</em> is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.<strong>&lt;br&gt;*<em>worker-thread#</em> is defining the worker thread for which the current length of all thread queues in the scheduler should be queried for.</strong>&lt;br&gt;The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <em>--hpx:threads</em>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</td>
<td>Returns the overall length of all queues for the given worker thread(s) on the given locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/threads/count/stack-unbinds</code></td>
<td><strong>locality#*/total</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>locality#*/total</strong>&lt;br&gt;where:&lt;br&gt;<strong>locality id</strong> is the <strong>locality id of the locality</strong> the unbind (madvise) operations should be queried for. The <strong>locality id is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</strong></td>
<td>Returns the total number of HPX-thread unbind (madvise) operations performed for the referenced locality. Note that this counter is not available on Windows based platforms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continues on next page
Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>/threads/count/stack-recycles</code></th>
<th><code>locality#/total</code> where:</th>
<th>Returns the total number of HPX-thread recycling operations performed.</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>*</code> is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the recycling operations should be queried for. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>/threads/count/stolen-from-pending</code></th>
<th><code>locality#/total</code> where:</th>
<th>Returns the total number of HPX-threads 'stolen' from the pending thread queue by a neighboring thread worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to <code>ON</code> (default: <code>ON</code>).</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>*</code> is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the number of 'stole' threads should be queried for. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>locality#/total</th>
<th>locality#/worker-thread#/total</th>
<th>Returns the total number of times that the referenced worker-thread on the referenced locality failed to find pending HPX-threads in its associated queue. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS is set to ON (default: ON).</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/count/pending-misses</td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locality#/total</td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locality#/worker-thread#/total</td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locality#/pool#/worker-thread#/total</td>
<td>where:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locality#* is defining the locality for which the number of pending queue misses of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the locality</td>
<td>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the number of pending queue misses should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread.</td>
<td>The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continues on next page
Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/count/pending-accesses</td>
<td>locale#<em>/total or locale#</em>/worker-thread#* or locale#<em>/pool#</em>/worker-thread#*</td>
<td>Returns the total number of times that the referenced worker-thread on the referenced locality looked for pending HPX-threads in its associated queue. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS is set to ON (default: ON).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:
- **locale#*** is defining the locality for which the number of pending queue accesses of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.
- **pool#*** is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.
- **worker-thread#*** is defining the worker thread for which the number of pending queue accesses should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. |

None

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### Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/count/stolen-from-staged locality#/total or locality#/ worker-thread#/ or locality#/ pool#/ worker-thread#/</td>
<td>Returns the total number of HPX-threads ‘stolen’ from the staged thread queue by a neighboring worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continues on next page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
where:
locality#/ is defining the locality for which the number of HPX-threads stolen from the staged queue of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.
pool#/ is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.
worker-thread#/ is defining the worker thread for which the number of HPX-threads stolen from the staged queue should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option `--hpx:threads`. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.
```
Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/count/stolen-to-pending | locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread# or locality#/pool#/worker-thread# where: locality# is defining the locality for which the number of HPX-threads stolen to the pending queue of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by # is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool# is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread# is defining the worker thread for which the number of HPX-threads stolen to the pending queue should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the # is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. | Returns the total number of HPX-threads ‘stolen’ to the pending thread queue of the worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS is set to ON (default: ON). | None |

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/count/stolen-to-staged | locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread#* or locality#/pool#/worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the number of HPX-threads stolen to the staged queue of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the number of HPX-threads stolen to the staged queue should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the 'default' pool. | Returns the total number of HPX-threads ‘stolen’ to the staged thread queue of a neighboring worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS is set to ON (default: ON). | None |

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### Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/count/objects</td>
<td><code>locality#*/total</code> or <code>locality#*/allocator#*</code> where: <code>locality#*</code> is defining the <code>locality</code> for which the current (cumulative) number of all created HPX-thread objects should be queried for. The <code>locality</code> id (given by <code>*</code>) is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>. <code>allocator#*</code> is defining the number of the allocator instance using which the threads have been created. HPX uses a varying number of allocators to create (and recycle) HPX-thread objects, most likely these counters are of use for debugging purposes only. The allocator id (given by <code>*</code>) is a (zero based) number identifying the allocator to query.</td>
<td>Returns the total number of HPX-thread objects created. Note that thread objects are reused to improve system performance, thus this number does not reflect the number of actually executed (retired) HPX-threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/scheduler/utilization/</td>
<td><code>locality#*/total</code> where: <code>locality#*</code> is defining the <code>locality</code> for which the current (instantaneous) scheduler utilization queried for. The <code>locality</code> id (given by <code>*</code>) is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>Returns the total (instantaneous) scheduler utilization. This is the current percentage of scheduler threads executing HPX threads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>locality#*</th>
<th>Returns the current (instantaneous) idle-loop count for the given HPX-worker thread or the accumulated value for all worker threads.</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>worker-thread#*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locality#*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool#*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-thread#*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locality#* is defining the locality for which the current current accumulated value of all idle-loop counters of all worker threads should be queried. The locality id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/ | locality** worker-thread#* or locality** pool#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality** is defining the locality for which the current current accumulated value of all busy-loop counters of all worker threads should be queried. The locality id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current value of the busy-loop counter should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. | Returns the current (instantaneous) busy-loop count for the given HPX-worker thread or the accumulated value for all worker threads. | None |

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### Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>locality#/totalduration</td>
<td>Returns the overall time spent performing background work on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is <code>total</code>, the counter returns the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is <code>worker-thread#*</code>, the counter will return the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS</code> (default: <code>OFF</code>) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to <code>ON</code> (default: <code>OFF</code>). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| worker-thread#*        | defining the locality for which the overall time spent performing background work should be queried for. The locality id (given by `*`) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. |       |
| locality#*             | defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent performing background work should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the `*`) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option `--hpx:threads`. |       |

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

| /threads/
| background-overhead |
| locality#*/total |
| or |
| locality#*/worker-thread#* |
| where: |
| locality#* is defining the locality for which the background overhead should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. |
| worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the background overhead should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. |
| Returns the background overhead on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the background overhead for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return background overhead for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure displayed for this counter is 0.1%. |
| None |

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/threads/time/</th>
<th>locality#/total</th>
<th>locality#/</th>
<th>worker-thread#/</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>background-send-duration</td>
<td>overall time spent performing background work related to sending parcels on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total, the counter returns the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#, the counter will return the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns]. This counter will currently return meaningful values for the MPI parcel-port only.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continues on next page
### Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/background-send-overhead</td>
<td>Returns the background overhead related to sending parcels on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total, the counter returns the background overhead for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#*, the counter will return background overhead for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure displayed for this counter is 0.1%. This counter will currently return meaningful values for the MPI parcel-port only.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The background overhead related to sending parcels should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.33 – continued from previous page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>/threads/time/background-receive-duration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>locality#*/total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>locality#<em>/worker-thread#</em></strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>where:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>locality#</em> is defining the locality for which the overall time spent performing background work related to receiving parcels should be queried for. The locality id (given by <code>*</code>) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><em>worker-thread#</em> is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent performing background work related to receiving parcels should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the <code>*</code>) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>.</em>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 2.33 – continued from previous page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Available Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/threads/background-receive-overhead</td>
<td>Returns the background overhead related to receiving parcels on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is <code>total</code> the counter returns the background overhead for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is <code>worker-thread#*</code> the counter will return background overhead for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS</code> (default: OFF) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure displayed for this counter is 0.1%. This counter will currently return meaningful values for the MPI parcel-port only.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where:
- `locality#*` is defining the locality for which the background overhead related to receiving should be queried for. The locality id (given by `*`) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.
- `worker-thread#*` is defining the worker thread for which the background overhead related to receiving parcels should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the `*`) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option `--hpx:threads`. |
Table 2.34: General performance counters exposing characteristics of localities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Counter instance formatting</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/runtime/count/component</code></td>
<td><code>locality#/total</code> where: * is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the number of components should be queried. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>Returns the overall number of currently active components of the specified type on the given <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>The type of the component. This is the string which has been used while registering the component with HPX, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/runtime/count/action-invocation</code></td>
<td><code>locality#/total</code> where: * is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the number of action invocations should be queried. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>Returns the overall (local) invocation count of the specified action type on the given <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with HPX, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/runtime/count/remote-action-invocation</code></td>
<td><code>locality#/total</code> where: * is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the number of action invocations should be queried. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>Returns the overall (remote) invocation count of the specified action type on the given <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with HPX, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/runtime/uptime</code></td>
<td><code>locality#/total</code> where: * is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the system uptime should be queried. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>Returns the overall time since application start on the given <code>locality</code> in nanoseconds.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/runtime/memory/virtual</code></td>
<td><code>locality#/total</code> where: * is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the allocated virtual memory should be queried. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>Returns the amount of virtual memory currently allocated by the referenced <code>locality</code> (in bytes).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/runtime/memory/resident</code></td>
<td><code>locality#/total</code> where: * is the <code>locality</code> id of the <code>locality</code> the allocated resident memory should be queried. The <code>locality</code> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <code>locality</code>.</td>
<td>Returns the amount of resident memory currently allocated by the referenced <code>locality</code> (in bytes).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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`/runtime/memory/total` | `locality#/total` where: | Returns the total available `locality` (in bytes). | None |

Note: Only supported on systems which expose the related data through the /proc file system. Related data is available only on systems which expose the related data through the /proc file system.
Table 2.35: Performance counters exposing PAPI hardware counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Counter instance formatting</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/papi/&lt;papi_event&gt;</td>
<td>locality#/total or locality#/worker-thread#*</td>
<td>This counter returns the current count of occurrences of the specified PAPI event. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_PAPI is set to ON (default: OFF).</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where:</td>
<td>locality#/worker-thread#*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;papi_event&gt;</td>
<td>where:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>locality# is defining the locality for which the current current accumulated value of all busy-loop counters of all worker threads should be queried. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>worker-thread# is defining the worker thread for which the current value of the busy-loop counter should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a full list of available PAPI events and their (short) description use the --hpx:list-counters and --hpx:papi-event-info=all command line options.
### Table 2.36: Performance counters for general statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/statistics/countername. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.</td>
<td>Returns the current average (mean) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).</td>
<td>Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to two comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/statistics/countername. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.</td>
<td>Returns the current rolling average (mean) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).</td>
<td>Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to three comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value will be interpreted as the size of the rolling window (the number of latest values to use to calculate the rolling average). The default value for this is 10. The third value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/statistics/countername. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.</td>
<td>Returns the current standard deviation (stddev) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).</td>
<td>Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to two comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value will be interpreted as the size of the rolling window (the number of latest values to use to calculate the rolling average). The default value for this is 10. The third value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/statistics/countername. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.</td>
<td>Returns the current rolling variance (stddev) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).</td>
<td>Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to three comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value will be interpreted as the size of the rolling window (the number of latest values to use to calculate the rolling average). The default value for this is 10. The third value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/statistics/countername. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.</td>
<td>Returns the current (statistically estimated) median value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).</td>
<td>Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to two comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.37: Performance counters for elementary arithmetic operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Counter instance formatting</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/add</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the sum calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/subtract</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the difference calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/multiply</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the product calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/divide</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the result of division of the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/mean</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the average value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/variance</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the standard deviation of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/median</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the median value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/min</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the minimum value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/max</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the maximum value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arithmetics/count</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Returns the count value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).</td>
<td>The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The /arithmetics counters can consume an arbitrary number of other counters. For this reason those have to be specified as parameters (a comma separated list of counters appended after a '@'). For instance:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed -t2 \
```
Since all wildcards in the parameters are expanded, this example is fully equivalent to specifying both counters separately to /arithmetics/add:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed -t2 \
  --hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/cumulative \
  --hpx:print-counter=/arithmetics/add@/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/ 
```

```
Table 2.38: Performance counters tracking parcel coalescing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/coalescing/parcels</td>
<td>Returns the number of parcels handled by the message handler associated with the action which is given by the counter parameter.</td>
<td>The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <code>HPX</code>, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/coalescing/messages</td>
<td>Returns the number of messages generated by the message handler associated with the action which is given by the counter parameter.</td>
<td>The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <code>HPX</code>, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/coalescing/average-parcels-per-message</td>
<td>Returns the average number of parcels sent in a message generated by the message handler associated with the action which is given by the counter parameter.</td>
<td>The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <code>HPX</code>, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/coalescing/average-parcel-arrival-time</td>
<td>Returns the average time between arriving parcels for the action which is given by the counter parameter.</td>
<td>The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <code>HPX</code>, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: The performance counters related to parcel coalescing are available only if the configuration time constant HPX\_WITH\_PARCEL\_COALESCING is set to ON (default: ON). However, even in this case it will be available only for actions that are enabled for parcel coalescing (see the macros HPX\_ACTION\_USES\_MESSAGE\_COALESCING and HPX\_ACTION\_USES\_MESSAGE\_COALESCING\_NOTHROW).

APEX integration

HPX provides integration with APEX\(^{200}\), which is a framework for application profiling using task timers and various performance counters. It can be added as a git submodule by turning on the option HPX\_WITH\_APEX:BOOL during CMake configuration. TAU\(^{201}\) is an optional dependency when using APEX.

To build HPX with APEX, add HPX\_WITH\_APEX=ON, and, optionally, TAU\_ROOT=$PATH\_TO\_TAU to your CMake configuration. In addition, you can override the tag used for APEX with the HPX\_WITH\_APEX\_TAG option. Please see the APEX HPX documentation\(^{202}\) for detailed instructions on using APEX with HPX.

2.5.11 HPX runtime and resources

HPX thread scheduling policies

The HPX runtime has five thread scheduling policies: local-priority, static-priority, local, static and abp-priority. These policies can be specified from the command line using the command line option \(--\text{hpX:queuing}\). In order to use a particular scheduling policy, the runtime system must be built with the appropriate scheduler flag turned on (e.g. cmake -DHPX\_THREAD\_SCHEDULERS=local, see CMake variables used to configure HPX for more information).

Priority local scheduling policy (default policy)

- default or invoke using: \(--\text{hpX:queuing}\text{local-priority-fifo}\)

The priority local scheduling policy maintains one queue per operating system (OS) thread. The OS thread pulls its work from this queue. By default the number of high priority queues is equal to the number of OS threads; the number of high priority queues can be specified on the command line using \(--\text{hpX:high-priority-threads}\). High priority threads are executed by any of the OS threads before any other work is executed. When a queue is empty work will be taken from high priority queues first. There is one low priority queue from which threads will be scheduled only when there is no other work.

For this scheduling policy there is an option to turn on NUMA sensitivity using the command line option \(--\text{hpX:queueing}\text{local-priority-lifo}\). When NUMA sensitivity is turned on work stealing is done from queues associated with the same NUMA domain first, only after that work is stolen from other NUMA domains.

This scheduler is enabled at build time by default and will be available always.

This scheduler can be used with two underlying queuing policies (FIFO: first-in-first-out, and LIFO: last-in-first-out). The default is FIFO. In order to use the LIFO policy use the command line option \(--\text{hpX:queueing}\text{local-priority-lifo}\).

\(^{200}\) https://khuck.github.io/xpress-apex/

\(^{201}\) https://www.cs.uoregon.edu/research/tau/home.php

\(^{202}\) https://khuck.github.io/xpress-apex/usage/#hpX-louisiana-state-university
Static priority scheduling policy

- invoke using: \texttt{--hpx:queuing=static-priority (or -qs)}
- flag to turn on for build: \texttt{HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all or HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=static-priority}

The static scheduling policy maintains one queue per OS thread from which each OS thread pulls its tasks (user threads). Threads are distributed in a round robin fashion. There is no thread stealing in this policy.

Local scheduling policy

- invoke using: \texttt{--hpx:queuing=local (or -ql)}
- flag to turn on for build: \texttt{HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all or HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=local}

The local scheduling policy maintains one queue per OS thread from which each OS thread pulls its tasks (user threads).

Static scheduling policy

- invoke using: \texttt{--hpx:queuing=static}
- flag to turn on for build: \texttt{HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all or HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=static}

The static scheduling policy maintains one queue per OS thread from which each OS thread pulls its tasks (user threads). Threads are distributed in a round robin fashion. There is no thread stealing in this policy.

Priority ABP scheduling policy

- invoke using: \texttt{--hpx:queuing=abp-priority-fifo}
- flag to turn on for build: \texttt{HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all or HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=abp-priority}

Priority ABP policy maintains a double ended lock free queue for each OS thread. By default the number of high priority queues is equal to the number of OS threads; the number of high priority queues can be specified on the command line using \texttt{--hpx:high-priority-threads}. High priority threads are executed by the first OS threads before any other work is executed. When a queue is empty work will be taken from high priority queues first. There is one low priority queue from which threads will be scheduled only when there is no other work. For this scheduling policy there is an option to turn on NUMA sensitivity using the command line option \texttt{--hpx: numa-sensitive}. When NUMA sensitivity is turned on work stealing is done from queues associated with the same NUMA domain first, only after that work is stolen from other NUMA domains.

This scheduler can be used with two underlying queuing policies (FIFO: first-in-first-out, and LIFO: last-in-first-out). In order to use the LIFO policy use the command line option \texttt{--hpx:queuing=abp-priority-lifo}. 

250 Chapter 2. What’s so special about \textit{HPX}?
The HPX resource partitioner

The HPX resource partitioner lets you take the execution resources available on a system—processing units, cores, and numa domains—and assign them to thread pools. By default HPX creates a single thread pool name default. While this is good for most use cases, the resource partitioner lets you create multiple thread pools with custom resources and options.

Creating custom thread pools is useful for cases where you have tasks which absolutely need to run without interference from other tasks. An example of this is when using MPI for distribution instead of the built-in mechanisms in HPX (useful in legacy applications). In this case one can create a thread pool containing a single thread for MPI communication. MPI tasks will then always run on the same thread, instead of potentially being stuck in a queue behind other threads.

Note that HPX thread pools are completely independent from each other in the sense that task stealing will never happen between different thread pools. However, tasks running on a particular thread pool can schedule tasks on another thread pool.

Note: It is simpler in some situations to schedule important tasks with high priority instead of using a separate thread pool.

Using the resource partitioner

The hpx::resource::partitioner is now created during HPX runtime initialization without explicit action needed from the user. To specify some of the initialization parameters you can use the hpx::init_params.

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>
#include <hpx/resource_partitioner/partitioner.hpp>

int hpx_main()
{
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    // Setup the init parameters
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}
```

The resource partitioner callback is the interface to add thread pools to the HPX runtime and to assign resources to the thread pools. In order to create custom thread pools you can specify the resource partitioner callback hpx::init_params::rp_callback which will be called once the resource partitioner will be created, see the example below. You can also specify other parameters, see hpx::init_params.

To add a thread pool use the hpx::resource::partitioner::create_thread_pool method. If you simply want to use the default scheduler and scheduler options it is enough to call rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool").

Then, to add resources to the thread pool you can use the hpx::resource::partitioner::add_resource method. The resource partitioner exposes the hardware topology retrieved using Portable Hardware Locality

203 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
204 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
205 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
HPX Documentation, master

(HWLOC)\footnote{https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/} and lets you iterate through the topology to add the wanted processing units to the thread pool. Below is an example of adding all processing units from the first NUMA domain to a custom thread pool, unless there is only one NUMA domain in which case we leave the first processing unit for the default thread pool:

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>
#include <hpx/resource_partitioner/partitioner.hpp>
#include <iostream>

int hpx_main()
{
    return hpx::finalize();
}

void init_resource_partitioner_handler(hpx::resource::partitioner& rp)
{
    rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool");

    bool one_numa_domain = rp.numa_domains().size() == 1;
    bool skipped_first_pu = false;

    hpx::resource::numa_domain const& d = rp.numa_domains()[0];

    for (const hpx::resource::core& c : d.cores())
    {
        for (const hpx::resource::pu& p : c.pus())
        {
            if (one_numa_domain && !skipped_first_pu)
            {
                skipped_first_pu = true;
                continue;
            }

            rp.add_resource(p, "my-thread-pool");
        }
    }
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Set the callback to init the thread pools
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    init_args.rp_callback = &init_resource_partitioner_handler;

    hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}
```

**Note:** Whatever processing units not assigned to a thread pool by the time `hpx::init` is called will be added to the default thread pool. It is also possible to explicitly add processing units to the default thread pool, and to create the default thread pool manually (in order to e.g. set the scheduler type).

**Tip:** The command line option `--hpx:print-bind` is useful for checking that the thread pools have been set up the way you expect.

\footnote{https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/}
Difference between the old and new version

In the old version, you had to create an instance of the `resource_partitioner` with `argc` and `argv`.

```cpp
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    hpx::resource::partitioner rp(argc, argv);
    hpx::init();
}
```

From HPX 1.5.0 onwards, you just pass `argc` and `argv` to `hpx::init()` or `hpx::start()` for the binding options to be parsed by the resource partitioner.

```cpp
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}
```

In the old version, when creating a custom thread pool, you just called the utilities on the resource partitioner instantiated previously.

```cpp
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    hpx::resource::partitioner rp(argc, argv);

    rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool");

    bool one_numa_domain = rp.numa_domains().size() == 1;
    bool skipped_first Pu = false;

    hpx::resource::numa_domain const& d = rp.numa_domains()[0];

    for (const hpx::resource::core& c : d.cores())
    {
        for (const hpx::resource::pu& p : c.pus())
        {
            if (one_numa_domain && !skipped_firstPu)
            {
                skipped_firstPu = true;
                continue;
            }

            rp.add_resource(p, "my-thread-pool");
        }
    }

    hpx::init();
}
```

You now specify the resource partitioner callback which will tie the resources to the resource partitioner created during runtime initialization.

```cpp
void init_resource_partitioner_handler(hpx::resource::partitioner& rp)
{
    rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool");
}
```
bool one_numa_domain = rp.numa_domains().size() == 1;
bool skipped_first_pu = false;

hpx::resource::numa_domain const & d = rp.numa_domains()[0];

for (const hpx::resource::core & c : d.cores())
{
    for (const hpx::resource::pu & p : c.pus())
    {
        if (one_numa_domain && !skipped_first_pu)
        {
            skipped_first_pu = true;
            continue;
        }

        rp.add_resource(p, "my-thread-pool");
    }
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    init_args.rp_callback = &init_resource_partitioner_handler;
    hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}

Advanced usage

It is possible to customize the built in schedulers by passing scheduler options to hpx::resource::partitioner::create_thread_pool. It is also possible to create and use custom schedulers.

Note: It is not recommended to create your own scheduler. The HPX developers use this to experiment with new scheduler designs before making them available to users via the standard mechanisms of choosing a scheduler (command line options). If you would like to experiment with a custom scheduler the resource partitioner example shared_priority_queue_scheduler.cpp contains a fully implemented scheduler with logging etc. to make exploration easier.

To choose a scheduler and custom mode for a thread pool, pass additional options when creating the thread pool like this:

rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool",
    hpx::resource::policies::local_priority_lifo,
    hpx::policies::scheduler_mode(
        hpx::policies::scheduler_mode::default |
        hpx::policies::scheduler_mode::enable_elasticity));

The available schedulers are documented here: hpx::resource::scheduling_policy, and the available scheduler modes here: hpx::threads::policies::scheduler_mode. Also see the examples folder for examples of advanced resource partitioner usage: simple_resource_partitioner.cpp and oversubscribing_resource_partitioner.cpp.
2.5.12 Miscellaneous

Error handling

Like in any other asynchronous invocation scheme, it is important to be able to handle error conditions occurring while the asynchronous (and possibly remote) operation is executed. In HPX all error handling is based on standard C++ exception handling. Any exception thrown during the execution of an asynchronous operation will be transferred back to the original invocation locality, where it will be rethrown during synchronization with the calling thread.

The source code for this example can be found here: error_handling.cpp.

Working with exceptions

For the following description assume that the function `raise_exception()` is executed by invoking the plain action `raise_exception_type`.

```cpp
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>
#include <hpx/modules/runtime_local.hpp>

// error_handling_raise_exception
void raise_exception()
```

The exception is thrown using the macro `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION`. The type of the thrown exception is `hpx::exception`. This associates additional diagnostic information with the exception, such as file name and line number, locality id and thread id, and stack backtrace from the point where the exception was thrown.

Any exception thrown during the execution of an action is transferred back to the (asynchronous) invocation site. It will be rethrown in this context when the calling thread tries to wait for the result of the action by invoking either `future<>::get()` or the synchronous action invocation wrapper as shown here:

```cpp
{  
    // Error reporting using exceptions
    // exception_diagnostic_information
    hpx::cout << "Error reporting using exceptions\n";
    try {
        // invoke raise_exception() which throws an exception
        raise_exception_action do_it;
        do_it(hpx::find_here());
    } catch (hpx::exception const & e) {
        // Print just the essential error information.
        hpx::cout << "caught exception: " << e.what() << "\n\n";

        // Print all of the available diagnostic information as stored with
        // the exception.
    }
}
```

Note: The exception is transferred back to the invocation site even if it is executed on a different locality.

Additionally, this example demonstrates how an exception thrown by an (possibly remote) action can be handled. It shows the use of `hpx::diagnostic_information`, which retrieves all available diagnostic information from the exception as a formatted string. This includes, for instance, the name of the source file and line number, the sequence number of the OS thread and the HPX thread id, the locality id and the stack backtrace of the point where the original exception was thrown.
HPX Documentation, master

Under certain circumstances it is desirable to output only some of the diagnostics, or to output those using different formatting. For this case, HPX exposes a set of lower-level functions as demonstrated in the following code snippet:

```cpp
// Detailed error reporting using exceptions
// [exception_diagnostic_elements

hpx::cout << "Detailed error reporting using exceptions\n";

try {
    // Invoke raise_exception() which throws an exception.
    raise_exception_action do_it;
    do_it(hpx::find_here());
}

catch (hpx::exception const & e) {
    // Print the elements of the diagnostic information separately.
    hpx::cout << "{what}: " << hpx::get_error_what(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{locality-id}: " << hpx::get_error_locality_id(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{hostname}: " << hpx::get_error_host_name(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{pid}: " << hpx::get_error_process_id(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{function}: " << hpx::get_error_function_name(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{file}: " << hpx::get_error_file_name(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{line}: " << hpx::get_error_line_number(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{os-thread}: " << hpx::get_error_os_thread(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{thread-id}: " << std::hex << hpx::get_error_thread_id(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{thread-description}: " << hpx::get_error_thread_description(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{state}: " << std::hex << hpx::get_error_state(e) << "\n";
}
```

**Working with error codes**

Most of the API functions exposed by HPX can be invoked in two different modes. By default those will throw an exception on error as described above. However, sometimes it is desirable not to throw an exception in case of an error condition. In this case an object instance of the `hpx::error_code` type can be passed as the last argument to the API function. In case of an error, the error condition will be returned in that `hpx::error_code` instance. The following example demonstrates extracting the full diagnostic information without exception handling:

```cpp
///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Error reporting using error code
{
    // [error_handling_diagnostic_information
    hpx::cout << "Error reporting using error code\n";

    // Create a new error_code instance.
    hpx::error_code ec;

    // If an instance of an error_code is passed as the last argument while
    // invoking the action, the function will not throw in case of an error
    // but store the error information in this error_code instance instead.
    raise_exception_action do_it;
    do_it(hpx::find_here(), ec);

    if (ec) {
        // Print just the essential error information.
        hpx::cout << "returned error: " << ec.get_message() << "\n";
    }
```

(continues on next page)
// Print all of the available diagnostic information as stored with // the exception.
hp::cout << "diagnostic information:"

Note: The error information is transferred back to the invocation site even if it is executed on a different locality.

This example shows how an error can be handled without having to resolve to exceptions and that the returned hpx::error_code instance can be used in a very similar way as the hpx::exception type above. Simply pass it to the hpx::diagnostic_information, which retrieves all available diagnostic information from the error code instance as a formatted string.

As for handling exceptions, when working with error codes, under certain circumstances it is desirable to output only some of the diagnostics, or to output those using different formatting. For this case, HPX exposes a set of lower-level functions usable with error codes as demonstrated in the following code snippet:

```
// Detailed error reporting using error code
{
  // Print the elements of the diagnostic information separately.
  hp::cout << "{what}: " << hp::get_error_what(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{locality-id}: " << hp::get_error_locality_id(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{hostname}: " << hp::get_error_host_name(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{pid}: " << hp::get_error_process_id(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{function}: " << hp::get_error_function_name(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{file}: " << hp::get_error_file_name(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{line}: " << hp::get_error_line_number(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{os-thread}: " << hp::get_error_os_thread(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{thread-id}: " << std::hex << hp::get_error_thread_id(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{thread-description}: " << hp::get_error_thread_description(ec) << "\n\n";
  hp::cout << "{state}: " << std::hex << hp::get_error_state(ec) << "\n";
  hp::cout << "{stack-trace}: " << hp::get_error_backtrace(ec) << "\n";
```
For more information please refer to the documentation of hpx::get_error_what, hpx::get_error_locality_id, hpx::get_error_host_name, hpx::get_error_process_id, hpx::get_error_function_name, hpx::get_error_file_name, hpx::get_error_line_number, hpx::get_error_os_thread, hpx::get_error_thread_id, hpx::get_error_thread_description, hpx::get_error_backtrace, hpx::get_error_env, and hpx::get_error_state.

Lightweight error codes

Sometimes it is not desirable to collect all the ambient information about the error at the point where it happened as this might impose too much overhead for simple scenarios. In this case, HPX provides a lightweight error code facility that will hold the error code only. The following snippet demonstrates its use:

```cpp
// Error reporting using lightweight error code
{
    // Print just the essential error information.
    hpx::cout << "Error reporting using a lightweight error code\n";

    // Create a new error_code instance.
    hpx::error_code ec(hpx::lightweight);

    // If an instance of an error_code is passed as the last argument while
    // invoking the action, the function will not throw in case of an error
    // but store the error information in this error_code instance instead.
    raise_exception_action do_it;
    do_it(hpx::find_here(), ec);

    if (ec) {
        // Print just the essential error information.
        hpx::cout << "returned error: " << ec.get_message() << "\n";

        // Print all of the available diagnostic information as stored with
        // the exception.
    }
}
```

All functions that retrieve other diagnostic elements from the hpx::error_code will fail if called with a lightweight error_code instance.

Utilities in HPX

In order to ease the burden of programming, HPX provides several utilities to users. The following section documents those facilities.

Checkpoint

See checkpoint.
The HPX I/O-streams component

The HPX I/O-streams subsystem extends the standard C++ output streams `std::cout` and `std::cerr` to work in the distributed setting of an HPX application. All of the output streamed to `hpx::cout` will be dispatched to `std::cout` on the console locality. Likewise, all output generated from `hpx::cerr` will be dispatched to `std::cerr` on the console locality.

Note: All existing standard manipulators can be used in conjunction with `hpx::cout` and `hpx::cerr`. Historically, `HPX` also defines `hpx::endl` and `hpx::flush` but those are just aliases for the corresponding standard manipulators.

In order to use either `hpx::cout` or `hpx::cerr`, application codes need to `#include <hpx/include/iostreams.hpp>`. For an example, please see the following ‘Hello world’ program:

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
```

Additionally, those applications need to link with the iostreams component. When using CMake this can be achieved by using the `COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES` parameter; for instance:

```cmake
include(HPX_AddExecutable)

add_hpx_executable(
    hello_world
    SOURCES hello_world.cpp
    COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES iostreams
)
```

Note: The `hpx::cout` and `hpx::cerr` streams buffer all output locally until a `std::endl` or `std::flush` is encountered. That means that no output will appear on the console as long as either of these is explicitly used.
2.5.13 Troubleshooting

This section contains commonly encountered problems when compiling or using HPX.

Undefined reference to boost::program_options

Boost.ProgramOptions is not ABI compatible between all C++ versions and compilers. Because of this you may see linker errors similar to this:

```c
...: undefined reference to `boost::program_options::operator<<(std::ostream&, _
˓→boost::program_options::options_description const&)
```

if you are not linking to a compatible version of Boost.ProgramOptions. We recommend that you use hpx::program_options, which is part of HPX, as a replacement for boost::program_options (see program_options). Until you have migrated to use hpx::program_options we recommend that you always build Boost libraries and HPX with the same compiler and C++ standard.

Undefined reference to hpx::cout

You may see an linker error message that looks a bit like this:

```c
hello_world.cpp:(.text+0x5aa): undefined reference to `hpx::cout'
hello_world.cpp:(.text+0x5c3): undefined reference to `hpx::iostreams::flush'
```

This usually happens if you are trying to use HPX iostreams functionality such as hpx::cout but are not linking against it. The iostreams functionality is not part of the core HPX library, and must be linked to explicitly. Typically this can be solved by adding COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES iostreams to a call to add_hpx_library/add_hpx_executable/hpx_setup_target if using CMake. See Creating HPX projects for more details.

2.6 Additional material

- 2-day workshop held at CSCS in 2016
  - Recorded lectures\(^{208}\)
  - Slides\(^{209}\)
- Tutorials repository\(^{210}\)
- STEllAR Group blog posts\(^{211}\)

\(^{207}\) https://www.boost.org/
\(^{208}\) https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1tk5lGm7zvSXfs-sqOOmIJ0lFNjKze18
\(^{209}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/tutorials/tree/master/cscs2016
\(^{210}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/tutorials
\(^{211}\) http://stellar-group.org/blog/
2.7 Overview

HPX is organized into different sub-libraries and those in turn into modules. The libraries and modules are independent, with clear dependencies and no cycles. As an end-user, the use of these libraries is completely transparent. If you use e.g. add_hpx_executable to create a target in your project you will automatically get all modules as dependencies. See below for a list of the available libraries and modules. Currently these are nothing more than an internal grouping and do not affect usage. They cannot be consumed individually at the moment.

2.7.1 Core modules

affinity

The affinity module contains helper functionality for mapping worker threads to hardware resources.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

allocator_support

This module provides utilities for allocators. It contains hpx::util::internal_allocator which directly forwards allocation calls to jemalloc. This utility is mainly useful on Windows.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

asio

The asio module is a thin wrapper around the Boost.ASIO library, providing a few additional helper functions.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

assertion

The assertion library implements the macros HPX_ASSERT and HPX_ASSERT_MSG. Those two macros can be used to implement assertions which are turned of during a release build.
By default, the location and function where the assert has been called from are displayed when the assertion fires. This behavior can be modified by using hpx::assertion::set_assertion_handler. When HPX initializes, it uses this function to specify a more elaborate assertion handler. If your application needs to customize this, it needs to do so before calling hpx::hpx_init, hpx::hpx_main or using the C-main wrappers.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

cache

This module provides two cache data structures:

- hpx::util::cache::local_cache
- hpx::util::cache::lru_cache

See the API reference of the module for more details.
concepts

This module provides helpers for emulating concepts. It provides the following macros:

- `HPX_CONCEPT_REQUIRES`
- `HPX_HAS_MEMBER_XXX_TRAIT_DEF`
- `HPX_HAS_XXX_TRAIT_DEF`

See the API reference of the module for more details.

concurrency

This module provides concurrency primitives useful for multi-threaded programming such as:

- `hpx::util::Barrier`
- `hpx::util::cache_line_data` and `hpx::util::cache_aligned_data`: wrappers for aligning and padding data to cache lines.
- various lockfree queue data structures

See the API reference of the module for more details.

config

The config module contains various configuration options, typically hidden behind macros that choose the correct implementation based on the compiler and other available options.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

config_registry

The config_registry module is a low level module providing helper functionality for registering configuration entries to a global registry from other modules. The `hpx::config_registry::add_module_config` function is used to add configuration options, and `hpx::config_registry::get_module_configs` can be used to retrieve configuration entries registered so far. `add_module_config_helper` can be used to register configuration entries through static global options.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

coroutines

The coroutines module provides coroutine (user-space thread) implementations for different platforms.

See the API reference of the module for more details.
datastructures

The datastructures module provides basic data structures (typically provided for compatibility with older C++ standards):

- `hpx::util::basic_any`
- `hpx::util::optional`
- `hpx::util::tuple`

See the API reference of the module for more details.

debugging

This module provides helpers for demangling symbol names.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

errors

This module provides support for exceptions and error codes:

- `hpx::exception`
- `hpx::error_code`
- `hpx::error`

See the API reference of the module for more details.

execution_base

The basic execution module is the main entry point to implement parallel and concurrent operations. It is modeled after P0443\(^{212}\) with some additions and implementations for the described concepts. Most notably, it provides an abstraction for execution resources, execution contexts and execution agents in such a way, that it provides customization points that those aforementioned concepts can be replaced and combined with ease.

For that purpose, three virtual base classes are provided to be able to provide implementations with different properties:

- `resource_base`: This is the abstraction for execution resources, that is for example CPU cores or an accelerator.
- `context_base`: An execution context uses execution resources and is able to spawn new execution agents, as new threads of executions on the available resources.
- `agent_base`: The execution agent represents the thread of execution, and can be used to yield, suspend, resume or abort a thread of execution.

\(^{212}\) http://wg21.link/p0443
filesystem

This module provides a compatibility layer for the C++17 filesystem library. If the filesystem library is available this module will simply forward its contents into the `hpx::filesystem` namespace. If the library is not available it will fall back to Boost.Filesystem instead.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

format

The format module exposes the `format` and `format_to` functions for formatting strings.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

functional

This module provides function wrappers and helpers for managing functions and their arguments.

- `hpx::util::function`
- `hpx::util::function_ref`
- `hpx::util::unique_function`
- `hpx::util::bind`
- `hpx::util::bind_back`
- `hpx::util::bind_front`
- `hpx::util::deferred_call`
- `hpx::util::invoke`
- `hpx::util::invoke_fused`
- `hpx::util::mem_fn`
- `hpx::util::one_shot`
- `hpx::util::protect`
- `hpx::util::result_of`

See the API reference of the module for more details.

hardware

The hardware module abstracts away hardware specific details of timestamps and CPU features.

See the API reference of the module for more details.
hashing

The hashing module provides two hashing implementations:

- `hpx::util::fibhash`
- `hpx::util::jenkins_hash`

See the API reference of the module for more details.

io_service

This module provides an abstraction over Boost.ASIO, combining multiple `boost::asio::io_service`s into a single pool. `hpx::util::io_service_pool` provides a simple pool of `boost::asio::io_service`s with an API similar to `boost::asio::io_service`. `hpx::threads::detail::io_service_thread_pool` wraps `hpx::util::io_service_pool` into an interface derived from `hpx::threads::detail::thread_pool_base`.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

iterator_support

This module provides helpers for iterators. It provides `hpx::util::iterator_facade` and `hpx::util::iterator_adaptor` for creating new iterators, and the trait `hpx::util::is_iterator` along with more specific iterator traits.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

itt_notify

This module provides support for profiling with Intel VTune\(^\text{213}\).

See the API reference of this module for more details.

logging

This module provides useful macros for logging information.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

memory

Part of this module is a forked version of `boost::intrusive_ptr` from Boost.SmartPtr.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

plugin

This module provides base utilities for creating plugins.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

prefix

This module provides utilities for handling the prefix of an HPX application, i.e. the paths used for searching components and plugins.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

preprocessor

This library contains useful preprocessor macros:

- `HPX_PP_CAT`
- `HPX_PP_EXPAND`
- `HPX_PP_NARGS`
- `HPX_PP_STRINGIZE`
- `HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS`

See the API reference of the module for more details.

schedulers

This module provides schedulers used by thread pools in the thread_pools module. There are currently three main schedulers:

- `hpx::threads::policies::local_priority_queue_scheduler`
- `hpx::threads::policies::static_priority_queue_scheduler`
- `hpx::threads::policies::shared_priority_queue_scheduler`

Other schedulers are specializations or variations of the above schedulers. See the examples of the resource_partitioner module for examples of specifying a custom scheduler for a thread pool.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

serialization

This module provides serialization primitives and support for all built-in types as well as all C++ Standard Library collection and utility types. This list is extended by HPX vocabulary types with proper support for global reference counting. HPX’s mode of serialization is derived from Boost’s serialization model\(^\text{214}\) and, as such, is mostly interface compatible with its Boost counterpart.

The purest form of serializing data is to copy the content of the payload bit by bit; however, this method is impractical for generic C++ types, which might be composed of more than just regular built-in types. Instead, HPX’s approach to serialization is derived from the Boost Serialization library, and is geared towards allowing the programmer of a given class explicit control and syntax of what to serialize. It is based on operator overloading of two special archive types that hold a buffer or stream to store the serialized data and is responsible for dispatching the serialization mechanism to

\(^{214}\) [https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_72_0/libs/serialization/doc/index.html](https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_72_0/libs/serialization/doc/index.html)
the intrusive or non-intrusive version. The serialization process is recursive. Each member that needs to be serialized must be specified explicitly. The advantage of this approach is that the serialization code is written in C++ and leverages all necessary programming techniques. The generic, user-facing interface allows for effective application of the serialization process without obstructing the algorithms that need special code for packing and unpacking. It also allows for optimizations in the implementation of the archives.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

**static_reinit**

This module provides a simple wrapper around static variables that can be reinitialized.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

**statistics**

This module provide some statistics utilities like rolling min/max and histogram.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

**string_util**

This module contains string utilities inspired by the Boost string algorithms library.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

**synchronization**

This module provides synchronization primitives which should be used rather than the C++ standard ones in HPX threads:

- `hpx::lcos::local::barrier`
- `hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable`
- `hpx::lcos::local::counting_semaphore`
- `hpx::lcos::local::event`
- `hpx::lcos::local::latch`
- `hpx::lcos::local::mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::once_flag`
- `hpx::lcos::local::recursive_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::shared_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::sliding_semaphore`
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock` (*std::mutex* compatible spinlock)
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock_no_backoff` (*boost::mutex* compatible spinlock)
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock_pool`
See *lcos_local*, *async_combinators*, and *async* for higher level synchronization facilities.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

**testing**

The testing module contains useful macros for testing. The results of tests can be printed with `hpx::util::report_errors`. The following macros are provided:

- `HPX_TEST`
- `HPX_TEST_MSG`
- `HPX_TEST_EQ`
- `HPX_TEST_NEQ`
- `HPX_TEST_LT`
- `HPX_TEST_LTE`
- `HPX_TEST_RANGE`
- `HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG`
- `HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG`
- `HPX_SANITY`
- `HPX_SANITY_MSG`
- `HPX_SANITY_EQ`
- `HPX_SANITY_NEQ`
- `HPX_SANITY_LT`
- `HPX_SANITY_LTE`
- `HPX_SANITY_RANGE`
- `HPX_SANITY_EQ_MSG`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

**thread_pools**

This module defines the thread pools and utilities used by the *HPX* runtime. The only thread pool implementation provided by this module is `hpx::threads::detail::scheduled_thread_pool`, which is derived from `hpx::threads::detail::thread_pool_base` defined in the *threading_base* module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.
thread_support

This module provides miscellaneous utilities for threading and concurrency.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

threading_base

This module contains the base class definition required for threads. The base class
\texttt{hpx::threads::thread\_data} is inherited by two specializations for stackful and stackless threads:
\texttt{hpx::threads::thread\_data\_stackful} and \texttt{hpx::threads::thread\_data\_stackless}.
In addition, the module defines the base classes for schedulers and thread pools:
\texttt{hpx::threads::policies::scheduler\_base} and \texttt{hpx::threads::thread\_pool\_base}.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

timing

This module provides the timing utilities (clocks and timers).
See the API reference of the module for more details.

topology

This module provides the class \texttt{hpx::threads::topology} which represents the hardware resources avail-
able on a node. The class is a light wrapper around the Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)\textsuperscript{215} library. The
\texttt{hpx::threads::cpu\_mask} is a small companion class that represents a set of resources on a node.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

type_support

This module provides helper facilities related to types.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

util

The util module provides miscellaneous standalone utilities.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

\textsuperscript{215} https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/
version

This module macros and functions for accessing version information about HPX and its dependencies.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

2.7.2 Parallelism modules

algorithms

The algorithms module exposes the full set of algorithms defined by the C++ standard. There is also partial support for C++ ranges.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

async_base

The async_base module defines the basic functionality for spawning tasks on thread pools. This module does not implement any functionality on its own, but is extended by async_local and modules_async_distributed with implementations for the local and distributed cases.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

async_combinators

This module contains combinators for futures. The when_* functions allow you to turn multiple futures into a single future which is ready when all, any, some, or each of the given futures are ready. The wait_* combinators are equivalent to the when_* functions except that they do not return a future.
The split_future combinator takes a single future of a container (e.g. tuple) and turns it into a container of futures.
See lcos_local, synchronization, and async for other synchronization facilities.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

async_local

This module extends async_base to provide local implementations of hpx::async, hpx::apply, hpx::sync, and hpx::dataflow.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

execution

This library implements executors and execution policies for use with parallel algorithms and other facilities related to managing the execution of tasks.
See the API reference of the module for more details.
executors

The executors module exposes executors and execution policies. Most importantly, it exposes the following classes and constants:

- `hpx::execution::sequenced_executor`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_executor`
- `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::seq`
- `hpx::execution::par`
- `hpx::execution::par_unseq`
- `hpx::execution::task`

See the API reference of this module for more details.

futures

This module defines the `hpx::lcos::future` and `hpx::lcos::shared_future` classes corresponding to the C++ standard library classes `std::future` and `std::shared_future`. Note that the specializations of `hpx::lcos::future::then` for executors and execution policies are defined in the `execution` module.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

lcos_local

This module provides the following local LCOs:

- `hpx::lcos::local::and_gate`
- `hpx::lcos::local::channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::one_element_channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::send_channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::guard`
- `hpx::lcos::local::guard_set`
- `hpx::lcos::local::run_guarded`
- `hpx::lcos::local::conditional_trigger`
- `hpx::lcos::local::packaged_task`
- `hpx::lcos::local::promise`
- `hpx::lcos::local::receive_buffer`
• `hpx::lcos::local::trigger`

See `lcos_distributed` for distributed LCOs. Basic synchronization primitives for use in HPX threads can be found in `synchronization`. `async_combinators` contains useful utility functions for combining futures.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

**pack_traversal**

This module exposes the basic functionality for traversing various packs, both synchronously and asynchronously: `hpx::util::traverse_pack` and `hpx::util::traverse_pack_async`. It also exposes the higher level functionality of unwrapping nested futures: `hpx::util::unwrap` and its function object form `hpx::util::functional::unwrap`.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

**threading**

This module provides the equivalents of `std::thread` and `std::jthread` for lightweight HPX threads:

• `hpx::thread`

• `hpx::jthread`

See the API reference of this module for more details.

**timed_execution**

This module provides extensions to the executor interfaces defined in the `execution` module that allow timed submission of tasks on thread pools (at or after a specified time).

See the API reference of this module for more details.

### 2.7.3 Main HPX modules

**actions**

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

**actions_base**

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the API reference of this module for more details.
agas

TODO: High-level description of the module.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

async_colocated

TODO: High-level description of the module.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

async_cuda

This library adds a simple API that enables the user to retrieve a future from a cuda stream. Typically, a user may launch one or more kernels and then get a future from the stream that will become ready when those kernels have completed. The act of getting a future from the cuda_stream_helper object in this library hides the creation of a cuda stream event and the attachment of this event to the promise that is backing the future returned.

The usage is best illustrated by looking at an example

```cpp
// create a cuda target using device number 0,1,2...
hpx::cuda::experimental::target target(device);
// create a stream helper object
hpx::cuda::experimental::cuda_future_helper helper(device);

// launch a kernel and return a future
auto fn = &cuda_trivial_kernel<double>;
double d = 3.1415;
auto f = helper.async(fn, d);

// attach a continuation to the future
f.then([](hpx::future<void>&& f) {
    std::cout << "trivial kernel completed \n";
}).get();
```

Kernels and CPU work may be freely intermixed/overlapped and synchronized with futures.

It is important to note that multiple kernels may be launched without fetching a future, and multiple futures may be obtained from the helper. Please refer to the unit tests and examples for further examples.

CMake variables

HPX_WITH_CUDA - this is a general option that will enable both HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA and HPX_WITH_CUDA_COMPUTE when turned ON.

HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA=ON enables the building of this module which requires only the presence of CUDA on the system and only exposes cuda+fuures support (HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA may be used when HPX_WITH_CUDA_COMPUTE=OFF).

HPX_WITH_CUDA_COMPUTE=ON enables building HPX compute features that allow parallel algorithms to be passed through to the GPU/CUDA backend.

See the API reference of this module for more details.
async

This module contains functionality for asynchronously launching work on remote localities: \texttt{hpx::async}, \texttt{hpx::apply}. This module extends the local-only functions in \texttt{libs_async_local}.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

async mpi

The MPI library is intended to simplify the process of integrating MPI based codes with the HPX runtime. Any MPI function that is asynchronous and uses an MPI\_Request may be converted into an \texttt{hpx::future}. The syntax is designed to allow a simple replacement of the MPI call with a futurized async version that accepts an executor instead of a communicator, and returns a future instead of assigning a request. Typically, an MPI call of the form

\begin{verbatim}
int MPI_Isend(buf, count, datatype, rank, tag, comm, request);
\end{verbatim}

becomes

\begin{verbatim}
hpx::future<int> f = hpx::async(executor, MPI_Isend, buf, count, datatype, rank, tag);
\end{verbatim}

When the MPI operation is complete, the future will become ready. This allows communication to integrated cleanly with the rest of HPX, in particular the continuation style of programming may be used to build up more complex code. Consider the following example, that chains user processing, sends and receives using continuations...

\begin{verbatim}
// create an executor for MPI dispatch
hpx::mpi::experimental::executor exec(MPI_COMM_WORLD);

// post an asynchronous receive using MPI_Irecv
hpx::future<int> f_recv = hpx::async(
    exec, MPI_Irecv, &data, rank, MPI_INT, rank_from, i);

// attach a continuation to run when the recv completes,
// call an application specific function
f_recv.then([&tokens, &counter](auto &&)
    {
        msg_recv(rank, size, rank_to, rank_from, tokens[i], i);
    });

// send a new message
hpx::future<int> f_send = hpx::async(
    exec, MPI_Isend, &tokens[i], 1, MPI_INT, rank_to, i);

// when that send completes,
// call an application specific function
f_send.then([&tokens, &counter](auto &&)
    {
        msg_send(rank, size, rank_to, rank_from, tokens[i], i);
    });
\end{verbatim}

The example above makes use of \texttt{MPI_Isend} and \texttt{MPI_Irecv}, but any MPI function that uses requests may be futurized in this manner. The following is a (non exhaustive) list of MPI functions that \texttt{should} be supported, though not all have been tested at the time of writing (please report any problems to the issue tracker).

\begin{verbatim}
int MPI_Isend(...);
int MPI_IBsend(...);
int MPI_Issend(...);
\end{verbatim}
int MPI_Irsend(...);
int MPI_Irecv(...);
int MPI_Imrecv(...);
int MPI_Ibarrier(...);
int MPI_Ibcast(...);
int MPI_Igather(...);
int MPI_Igatherv(...);
int MPI_Iscatter(...);
int MPI_Iscatterv(...);
int MPI_Iallgather(...);
int MPI_Iallgatherv(...);
int MPI_Ialltoall(...);
int MPI_Ialltoallv(...);
int MPI_Ialltoallw(...);
int MPI_Ireduce(...);
int MPI_Iallreduce(...);
int MPI_Ireduce_scatter(...);
int MPI_Ireduce_scatter_block(...);
int MPI_Iscan(...);
int MPI_Iexscan(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_allgather(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_allgatherv(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_alltoall(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_alltoallv(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_alltoallw(...);

Note that the HPX mpi futurization wrapper should work with any asynchronous MPI call, as long as the function signature has the last two arguments `MPI_xxx(..., MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Request *request)` - internally these two parameters will be substituted by the executor and future data parameters that are supplied by template instantiations inside the `hpx::mpi` code.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

**batch environments**

This module allows for the detection of execution as batch jobs, a series of programs executed without user intervention. All data is preselected and will be executed according to preset parameters, such as date or completion of another task. Batch environments are especially useful for executing repetitive tasks.

HPX supports the creation of batch jobs through the Portable Batch System (PBS) and SLURM.

For more information on batch environments, see Running on batch systems and the API reference for the module.

**checkpoint**

A common need of users is to periodically backup an application. This practice provides resiliency and potential restart points in code. HPX utilizes the concept of a checkpoint to support this use case.

Found in `hpx/util/checkpoint.hpp`, checkpoints are defined as objects that hold a serialized version of an object or set of objects at a particular moment in time. This representation can be stored in memory for later use or it can be written to disk for storage and/or recovery at a later point. In order to create and fill this object with data, users must use a function called `save_checkpoint`. In code the function looks like this:

```cpp
hpx::future<hpx::util::checkpoint> hpx::util::save_checkpoint(a, b, c, ...);
```
save_checkpoint takes arbitrary data containers, such as int, double, float, vector, and future, and serializes them into a newly created checkpoint object. This function returns a future to a checkpoint containing the data. Here’s an example of a simple use case:

```cpp
using hpx::util::checkpoint;
using hpx::util::save_checkpoint;
std::vector<int> vec{1,2,3,4,5};
hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint(vec);
```

Once the future is ready, the checkpoint object will contain the vector vec and its five elements.

prepare_checkpoint takes arbitrary data containers (same as for save_checkpoint), such as int, double, float, vector, and future, and calculates the necessary buffer space for the checkpoint that would be created if save_checkpoint was called with the same arguments. This function returns a future to a checkpoint that is appropriately initialized. Here’s an example of a simple use case:

```cpp
using hpx::util::checkpoint;
using hpx::util::prepare_checkpoint;
std::vector<int> vec{1,2,3,4,5};
hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint(vec);
```

Once the future is ready, the checkpoint object will be initialized with an appropriately sized internal buffer.

It is also possible to modify the launch policy used by save_checkpoint. This is accomplished by passing a launch policy as the first argument. It is important to note that passing hpx::launch::sync will cause save_checkpoint to return a checkpoint instead of a future to a checkpoint. All other policies passed to save_checkpoint will return a future to a checkpoint.

Sometimes checkpoint s must be declared before they are used. save_checkpoint allows users to move pre-created checkpoint s into the function as long as they are the first container passing into the function (In the case where a launch policy is used, the checkpoint will immediately follow the launch policy). An example of these features can be found below:

```cpp
char character = 'd';
int integer = 10;
float flt = 10.01f;
bool boolean = true;
std::string str = "I am a string of characters";
std::vector<char> vec(str.begin(), str.end());
checkpoint archive;

// Test 1
// test basic functionality
hpx::shared_future<checkpoint> f_archive = save_checkpoint(
    std::move(archive), character, integer, flt, boolean, str, vec);
```

Once users can create checkpoints they must now be able to restore the objects they contain into memory. This is accomplished by the function restore_checkpoint. This function takes a checkpoint and fills its data into the containers it is provided. It is important to remember that the containers must be ordered in the same way they were placed into the checkpoint. For clarity see the example below:

```cpp
char character2;
int integer2;
float flt2;
bool boolean2;
std::string str2;
```

(continues on next page)
std::vector<char> vec2;
restore_checkpoint(data, character2, integer2, flt2, boolean2, str2, vec2);

The core utility of checkpoint is in its ability to make certain data persistent. Often, this means that the data needs to be stored in an object, such as a file, for later use. HPX has two solutions for these issues: stream operator overloads and access iterators.

HPX contains two stream overloads, operator<< and operator>>, to stream data out of and into checkpoint. Here is an example of the overloads in use below:

double a9 = 1.0, b9 = 1.1, c9 = 1.2;
std::ofstream test_file_9("test_file_9.txt");
hpx::future<checkpoint> f_9 = save_checkpoint(a9, b9, c9);
test_file_9 << f_9.get();
test_file_9.close();

double a9_1, b9_1, c9_1;
std::ifstream test_file_9_1("test_file_9.txt");
checkpoint archive9;
test_file_9_1 >> archive9;
restore_checkpoint(archive9, a9_1, b9_1, c9_1);

This is the primary way to move data into and out of a checkpoint. It is important to note, however, that users should be cautious when using a stream operator to load data and another function to remove it (or vice versa). Both operator<< and operator>> rely on a .write() and a .read() function respectively. In order to know how much data to read from the std::istream, the operator<< will write the size of the checkpoint before writing the checkpoint data. Correspondingly, the operator>> will read the size of the stored data before reading the data into a new instance of checkpoint. As long as the user employs the operator<< and operator>> to stream the data, this detail can be ignored.

Important: Be careful when mixing operator<< and operator>> with other facilities to read and write to a checkpoint. operator<< writes an extra variable, and operator>> reads this variable back separately. Used together the user will not encounter any issues and can safely ignore this detail.

Users may also move the data into and out of a checkpoint using the exposed .begin() and .end() iterators. An example of this use case is illustrated below.

std::ofstream test_file_7("checkpoint_test_file.txt");
std::vector<float> vec7{1.02f, 1.03f, 1.04f, 1.05f};
hpx::future<checkpoint> fut_7 = save_checkpoint(vec7);
checkpoint archive7 = fut_7.get();
std::copy(archive7.begin(), // Write data to ofstream
    archive7.end(), // ie. the file
    std::ostream_iterator<char>(test_file_7));
test_file_7.close();

std::vector<float> vec7_1;
std::vector<char> char_vec;
std::ifstream test_file_7_1("checkpoint_test_file.txt");
if (test_file_7_1)
{
    test_file_7_1.seekg(0, test_file_7_1.end);
    auto length = test_file_7_1.tellg();

(continues on next page)
Checkpointing components

save_checkpoint and restore_checkpoint are also able to store components inside checkpoints. This can be done in one of two ways. First a client of the component can be passed to save_checkpoint. When the user wishes to resurrect the component she can pass a client instance to restore_checkpoint.

This technique is demonstrated below:

```cpp
// Try to checkpoint and restore a component with a client
std::vector<int> vec3{10, 10, 10, 10, 10};

// Create a component instance through client constructor
data_client D(hpx::find_here(), std::move(vec3));
hpx::future<checkpoint> f3 = save_checkpoint(D);

// Create a new client
data_client E;

// Restore server inside client instance
restore_checkpoint(f3.get(), E);
```

The second way a user can save a component is by passing a std::shared_ptr to the component to save_checkpoint. This component can be resurrected by creating a new instance of the component type and passing a std::shared_ptr to the new instance to restore_checkpoint.

This technique is demonstrated below:

```cpp
// test checkpoint a component using a shared_ptr
std::vector<int> vec{1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
data_client A(hpx::find_here(), std::move(vec));

// Checkpoint Server
hpx::id_type old_id = A.get_id();

hpx::future<std::shared_ptr<data_server>> f_a_ptr =
  hpx::get_ptr<data_server>(A.get_id());
std::shared_ptr<data_server> a_ptr = f_a_ptr.get();
hpx::future<checkpoint> f = save_checkpoint(a_ptr);
auto&& data = f.get();

// test prepare_checkpoint API
checkpoint c = prepare_checkpoint(hpx::launch::sync, a_ptr);
HPX_TEST(c.size() == data.size());

// Restore Server
// Create a new server instance
std::shared_ptr<data_server> b_server;
restore_checkpoint(data, b_server);
```
checkpoint_base

The checkpoint_base module contains lower level facilities that wrap simple check-pointing capabilities. This module does not implement special handling for futures or components, but simply serializes all arguments to or from a given container.

This module exposes the `hpx::util::save_checkpoint_data`, `hpx::util::restore_checkpoint_data`, and `hpx::util::prepare_checkpoint_data` APIs. These functions encapsulate the basic serialization functionalities necessary to save/restore a variadic list of arguments to/from a given data container.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

collectives

The collectives module exposes a set of distributed collective operations. Those can be used to exchange data between participating sites in a coordinated way. At this point the module exposes the following collective primitives:

- `hpx::collectives::all_reduce`: performs a reduction on data from each participating site to each participating site.
- `hpx::collectives::all_to_all`: each participating site provides its element of the data to collect while all participating sites receive the data from every other site.
- `hpx::lcos::barrier`: distributed barrier.
- `hpx::lcos::broadcast`: performs a given action on all given global identifiers.
- `hpx::lcos::fold`: performs a fold with a given action on all given global identifiers.
- `hpx::lcos::gather`: gathers values from all participating sites.
- `hpx::lcos::latch`: distributed latch.
- `hpx::lcos::reduce`: performs a reduction on data from each participating site to a root site.
- `hpx::lcos::spmd_block`: performs the same operation on a local image while providing handles to the other images.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

command_line_handling

The command_line_handling module defines and handles the command-line options required by the HPX runtime, combining them with configuration options defined by the runtime_configuration module. The actual parsing of command line options is handled by the program_options module.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

components_base

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the API reference of this module for more details.
compute

The compute module provides utilities for handling task and memory affinity on host systems. The compute_cuda for extensions to CUDA programmable GPU devices.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

compute_cuda

This module extends the compute module to handle CUDA programmable GPU devices.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

executors_distributed

This module provides the executor hpx::parallel::execution::distribution_policy_executor. It allows one to create work that is implicitly distributed over multiple localities.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

include

This module provides no functionality in itself. Instead it provides headers that group together other headers that often appear together. The grouping is similar to that provided by modules. We intend to deprecate these headers in favor of hpx/<modulename>.hpp headers.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

init_runtime

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

lcos_distributed

This module contains distributed LCOs. Currently the only LCO provided is :cpp:class::hpx::lcos::channel, a construct for sending values from one locality to another. See libs_lcos_local for local LCOs.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

mpi_base

This module provides helper functionality for detecting MPI environments.

See the API reference of this module for more details.
naming

TODO: High-level description of the module.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

performance_counters

This module provides the basic functionality required for defining performance counters. See Performance counters for more information about performance counters.
See the API reference of this module for more details.

program_options

The module program_options is a direct fork of the Boost.ProgramOptions library (Boost V1.70.0). For more information about this library please see here\textsuperscript{216}. In order to be included as an HPX module, the Boost.ProgramOptions library has been moved to the namespace hpx::program_options. We have also replaced all Boost facilities the library depends on with either the equivalent facilities from the standard library or from HPX. As a result, the HPX program_options module is fully interface compatible with Boost.ProgramOptions (sans the hpx namespace and the \#include <hpx/modules/program_options.hpp> changes that need to be applied to all code relying on this library).

All credit goes to Vladimir Prus, the author of the excellent Boost.ProgramOptions library. All bugs have been introduced by us.
See the API reference of the module for more details.

resiliency

In HPX, a program failure is a manifestation of a failing task. This module exposes several APIs that allow users to manage failing tasks in a convenient way by either replaying a failed task or by replicating a specific task.

Task replay is analogous to the Checkpoint/Restart mechanism found in conventional execution models. The key difference being localized fault detection. When the runtime detects an error, it replays the failing task as opposed to completely rolling back the entire program to the previous checkpoint.

Task replication is designed to provide reliability enhancements by replicating a set of tasks and evaluating their results to determine a consensus among them. This technique is most effective in situations where there are few tasks in the critical path of the DAG which leaves the system underutilized or where hardware or software failures may result in an incorrect result instead of an error. However, the drawback of this method is the additional computational cost incurred by repeating a task multiple times.

The following API functions are exposed:

- \texttt{hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay}: This version of task replay will catch user-defined exceptions and automatically reschedule the task \(N\) times before throwing an \texttt{hpx::resiliency::experimental::abort_replay_exception} if no task is able to complete execution without an exception.

- \texttt{hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay_validate}: This version of replay adds an argument to async replay which receives a user-provided validation function to test the result of the task against. If the task’s output is validated, the result is returned. If the output fails the check or an exception is thrown, the task is replayed until no errors are encountered or the number of specified retries has been exceeded.

\textsuperscript{216} https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_70_0/doc/html/program_options.html
• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate**: This is the most basic implementation of the task replication. The API returns the first result that runs without detecting any errors.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_validate**: This API additionally takes a validation function which evaluates the return values produced by the threads. The first task to compute a valid result is returned.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote**: This API adds a vote function to the basic replicate function. Many hardware or software failures are silent errors which do not interrupt program flow. In order to detect errors of this kind, it is necessary to run the task several times and compare the values returned by every version of the task. In order to determine which return value is “correct”, the API allows the user to provide a custom consensus function to properly form a consensus. This voting function then returns the “correct” answer.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote_validate**: This combines the features of the previously discussed replicate set. Replicate vote validate allows a user to provide a validation function to filter results. Additionally, as described in replicate vote, the user can provide a “voting function” which returns the consensus formed by the voting logic.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay**: This version of dataflow replay will catch user-defined exceptions and automatically reschedules the task N times before throwing an **hpx::resiliency::experimental::abort_replay_exception** if no task is able to complete execution without an exception. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay_validate**: This version of replay adds an argument to dataflow replay which receives a user-provided validation function to test the result of the task against. If the task’s output is validated, the result is returned. If the output fails the check or an exception is thrown, the task is replayed until no errors are encountered or the number of specified retries have been exceeded. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate**: This is the most basic implementation of the task replication. The API returns the first result that runs without detecting any errors. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_validate**: This API additionally takes a validation function which evaluates the return values produced by the threads. The first task to compute a valid result is returned. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote**: This API adds a vote function to the basic replicate function. Many hardware or software failures are silent errors which do not interrupt program flow. In order to detect errors of this kind, it is necessary to run the task several times and compare the values returned by every version of the task. In order to determine which return value is “correct”, the API allows the user to provide a custom consensus function to properly form a consensus. This voting function then returns the “correct” answer. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.

• **hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote_validate**: This combines the features of the previously discussed replicate set. Replicate vote validate allows a user to provide a validation function to filter results. Additionally, as described in replicate vote, the user can provide a “voting function” which returns the consensus formed by the voting logic. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.

See the API reference of the module for more details.
resource_partitioner

The resource_partitioner module defines `hpx::resource::partitioner`, the class used by the runtime and users to partition available hardware resources into thread pools. See *Using the resource partitioner* for more details on using the resource partitioner in applications.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

runtime_configuration

This module handles the configuration options required by the runtime.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

runtime_distributed

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

runtime_local

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

segmented_algorithms

Segmented algorithms extend the usual parallel *algorithms* by providing overloads that work with distributed containers, such as partitioned vectors.

See the API reference of the module for more details.

thread_executors

This module provides executors implementing the executor interface proposed in N3562\(^\text{217}\). These executors are deprecated.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

thread_manager

This module defines the `hpx::threads::threadmanager` class. This is used by the runtime to manage the creation and destruction of thread pools. The `resource_partitioner` module handles the partitioning of resources into thread pools, but not the creation of thread pools.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

2.8 API reference

HPX follows a versioning scheme with three numbers: major.minor.patch. We guarantee no breaking changes in the API for patch releases. Minor releases may remove or break existing APIs, but only after a deprecation period of at least two minor releases. In rare cases do we outright remove old and unused functionality without a deprecation period.

We do not provide any ABI compatibility guarantees between any versions, debug and release builds, and builds with different C++ standards.

The public API of HPX is presented below. Clicking on a name brings you to the full documentation for the class or function. Including the header specified in a heading brings in the features listed under that heading.

---

Note: Names listed here are guaranteed stable with respect to semantic versioning. However, at the moment the list is incomplete and certain unlisted features are intended to be in the public API. While we work on completing the list, if you’re unsure about whether a particular unlisted name is part of the public API you can get into contact with us or open an issue and we’ll clarify the situation.

---

2.8.1 Public API

All names below are also available in the top-level hpx namespace unless otherwise noted. The names in hpx should be preferred. The names in sub-namespaces will eventually be removed.

Header hpx/algorithm.hpp

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header algorithm\(^\text{218}\). See Using parallel algorithms for more information about the parallel algorithms.

Classes

- hpx::parallel::v2::reduction
- hpx::parallel::v2::induction

Functions

- hpx::adjacent_find
- hpx::all_of
- hpx::any_of
- hpx::copy
- hpx::copy_if
- hpx::copy_n
- hpx::count
- hpx::count_if

\(^\text{218}\) http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/algorithm
• hpx::equal
• hpx::fill
• hpx::fill_n
• hpx::find
• hpx::find_end
• hpx::find_first_of
• hpx::find_if
• hpx::find_if_not
• hpx::for_each
• hpx::for_each_n
• hpx::generate
• hpx::generate_n
• hpx::includes
• hpx::inplace_merge
• hpx::is_heap
• hpx::is_heap_until
• hpx::is_partitioned
• hpx::is_sorted
• hpx::is_sorted_until
• hpx::parallel::v1::lexicographical_compare
• hpx::make_heap
• hpx::parallel::v1::max_element
• hpx::merge
• hpx::parallel::v1::min_element
• hpx::parallel::v1::minmax_element
• hpx::parallel::v1::mismatch
• hpx::move
• hpx::none_of
• hpx::partial_sort
• hpx::parallel::v1::partition
• hpx::parallel::v1::partition_copy
• hpx::parallel::v1::remove
• hpx::parallel::v1::remove_copy
• hpx::parallel::v1::remove_copy_if
• hpx::parallel::v1::remove_if
• hpx::parallel::v1::replace
• `hpx::parallel::v1::replace_copy`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::replace_copy_if`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::replace_if`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::reverse`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::reverse_copy`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::rotate`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::rotate_copy`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::search`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::search_n`
• `hpx::set_difference`
• `hpx::set_intersection`
• `hpx::set_symmetric_difference`
• `hpx::set_union`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::sort`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::stable_partition`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::stable_sort`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::swap_ranges`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::unique`
• `hpx::parallel::v1::unique_copy`
• `hpx::for_loop`
• `hpx::for_loop_strided`
• `hpx::for_loop_n`
• `hpx::for_loop_n_strided`
• `hpx::ranges::adjacent_find`
• `hpx::ranges::all_of`
• `hpx::ranges::any_of`
• `hpx::ranges::copy`
• `hpx::ranges::copy_if`
• `hpx::ranges::copy_n`
• `hpx::ranges::count`
• `hpx::ranges::count_if`
• `hpx::ranges::equal`
• `hpx::ranges::fill`
• `hpx::ranges::fill_n`
• `hpx::ranges::find`
• `hpx::ranges::find_end`
• `hpx::ranges::find_first_of`
• `hpx::ranges::find_if`
• `hpx::ranges::find_if_not`
• `hpx::ranges::for_each`
• `hpx::ranges::for_each_n`
• `hpx::ranges::generate`
• `hpx::ranges::generate_n`
• `hpx::ranges::includes`
• `hpx::ranges::inplace_merge`
• `hpx::ranges::is_heap`
• `hpx::ranges::is_heap_until`
• `hpx::ranges::is_partitioned`
• `hpx::ranges::is_sorted`
• `hpx::ranges::is_sorted_until`
• `hpx::ranges::make_heap`
• `hpx::ranges::merge`
• `hpx::ranges::move`
• `hpx::ranges::none_of`
• `hpx::ranges::set_difference`
• `hpx::ranges::set_intersection`
• `hpx::ranges::set_symmetric_difference`
• `hpx::ranges::set_union`
• `hpx::ranges::for_loop`
• `hpx::ranges::for_loop_strided`

**Header** `hpx/any.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `any`\(^{219}\). `hpx::util::any` is compatible with `std::any`.

**Classes**

• `hpx::any`
• `hpx::any_nonser`
• `hpx::bad_any_cast`
• `hpx::unique_any_nonser`

Functions

- `hpx::any_cast`
- `hpx::make_any`
- `hpx::make_any_nonser`
- `hpx::make_unique_any_nonser`

Header `hpx/assert.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `cassert`. `HPX_ASSERT` is the `HPX` equivalent to `assert` in `cassert`. `HPX_ASSERT` can also be used in CUDA device code.

Macros

- `HPX_ASSERT`
- `HPX_ASSERT_MSG`

Header `hpx/barrier.hpp`

This header includes `Header hpx/local/barrier.hpp` and `Header hpx/distributed/barrier.hpp`.

Header `hpx/local/barrier.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `barrier`.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_barrier`

Header `hpx/distributed/barrier.hpp`

Contains a distributed barrier implementation. This functionality is also exposed through the `hpx::distributed` namespace. The name in `hpx::distributed` should be preferred.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::barrier`
Header \texttt{hpx/channel.hpp}

This header includes \texttt{hpx/local/channel.hpp} and \texttt{hpx/distributed/channel.hpp}.

Header \texttt{hpx/local/channel.hpp}

Contains a local channel implementation.

Classes

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{hpx::lcos::local::channel}
\end{itemize}

Header \texttt{hpx/distributed/channel.hpp}

Contains a distributed channel implementation. This functionality is also exposed through the \texttt{hpx::distributed} namespace. The name in \texttt{hpx::distributed} should be preferred.

Classes

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{hpx::lcos::channel}
\end{itemize}

Header \texttt{hpx/chrono.hpp}

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header \texttt{chrono}\textsuperscript{222}. The following replacements and extensions are provided compared to \texttt{chrono}\textsuperscript{223}. The classes below are also available in the \texttt{hpx::chrono} namespace, not in the top-level \texttt{hpx} namespace.

Classes

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{hpx::util::high_resolution_clock}
  \item \texttt{hpx::util::high_resolution_timer}
  \item \texttt{hpx::util::steady_time_point}
\end{itemize}

Header \texttt{hpx/condition_variable.hpp}

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header \texttt{condition_variable}\textsuperscript{224}.

\textsuperscript{222} \url{http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/chrono}
\textsuperscript{223} \url{http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/chrono}
\textsuperscript{224} \url{http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/condition_variable}
Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable`
- `hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable_any`
- `hpx::lcos::local::cv_status`

**Header hpx/exception.hpp**

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `exception`. `hpx::exception` extends `std::exception` and is the base class for all exceptions thrown in HPX. `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION` can be used to throw HPX exceptions with file and line information attached to the exception.

**Macros**

- `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION`

**Classes**

- `hpx::exception`

**Header hpx/execution.hpp**

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `execution`. See *High level parallel facilities*, *Using parallel algorithms* and *Executor parameters and executor parameter traits* for more information about execution policies and executor parameters.

**Note:** These names are only available in the `hpx::execution` namespace, not in the top-level `hpx` namespace.

**Constants**

- `hpx::execution::seq`
- `hpx::execution::par`
- `hpx::execution::par_unseq`
- `hpx::execution::task`
Classes

- `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::auto_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::dynamic_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::guided_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::persistent_auto_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::static_chunk_size`

Header `hpx/functional.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `functional`. `hpx::util::function` is a more efficient and serializable replacement for `std::function`.

Constants

The following constants are also available in `hpx::placeholders`, not the top-level `hpx` namespace.

- `hpx::util::placeholders::_1`
- `hpx::util::placeholders::_2`
- ...
- `hpx::util::placeholders::_9`

Classes

- `hpx::util::function`
- `hpx::util::function_nonser`
- `hpx::util::function_ref`
- `hpx::util::unique_function`
- `hpx::util::unique_function_nonser`
- `hpx::traits::is_bind_expression`
- `hpx::traits::is_placeholder`


2.8. API reference
Functions

- `hpx::util::bind`
- `hpx::util::bind_back`
- `hpx::util::bind_front`
- `hpx::util::invoke`
- `hpx::util::invoke_fused`
- `hpx::util::mem_fn`

Header `hpx/future.hpp`

This header includes `Header hpx/local/future.hpp` and `Header hpx/distributed/future.hpp`.

Header `hpx/local/future.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `future`\(^{228}\). See *Extended facilities for futures* for more information about extensions to futures compared to the C++ standard library.

**Note:** All names except `hpx::lcos::local::promise` are also available in the top-level `hpx` namespace. `hpx::promise` refers to `hpx::lcos::promise`, a distributed variant of `hpx::lcos::local::promise`, but will eventually refer to `hpx::lcos::local::promise` after a deprecation period.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::future`
- `hpx::lcos::shared_future`
- `hpx::lcos::local::promise`
- `hpx::launch`

Functions

- `hpx::lcos::make_future`
- `hpx::lcos::make_shared_future`
- `hpx::lcos::make_ready_future`
- `hpx::async`
- `hpx::apply`
- `hpx::sync`
- `hpx::dataflow`
- `hpx::when_all`

• `hpx::when_any`
• `hpx::when_some`
• `hpx::when_each`
• `hpx::wait_all`
• `hpx::wait_any`
• `hpx::wait_some`
• `hpx::wait_each`

**Examples**

```cpp
#include <hpx/assert.hpp>
#include <hpx/future.hpp>
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/tuple.hpp>
#include <iostream>
#include <utility>

int main()
{
  // Asynchronous execution with futures
  hpx::future<void> f1 = hpx::async(hpx::launch::async, []() {});
  hpx::shared_future<int> f2 =
    hpx::async(hpx::launch::async, []() { return 42; });
  hpx::future<int> f3 =
    f2.then([](hpx::shared_future<int>&& f) { return f.get() * 3; });
  hpx::lcos::local::promise<double> p;
  auto f4 = p.get_future();
  HPX_ASSERT(!f4.is_ready());
  p.set_value(123.45);
  HPX_ASSERT(f4.is_ready());
  hpx::packaged_task<int>() t([]() { return 43; });
  hpx::future<int> f5 = t.get_future();
  HPX_ASSERT(!f5.is_ready());
  t();
  HPX_ASSERT(f5.is_ready());

  // Fire-and-forget
  hpx::apply([]() { std::cout << "This will be printed later\n" << std::flush; });

  // Synchronous execution
  hpx::sync([]() { std::cout << "This will be printed immediately\n" << std::flush; });

  // Combinators
  hpx::future<double> f6 = hpx::async([]() { return 3.14; });
  hpx::future<double> f7 = hpx::async([]() { return 42.0; });
}
```

(continues on next page)
```cpp
std::cout
  << hpx::when_all(f6, f7)
  .then([](hpx::future<
    hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<double>>> f) {
    hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<double>> t = f.get();
    double pi = hpx::get<0>(t).get();
    double r = hpx::get<1>(t).get();
    return pi * r * r;
  })
  .get()
 << std::endl;

// Easier continuations with dataflow; it waits for all future or
// shared_future arguments before executing the continuation, and also
// accepts non-future arguments
hpx::future<double> f8 = hpx::async([]() { return 3.14; });
hpx::future<double> f9 = hpx::make_ready_future(42.0);
hpx::shared_future<double> f10 = hpx::async([]() { return 123.45; });
hpx::future<hpx::tuple<double, double>> f11 = hpx::dataflow(
    [](hpx::future<double> a, hpx::future<double> b,
       hpx::shared_future<double> c, double d) {
      return hpx::make_tuple<>(a.get() + b.get(), c.get() / d);
    },
    f8, f9, f10, -3.9);

// split_future gives a tuple of futures from a future of tuple
hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<double>> f12 =
  hpx::split_future(std::move(f11));
std::cout << hpx::get<1>(f12).get() << std::endl;

return 0;
```

Header `hpx/distributed/future.hpp`

Contains overloads of `hpx::async`, `hpx::apply`, `hpx::sync`, and `hpx::dataflow` that can be used with actions. See `Action invocation` for more information about invoking actions.

**Note:** The alias from `hpx::promise` to `hpx::lcos::promise` is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. The alias `hpx::distributed::promise` should be used in new applications.
Classes

- `hpx::lcos::promise`

Functions

- `hpx::async`
- `hpx::apply`
- `hpx::sync`
- `hpx::dataflow`

Header `hpx/init.hpp`

This header contains functionality for starting, stopping, suspending, and resuming the HPX runtime. This is the main way to explicitly start the HPX runtime. See Starting the HPX runtime for more details on starting the HPX runtime.

Classes

- `hpx::init_params`
- `hpx::runtime_mode`

Functions

- `hpx::init`
- `hpx::start`
- `hpx::finalize`
- `hpx::disconnect`
- `hpx::suspend`
- `hpx::resume`

Header `hpx/latch.hpp`

This header includes `hpx/local/latch.hpp` and `hpx/distributed/latch.hpp`.

Header `hpx/local/latch.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `latch`\(^{229}\).

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_latch`

Header `hpx/distributed/latch.hpp`

Contains a distributed latch implementation. This functionality is also exposed through the `hpx::distributed` namespace. The name in `hpx::distributed` should be preferred.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::latch`

Header `hpx/mutex.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `mutex`\(^{230}\).

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::once_flag`
- `hpx::lcos::local::recursive_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock`
- `hpx::lcos::local::timed_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::unlock_guard`

Functions

- `hpx::lcos::local::call_once`

Header `hpx/memory.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `memory`\(^{231}\). It contains parallel versions of the copy, fill, move, and construct helper functions in `memory`\(^{232}\). See *Using parallel algorithms* for more information about the parallel algorithms.

---


Functions

- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_copy`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_copy_n`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_default_construct`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_default_construct_n`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_fill`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_fill_n`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_move`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_move_n`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_value_construct`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::uninitialized_value_construct_n`

Header `hpx/numeric.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `numeric`\(^{233}\). See *Using parallel algorithms* for more information about the parallel algorithms.

Functions

- `hpx::parallel::v1::adjacent_difference`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::exclusive_scan`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::inclusive_scan`
- `hpx::reduce`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::transform_exclusive_scan`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::transform_inclusive_scan`
- `hpx::transform_reduce`

Header `hpx/optional.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `optional`\(^{234}\). `hpx::util::optional` is compatible with `std::optional`.

---


Constants

- `hpx::util::nullopt`

Classes

- `hpx::util::optional`
- `hpx::util::nullopt_t`
- `hpx::util::bad_optional_access`

Functions

- `hpx::util::make_optional`

Header `hpx/runtime.hpp`

This header includes `Header hpx/local/runtime.hpp` and `Header hpx/distributed/runtime.hpp`.

Header `hpx/local/runtime.hpp`

This header contains functions for accessing local runtime information.

Typedefs

- `hpx::startup_function_type`
- `hpx::shutdown_function_type`

Functions

- `hpx::get_num_worker_threads`
- `hpx::get_worker_thread_num`
- `hpx::get_thread_name`
- `hpx::register_pre_startup_function`
- `hpx::register_startup_function`
- `hpx::register_pre_shutdown_function`
- `hpx::register_shutdown_function`
- `hpx::get_num_localities`
- `hpx::get_locality_name`
Header `hpx/distributed/runtime.hpp`

This header contains functions for accessing distributed runtime information.

Functions

• `hpx::find_root_locality`
• `hpx::find_all_localities`
• `hpx::find_remote_localities`
• `hpx::find_locality`
• `hpx::get_colocation_id`
• `hpx::get_locality_id`

Header `hpx/system_error.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `system_error`\(^\text{235}\).

Classes

• `hpx::error_code`

Header `hpx/task_block.hpp`

Corresponds to the `task_block` feature in N4411\(^\text{236}\). See *Using task blocks* for more details on using task blocks.

Classes

• `hpx::parallel::v2::task_canceled_exception`
• `hpx::parallel::v2::task_block`

Functions

• `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block`
• `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block_restore_thread`


Header hpx/thread.hpp

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `thread`. The functionality in this header is equivalent to the standard library thread functionality, with the exception that the HPX equivalents are implemented on top of lightweight threads and the HPX runtime.

**Classes**

- `hpx::thread`
- `hpx::jthread`

**Functions**

- `hpx::this_thread::yield`
- `hpx::this_thread::get_id`
- `hpx::this_thread::sleep_for`
- `hpx::this_thread::sleep_until`

Header hpx/semaphore.hpp

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `semaphore`.

**Classes**

- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_binary_semaphore`
- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore`

Header hpx/shared_mutex.hpp

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `shared_mutex`.

**Classes**

- `hpx::lcos::local::shared_mutex`

---

Header `hpx/stop_token.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `stop_token`\(^2\). `hpx::stop_token` can be used in CUDA device code, unlike `std::tuple`.

### Constants

- `hpx::nostopstate`

### Classes

- `hpx::stop_callback`
- `hpx::stop_source`
- `hpx::stop_token`
- `hpx::nostopstate_t`

Header `hpx/tuple.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `tuple`\(^2\). `hpx::tuple` can be used in CUDA device code, unlike `std::tuple`.

### Constants

- `hpx::ignore`

### Classes

- `hpx::tuple`
- `hpx::tuple_size`
- `hpx::tuple_element`

### Functions

- `hpx::make_tuple`
- `hpx::tie`
- `hpx::forward_as_tuple`
- `hpx::tuple_cat`
- `hpx::get`

---


Header `hpx/type_traits.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `type_traits`\(^\text{242}\).

**Classes**

- `hpx::is_invocable`
- `hpx::is_invocable_r`

Header `hpx/version.hpp`

This header provides version information about *HPX*.

**Macros**

- `HPX_VERSION_MAJOR`
- `HPX_VERSION_MINOR`
- `HPX_VERSION_SUBMINOR`
- `HPX_VERSION_FULL`
- `HPX_VERSION_DATE`
- `HPX_VERSION_TAG`
- `HPX_AGAS_VERSION`

**Functions**

- `hpx::major_version`
- `hpx::minor_version`
- `hpx::subminor_version`
- `hpx::full_version`
- `hpx::full_version_as_string`
- `hpx::tag`
- `hpx::agas_version`
- `hpx::build_type`
- `hpx::build_date_time`

2.8.2 Full API

The full API of HPX is presented below. The listings for the public API above refer to the full documentation below.

Note: Most names listed in the full API reference are implementation details or considered unstable. They are listed mostly for completeness. If there is a particular feature you think deserves being in the public API we may consider promoting it. In general we prioritize making sure features corresponding to C++ standard library features are stable and complete.

Main HPX library

This lists functionality in the main HPX library that has not been moved to modules yet.

```cpp
template<typename Action>
struct async_result
#include <colocating_distribution_policy.hpp>

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

Public Types

template<>
using type = hpx::future<
typename traits::promise_local_result<
typename hpx::traits::extract_action<Action>::remote_result_type>::type>
```

```cpp
template<typename Action>
struct async_result
#include <default_distribution_policy.hpp>

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

Public Types

template<>
using type = hpx::future<
typename traits::promise_local_result<
typename hpx::traits::extract_action<Action>::remote_result_type>::type>
```

```cpp
struct binpacking_distribution_policy
#include <binpacking_distribution_policy.hpp>
This class specifies the parameters for a binpacking distribution policy to use for creating a given number of items on a given set of localities. The binpacking policy will distribute the new objects in a way such that each of the localities will equalize the number of overall objects of this type based on a given criteria (by default this criteria is the overall number of objects of this type).
```
Public Functions

binpacking_distribution_policy()

Default-construct a new instance of a binpacking_distribution_policy. This policy will represent one locality (the local locality).

binpacking_distribution_policy operator() (std::vector<id_type> const &locs,
                                        char const *perf_counter_name = default_binpacking_counter_name) const

Create a new default_distribution policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters

- locs: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent
- perf_counter_name: [in] The name of the performance counter which should be used as the distribution criteria (by default the overall number of existing instances of the given component type will be used).

binpacking_distribution_policy operator() (std::vector<id_type> &&locs,
                                        char const *perf_counter_name = default_binpacking_counter_name) const

Create a new default_distribution policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters

- locs: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent
- perf_counter_name: [in] The name of the performance counter which should be used as the distribution criteria (by default the overall number of existing instances of the given component type will be used).

binpacking_distribution_policy operator() (id_type const &loc, char const *perf_counter_name = default_binpacking_counter_name) const

Create a new default_distribution policy representing the given locality

Parameters

- loc: [in] The locality the new instance should represent
- perf_counter_name: [in] The name of the performance counter which should be used as the distribution criteria (by default the overall number of existing instances of the given component type will be used).

template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create (Ts&&... vs) const

Create one object on one of the localities associated by this policy instance

Return A future holding the global address which represents the newly created object

Parameters

- vs: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructor of the new object.

template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<std::vector<bulk_locality_result>> bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs) const

Create multiple objects on the localities associated by this policy instance
**Return** A future holding the list of global addresses which represent the newly created objects

**Parameters**

- **count**: [in] The number of objects to create
- **vs**: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructors of the new objects.

```cpp
std::string const &get_counter_name () const
```

Returns the name of the performance counter associated with this policy instance.

```cpp
std::size_t get_num_localities () const
```

Returns the number of associated localities for this distribution policy

**Note** This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

```cpp
struct colocating_distribution_policy
    
#include <colocating_distribution_policy.hpp> This class specifies the parameters for a distribution policy to use for creating a given number of items on the locality where a given object is currently placed.
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
colocating_distribution_policy ()
```

Default-construct a new instance of a colocating_distribution_policy. This policy will represent the local locality.

```cpp
colocating_distribution_policy operator () (id_type const &id) const
```

Create a new colocating_distribution_policy representing the locality where the given object os current located

**Parameters**

- **id**: [in] The global address of the object with which the new instances should be colocated on

```cpp
template<typename Client, typename Stub>
colocating_distribution_policy operator () (client_base<Client, Stub> const &client) const
```

Create a new colocating_distribution_policy representing the locality where the given object os current located

**Parameters**

- **client**: [in] The client side representation of the object with which the new instances should be colocated on

```cpp
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
hp::future<hpx::id_type> create (Ts&&... vs) const
```

Create one object on the locality of the object this distribution policy instance is associated with

**Note** This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

**Return** A future holding the global address which represents the newly created object

**Parameters**

- **vs**: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructor of the new object.

```cpp
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
```
bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs) const
Create multiple objects colocated with the object represented by this policy instance

- **Note**: This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

- **Return**: A future holding the list of global addresses which represent the newly created objects

- **Parameters**
  - `count`: [in] The number of objects to create
  - `vs`: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructors of the new objects.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename ... Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async (launch policy, Ts&&... vs) const
```

- **Note**: This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```cpp
bool apply (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

- **Note**: This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```cpp
bool apply (threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

- **Note**: This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```cpp
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

- **Note**: This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```cpp
bool apply_cb (threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

- **Note**: This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

```cpp
std::size_t get_num_localities () const
```

- **Note**: This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

```cpp
hpx::id_type get_next_target () const
```

- **Note**: This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

---

**struct default_distribution_policy**

- **include <default_distribution_policy.hpp>** This class specifies the parameters for a simple distribution policy to use for creating (and evenly distributing) a given number of items on a given set of localities.
Public Functions

**default_distribution_policy()**
Default-construct a new instance of a default_distribution_policy. This policy will represent one locality (the local locality).

**default_distribution_policy operator()** (std::vector<id_type> const &locs) const
Create a new default_distribution policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters
- **locs**: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent

**default_distribution_policy operator()** (std::vector<id_type> &&locs) const
Create a new default_distribution policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters
- **locs**: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent

**default_distribution_policy operator()** (id_type const &loc) const
Create a new default_distribution policy representing the given locality

Parameters
- **loc**: [in] The locality the new instance should represent

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create (Ts&&... vs) const
Create one object on one of the localities associated by this policy instance
```

**Note** This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

**Return** A future holding the global address which represents the newly created object

Parameters
- **vs**: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructor of the new object.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<std::vector<bulk_locality_result>> bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs) const
Create multiple objects on the localities associated by this policy instance
```

**Note** This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

**Return** A future holding the list of global addresses which represent the newly created objects

Parameters
- **count**: [in] The number of objects to create
- **vs**: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructors of the new objects.

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async (launch policy, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async_cb (launch policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

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template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const

std::size_t get_num_localities () const
Returns the number of associated localities for this distribution policy

Note This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

hpx::id_type get_next_target () const
Returns the locality which is anticipated to be used for the next async operation

namespace hpx

Functions

std::vector<hpx::future<hpx::id_type>> find_all_from_basename (std::string base_name,
std::size_t num_ids)
Return all registered ids from all localities from the given base name.

This function locates all ids which were registered with the given base name. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

Return A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name.

Note The futures will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Parameters

• base_name: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
• num_ids: [in] The number of registered ids to expect.

This function locates all ids which were registered with the given base name. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

Return A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name.

Note The futures embedded in the returned client objects will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.
Template Parameters

- **Client**: The client type to return

Parameters

- **base_name**: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- **num_ids**: [in] The number of registered ids to expect.

```cpp
std::vector<hpx::future<hpx::id_type>> find_from_basename (std::string base_name, std::vector<std::size_t> const &ids)
```

Return registered ids from the given base name and sequence numbers.

This function locates the ids which were registered with the given base name and the given sequence numbers. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

Return registered clients from the given base name and sequence numbers.

**Return** A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.

**Note** The futures will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Parameters

- **base_name**: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- **ids**: [in] The sequence numbers of the registered ids.

This function locates the ids which were registered with the given base name and the given sequence numbers. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

**Return** A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.

**Note** The futures embedded in the returned client objects will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Template Parameters

- **Client**: The client type to return

Parameters

- **base_name**: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- **ids**: [in] The sequence numbers of the registered ids.

```cpp
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> find_from_basename (std::string base_name, std::size_t sequence_nr = ~static_cast<std::size_t>(0))
```

Return registered id from the given base name and sequence number.

This function locates the id which was registered with the given base name and the given sequence number. It returns a future representing those id.

This function locates the id which was registered with the given base name and the given sequence number. It returns a future representing those id.

**Return** A representing the id which was registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.
Note The future will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Parameters
- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `sequence_nr`: [in] The sequence number of the registered id.

Return A representing the id which was registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.

Note The future embedded in the returned client object will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Template Parameters
- `Client`: The client type to return

Parameters
- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `sequence_nr`: [in] The sequence number of the registered id.

```cpp
hpx::future<bool> register_with_basename(std::string base_name, hpx::id_type id, std::size_t sequence_nr = ~static_cast<std::size_t>(0))
```

Register the given id using the given base name.
The function registers the given ids using the provided base name.

Return A future representing the result of the registration operation itself.

Note The operation will fail if the given sequence number is not unique.

Parameters
- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `id`: [in] The id to register using the given base name.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the registration of the id. This number has to be unique system wide for each registration using the same base name. The default is the current locality identifier. Also, the sequence numbers have to be consecutive starting from zero.

```cpp
hpx::future<bool> register_with_basename(std::string base_name, hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f, std::size_t sequence_nr = ~static_cast<std::size_t>(0))
```

Register the id wrapped in the given future using the given base name.
The function registers the object the given future refers to using the provided base name.

Return A future representing the result of the registration operation itself.

Note The operation will fail if the given sequence number is not unique.

Parameters
- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `f`: [in] The future which should be registered using the given base name.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the registration of the id. This number has to be unique system wide for each registration using the same base name. The default is the current locality identifier. Also, the sequence numbers have to be consecutive starting from zero.

```cpp
template<typename Client, typename Stub>
hpx::future<bool> register_with_basename
  (std::string base_name, components::client_base<Client, Stub> &client, std::size_t sequence_nr = ~static_cast<std::size_t>(0))
```

Register the id wrapped in the given client using the given base name.

The function registers the object the given client refers to using the provided base name.

**Return** A future representing the result of the registration operation itself.

**Note** The operation will fail if the given sequence number is not unique.

**Template Parameters**
- `Client`: The client type to register

**Parameters**
- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `client`: [in] The client which should be registered using the given base name.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the registration of the id. This number has to be unique system wide for each registration using the same base name. The default is the current locality identifier. Also, the sequence numbers have to be consecutive starting from zero.

```cpp
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> unregister_with_basename
  (std::string base_name, std::size_t sequence_nr = ~static_cast<std::size_t>(0))
```

Unregister the given id using the given base name.

The function unregisters the given ids using the provided base name.

Unregister the given base name.

**Return** A future representing the result of the un-registration operation itself.

**Parameters**
- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the un-registration. This number has to be the same as has been used with `register_with_basename` before.

The function unregisters the given ids using the provided base name.

**Return** A future representing the result of the un-registration operation itself.

**Template Parameters**
- `Client`: The client type to return

**Parameters**
- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the un-registration. This number has to be the same as has been used with `register_with_basename` before.
HPX Documentation, master

naming::id_type **find_here** (error_code &ec = throws)

Return the global id representing this locality.

The function find_here() can be used to retrieve the global id usable to refer to the current locality.

**Note** Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

**Return** The global id representing the locality this function has been called on.

**Note** As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return hpx::naming::invalid_id otherwise.

**See** hpx::find_all_localities(), hpx::find_locality()

**Parameters**

- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

naming::id_type **find_root_locality** (error_code &ec = throws)

Return the global id representing the root locality.

The function find_root_locality() can be used to retrieve the global id usable to refer to the root locality.

The root locality is the locality where the main AGAS service is hosted.

**Note** Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

**Return** The global id representing the root locality for this application.

**Note** As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return hpx::naming::invalid_id otherwise.

**See** hpx::find_all_localities(), hpx::find_locality()

**Parameters**

- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

std::vector<naming::id_type> **find_all_localities** (error_code &ec = throws)

Return the list of global ids representing all localities available to this application.

The function find_all_localities() can be used to retrieve the global ids of all localities currently available to this application.

**Note** Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

**Return** The global ids representing the localities currently available to this application.

**Note** As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.
**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

**See** hpx::find_here(), hpx::find_locality()

**Parameters**

- `ec` [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
std::vector<naming::id_type> find_remote_localities(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Return the list of locality ids of remote localities supporting the given component type. By default this function will return the list of all remote localities (all but the current locality).

The function find_remote_localities() can be used to retrieve the global ids of all remote localities currently available to this application (i.e. all localities except the current one).

**Note** Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

**Return** The global ids representing the remote localities currently available to this application.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

**See** hpx::find_here(), hpx::find_locality()

**Parameters**

- `ec` [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
template<typename Component>
hpx::future<std::shared_ptr<Component>> get_ptr(naming::id_type const &id)
```

Returns a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a component.

The function hpx::get_ptr can be used to extract a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

**Return** This function returns a future representing the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given `id`.

**Note** This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the calling locality. Otherwise the function will raise an error.

**Note** The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned shared_ptr alive.

**Parameters**

- `id` [in] The global id of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.

**Template Parameters**

- The: only template parameter has to be the type of the server side component.
HPX Documentation, master

```
hp::future<
    std::shared_ptr<typename components::client_base<Derived, Stub>::server_component_type>>
get_ptr
```

Returns a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a component. The function hpx::get_ptr can be used to extract a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

**Return** This function returns a future representing the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given id.

**Note** This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the calling locality. Otherwise the function will raise an error.

**Note** The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned shared_ptr alive.

**Parameters**

- c: [in] A client side representation of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.

```
template<typename Component>
std::shared_ptr<Component> get_ptr
    (launch::sync_policy p, naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Returns the pointer to the underlying memory of a component. The function hpx::get_ptr_sync can be used to extract the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

**Return** This function returns the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given id.

**Note** This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the requesting locality. Otherwise the function will raise and error.

**Note** The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned shared_ptr alive.

**Note** As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

**Parameters**

- p: [in] The parameter p represents a placeholder type to turn make the call synchronous.
- id: [in] The global id of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

**Template Parameters**

- The only template parameter has to be the type of the server side component.

```
template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
```
std::shared_ptr<

typename components::client_base<Derived, Stub>::server_component_type>

get_ptr(

launch::sync_policy

p,

components::client_base<

Stub>

const

&c,

error_code

&ec

=

throws)

Returns the pointer to the underlying memory of a component.

The function hpx::get_ptr_sync can be used to extract the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

**Return** This function returns the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given *id*.

**Note** This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the requesting locality. Otherwise the function will raise and error.

**Note** The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned shared_ptr alive.

**Note** As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

**Parameters**

- *p*: [in] The parameter *p* represents a placeholder type to turn make the call synchronous.
- *c*: [in] A client side representation of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

std::string get_locality_name()

Return the name of the locality this function is called on.

This function returns the name for the locality on which this function is called.

**Return** This function returns the name for the locality on which the function is called. The name is retrieved from the underlying networking layer and may be different for different parcelports.

**See** future<std::string> get_locality_name(naming::id_type const &id)

future<std::string> get_locality_name(naming::id_type const &id)

Return the name of the referenced locality.

This function returns a future referring to the name for the locality of the given id.

**Return** This function returns the name for the locality of the given id. The name is retrieved from the underlying networking layer and may be different for different parcel ports.

**See** std::string get_locality_name()
Parameters

- **id**: [in] The global id of the locality for which the name should be retrieved

```cpp
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, bool move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to `true` then it is ok to send all credits in `id` along with the generated message. The default value is `true`.

```cpp
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, bool move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to `true` then it is ok to send all credits in `id` along with the generated message. The default value is `true`.

```cpp
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to `true` then it is ok to send all credits in `id` along with the generated message. The default value is `true`.

```cpp
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to `true` then it is ok to send all credits in `id` along with the generated message. The default value is `true`.

```cpp
template<typename Result>
void set_lco_value (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, Result &&t, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the result value for the LCO referenced by the given id.
Parameters

- id: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- addr: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- t: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```
template<typename Result>
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<Result>::type, naming::address>::value>::type
set_lco_value(naming::id_type const &id, Result &&t, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the result value for the (managed) LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- id: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- t: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```
template<typename Result>
void set_lco_value(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &addr, Result &&t, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the result value for the LCO referenced by the given id.
Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **t**: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in \( id \) along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
template<typename Result>
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<Result>::type, naming::address>::value>::type set_lco_value(naming::id_type const &id, Result &&t, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the result value for the (managed) LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- **t**: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in \( id \) along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
template<typename Result>
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<Result>::type, naming::address>::value>::type set_lco_value_unmanaged(naming::id_type const &id, Result &&t, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the result value for the (unmanaged) LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters
• id: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
• t: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
• cont: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
• move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, std::exception_ptr const &e, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

• id: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
• addr: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
• e: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
• move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, std::exception_ptr &&e, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

• id: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
• addr: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
• e: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
• move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, std::exception_ptr const &e, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

• id: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
• e: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
• move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.
• move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &addr, std::exception_ptr const &e, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

**Parameters**

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, std::exception_ptr const &e, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

**Parameters**

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, std::exception_ptr &&e, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

**Parameters**

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```cpp
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, std::exception_ptr &e, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

**Parameters**

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
• cont: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
• move_credits: [in] If this is set to true then it is ok to send all credits in id along with the generated message. The default value is true.

```
template<typename Component, typename ... Ts><unspecified> hpx::new_(id_type const & locality, Ts &&... vs)
Create one or more new instances of the given Component type on the specified locality.
This function creates one or more new instances of the given Component type on the specified locality and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

Note This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component>(hpx::find_here(), ...);
```

```
hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

Return The function returns different types depending on its use:
• If the explicit template argument Component represents a component type (traits::is_component<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will return an hpx::future object instance which can be used to retrieve the global address of the newly created component.
• If the explicit template argument Component represents a client side object (traits::is_client<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will return a new instance of that type which can be used to refer to the newly created component instance.

Parameters
• locality: [in] The global address of the locality where the new instance should be created on.
• vs: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

```
template<typename Component, typename ... Ts><unspecified> hpx::local_new(Ts &&... vs)
Create one new instance of the given Component type on the current locality.
This function creates one new instance of the given Component type on the current locality and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

Note This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::local_new<some_component>(...);
```

```
hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

Return The function returns different types depending on its use:
• If the explicit template argument Component represents a component type (traits::is_component<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will return an hpx::future object instance which can be used to retrieve the global address of the newly created component. If the first argument is hpx::launch::sync the function will directly return an hpx::id_type.
• If the explicit template argument Component represents a client side object (traits::is_client<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will
return a new instance of that type which can be used to refer to the newly created component instance.

**Note** The difference of this function to `hpx::new_` is that it can be used in cases where the supplied arguments are non-copyable and non-movable. All operations are guaranteed to be local only.

**Parameters**

- `vs`: `[in]` Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

```cpp
template<typename Component, typename ... Ts><unspecified> hpx::new_(id_type const & locality, std::size_t count, Ts &&... vs)
```

This function creates multiple new instances of the given Component type on the specified locality and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

**Note** This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```cpp
hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type> > f =
  hpx::new_<some_component[]>(hpx::find_here(), 10, ...);
```

**Return** The function returns different types depending on its use:

- If the explicit template argument `Component` represents an array of a component type (i.e. `Component[]`, where `traits::is_component<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a global address of one of the newly created components.

- If the explicit template argument `Component` represents an array of a client side object type (i.e. `Component[]`, where `traits::is_client<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a client side instance of the given type, each representing one of the newly created components.

```cpp
template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy, typename ... Ts><unspecified> hpx::new_(DistPolicy const & policy, Ts &&... vs)
```

This function creates one or more new instances of the given Component type based on the given distribution policy and returns a future object for global address which can be used to reference the new component instance(s).

**Note** This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```cpp
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
  hpx::new_<some_component>(hpx::default_layout, ...);
```

**Return** The function returns different types depending on its use:
If the explicit template argument `Component` represents a component type (traits::is_component<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which can be used to retrieve the global address of the newly created component.

If the explicit template argument `Component` represents a client side object (traits::is_client<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will return a new instance of that type which can be used to refer to the newly created component instance.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: [in] The distribution policy used to decide where to place the newly created.
- **vs**: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

```cpp
template<
  typename Component, 
  typename DistPolicy, 
  typename ... Ts>
  unspecified hpx::new_(DistPolicy const & policy, std::size_t count, Ts &&... vs)
```

Create multiple new instances of the given Component type on the localities as defined by the given distribution policy.

This function creates multiple new instances of the given Component type on the localities defined by the given distribution policy and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

**Note** This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```cpp
    hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type> > f =
    hpx::new_<some_component[]>(hpx::default_layout, 10, ...);
    hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

**Return** The function returns different types depending on its use:

- If the explicit template argument `Component` represents an array of a component type (i.e. Component[], where traits::is_component<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a global address of one of the newly created components.

- If the explicit template argument `Component` represents an array of a client side object type (i.e. Component[], where traits::is_client<Component>::value evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a client side instance of the given type, each representing one of the newly created components.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: [in] The distribution policy used to decide where to place the newly created.
- **count**: [in] The number of component instances to create
- **vs**: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

```cpp
namespace components
```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> migrate_from_storage(naming::id_type const &to_resurrect,
                                            naming::id_type const &target = naming::invalid_id)
```

Migrate the component with the given id from the specified target storage (resurrect the object)

The function `migrate_from_storage<Component>` will migrate the component referenced by `to_resurrect` from the storage facility specified where the object is currently stored on. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance. The component instance is resurrected on the locality specified by `target_locality`.

**Return** A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as `to_resurrect`.

**Parameters**
- `to_resurrect`: [in] The global id of the component to migrate.
- `target`: [in] The optional locality to resurrect the object on. By default the object is resurrected on the locality it was located on last.

**Template Parameters**
- The: only template argument specifies the component type of the component to migrate from the given storage facility.

```cpp
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> migrate_to_storage(naming::id_type const &to_migrate,
                                           naming::id_type const &target_storage)
```

Migrate the component with the given id to the specified target storage

The function `migrate_to_storage<Component>` will migrate the component referenced by `to_migrate` to the storage facility specified with `target_storage`. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

**Return** A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as `migrate_to`.

**Parameters**
- `to_migrate`: [in] The global id of the component to migrate.
- `target_storage`: [in] The id of the storage facility to migrate this object to.

**Template Parameters**
- The: only template argument specifies the component type of the component to migrate to the given storage facility.

```cpp
template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
Derived migrate_to_storage(client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_migrate,
                            hpx::components::component_storage const &target_storage)
```

Migrate the given component to the specified target storage

The function `migrate_to_storage` will migrate the component referenced by `to_migrate` to the storage facility specified with `target_storage`. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.
Return A client side representation of representing of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as `migrate_to`.

Parameters
- `to_migrate`: [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.
- `target_storage`: [in] The id of the storage facility to migrate this object to.

```template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> copy (naming::id_type const &to_copy)
```

Copy given component to the specified target locality.

The function `copy<Component>` will create a copy of the component referenced by `to_copy` on the locality specified with `target_locality`. It returns a future referring to the newly created component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the newly (copied) component instance.

Note The new component instance is created on the locality of the component instance which is to be copied.

Parameters
- `to_copy`: [in] The global id of the component to copy

Template Parameters
- The: only template argument specifies the component type to create.

```template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> copy (naming::id_type const &to_copy, naming::id_type const &target_locality)
```

Copy given component to the specified target locality.

The function `copy<Component>` will create a copy of the component referenced by `to_copy` on the locality specified with `target_locality`. It returns a future referring to the newly created component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the newly (copied) component instance.

Parameters
- `to_copy`: [in] The global id of the component to copy
- `target_locality`: [in] The locality where the copy should be created.

Template Parameters
- The: only template argument specifies the component type to create.

```template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
Derived copy (client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_copy, naming::id_type const &target_locality = naming::invalid_id)
```

Copy given component to the specified target locality.

The function `copy` will create a copy of the component referenced by the client side object `to_copy` on the locality specified with `target_locality`. It returns a new client side object future referring to the newly created component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the newly (copied) component instance.

Note If the second argument is omitted (or is `invalid_id`) the new component instance is created on the locality of the component instance which is to be copied.
Parameters

- to_copy: [in] The client side object representing the component to copy
- target_locality: [in, optional] The locality where the copy should be created (default is same locality as source).

Template Parameters

- The: only template argument specifies the component type to create.

template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy>
future<naming::id_type> migrate (naming::id_type const &to_migrate, DistPolicy const &policy)
Migrate the given component to the specified target locality

The function migrate<Component> will migrate the component referenced by to_migrate to the locality specified with target_locality. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as migrate_to.

Parameters

- to_migrate: [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.
- policy: [in] A distribution policy which will be used to determine the locality to migrate this object to.

Template Parameters

- Component: Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.
- DistPolicy: Specifies the distribution policy to use to determine the destination locality.

template<typename Derived, typename Stub, typename DistPolicy>
Derived migrate (client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_migrate, DistPolicy const &policy)
Migrate the given component to the specified target locality

The function migrate<Component> will migrate the component referenced by to_migrate to the locality specified with target_locality. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as migrate_to.

Parameters

- to_migrate: [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.
- policy: [in] A distribution policy which will be used to determine the locality to migrate this object to.

Template Parameters

- Derived: Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.
- DistPolicy: Specifies the distribution policy to use to determine the destination locality.

template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> migrate (naming::id_type const &to_migrate, naming::id_type const &target_locality)
Migrate the component with the given id to the specified target locality
The function \texttt{migrate<\texttt{Component}>} will migrate the component referenced by \texttt{to\_migrate} to the locality specified with \texttt{target\_locality}. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

**Return** A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as \texttt{migrate\_to}.

**Parameters**

- \texttt{to\_migrate}: [in] The global id of the component to migrate.
- \texttt{target\_locality}: [in] The locality where the component should be migrated to.

**Template Parameters**

- \texttt{Component}: Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.

```cpp
template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
Derived migrate (client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_migrate, naming::id_type const &target_locality)
```

Migrate the given component to the specified target locality.

The function \texttt{migrate<\texttt{Component}>} will migrate the component referenced by \texttt{to\_migrate} to the locality specified with \texttt{target\_locality}. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

**Return** A client side representation of representing of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as \texttt{migrate\_to}.

**Parameters**

- \texttt{to\_migrate}: [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.
- \texttt{target\_locality}: [in] The id of the locality to migrate this object to.

**Template Parameters**

- \texttt{Derived}: Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.

**Variables**

```cpp
char const *const default_binpacking_counter_name = "/runtime\{locality\{total\}\}/count/component@" 

const binpacking_distribution_policy binned
A predefined instance of the binpacking distribution\_policy. It will represent the local locality and will place all items to create here.

const colocating_distribution_policy colocated
A predefined instance of the co-locating distribution\_policy. It will represent the local locality and will place all items to create here.

const default_distribution_policy default_layout = {}
A predefined instance of the default distribution\_policy. It will represent the local locality and will place all items to create here.
```

**file migrate\_from\_storage.hpp**

```cpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/traits/is_component.hpp>
#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>
#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>
#include <hpx/components/component_storage/server/migrate_from_storage.hpp>
#include <type_traits>
```

**file migrate\_to\_storage.hpp**

```cpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/traits/is_component.hpp>
#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>
#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime/components/client_base.hpp>
```
file basename_registration_fwd.hpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>#include <hpx/components_fwd.hpp>#include <hpx/futures/future_fwd.hpp>#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>#include <cstddef>#include <string>#include <utility>#include <vector>

file binpacking_distribution_policy.hpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>#include <hpx/assert.hpp>#include <hpx/async_distributed/dataflow.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/component_type.hpp>#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>#include <hpx/pack_traversal/unwrap.hpp>#include <hpx/performance_counters/performance_counter.hpp>#include <hpx/runtime/components/create_component_helpers.hpp>#include <hpx/async_colocated/async_colocated_fwd.hpp>#include <hpx/async_distributed/detail/async_implementations_fwd.hpp>#include <hpx/async_local/async_fwd.hpp>#include <hpx/modules/errors.hpp>#include <cstddef>#include <utility>#include <vector>

file colocating_distribution_policy.hpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>#include <hpx/actions_base/traits/extract_action.hpp>#include <hpx/async_base/launch_policy.hpp>#include <hpx/async_colocated/apply_colocated_fwd.hpp>#include <hpx/async_colocated/async_colocated.hpp>#include <hpx/async_distributed/detail/async_implementations.hpp>#include <hpx/futures/future_traits/promise_local_result.hpp>#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>#include <hpx/runtime/components/client_base.hpp>#include <hpx/runtime/components/create_component_helpers.hpp>#include <hpx/runtime/find_here.hpp>#include <hpx/traits/is_distribution_policy.hpp>#include <algorithm>#include <cstddef>#include <type_traits>#include <utility>#include <vector>

file component_factory.hpp
Defines

`HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT (type, name, mode)`

Define a component factory for a component type.

This macro is used to create and register a minimal component factory for a component type which allows it to be remotely created using the `hpx::new_<>` function.

This macro can be invoked with one, two or three arguments

**Parameters**

- **type**: The `type` parameter is a (fully decorated) type of the component type for which a factory should be defined.

- **name**: The `name` parameter specifies the name to use to register the factory. This should uniquely (system-wide) identify the component type. The `name` parameter must conform to the C++ identifier rules (without any namespace). If this parameter is not given, the first parameter is used.

- **mode**: The `mode` parameter has to be one of the defined enumeration values of the enumeration `hpx::components::factory_state_enum`. The default for this parameter is `hpx::components::factory_enabled`.

---

```cpp
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#include <hpx/actions_base/plain_action.hpp>
#include <hpx/async_colocated/async_colocated.hpp>
#include <hpx/async_distributed/async.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/traits/is_component.hpp>
#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>
#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime/components/server/copy_component.hpp>
#include <hpx/futures/traits/get_remote_result.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime/components/stubs/runtime_support.hpp>
#include <hpx/async_colocated/async_colocated_fwd.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/component_type.hpp>
#include <hpx/modules/errors.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime/components/server/runtime_support.hpp>
#include <hpx/actions/base_action.hpp>
#include <hpx/actions/transfer_action.hpp>
#include <hpx/actions/transfer_continuation_action.hpp>
#include <hpx/async_base/launch_policy.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/get_lva.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/traits/component_type_is_compatible.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime_fwd.hpp>
```

---

file `default_distribution_policy.hpp`
#include <hpx/config.hpp>#include <hpx/actions_base/actions_base_support.hpp>#include <hpx/actions_base/traits/extract_action.hpp>#include <hpx/async_base/launch_policy.hpp>#include <hpx/actions_base/traits/action_priority.hpp>#include <hpx/assert.hpp>#include <hpx/async_base/launch_policy.hpp>#include <hpx/actions_base/traits/extract_action.hpp>#include <hpx/async_distributed/dataflow.hpp>#include <hpx/async_distributed/applier/apply.hpp>#include <hpx/async_distributed/applier/apply_callback.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/component_type.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/traits/is_component.hpp>#include <hpx/products_base/worker/process.hpp>#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>#include <hpx/futures/traits/promise_local_result.hpp>#include <hpx/lcos/packaged_action.hpp>#include <hpx/config/detail/compat_error_code.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/traits/extract_action.hpp>#include <hpx/lcos/promises.hpp>#include <hpx/lcos/promise.hpp>#include <hpx/memory/intrusive_ptr.hpp>#include <hpx/modules/execution.hpp>#include <hpx/runtime/components/create_component_helpers.hpp>#include <hpx/runtime/components/stubs/runtime_support.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/traits/extract_action.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/pinned_ptr.hpp>#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/traits/is_component.hpp>#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>#include <hpx/traits/is_client.hpp>#include <hpx/type_traits/lazy_enable_if.hpp>
affinity

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/affinity.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/affinity.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

```cpp
void parse_affinity_options(std::string const &spec, std::vector<mask_type> &affinities, std::size_t used_cores, std::size_t max_cores, std::size_t num_threads, std::vector<std::size_t> &num_pus, bool use_process_mask, error_code &ec = throws)

void parse_affinity_options(std::string const &spec, std::vector<mask_type> &affinities, error_code &ec = throws)
```

allocator_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/allocator_support.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/allocator_support.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Typedefs

```cpp
template<typename T = int>
using internal_allocator = std::allocator<T>
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

```cpp
template<typename Allocator>
struct allocator_deleter
```
Public Functions

```cpp
template<typename SharedState>
void operator()(SharedState *state)
```

Public Members

Allocator `alloc_`

asio

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/asio.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/asio.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

bool split_ip_address(std::string const &v, std::string &host, std::uint16_t &port)
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

```cpp
struct map_hostnames

Public Types

typedef util::function_nonser<std::string (std::string const &)> transform_function_type

Public Functions

map_hostnames (bool debug = false)
void use_suffix (std::string const &suffix)
void use_prefix (std::string const &prefix)
void use_transform (transform_function_type const &f)
std::string map (std::string host_name, std::uint16_t port) const
```
Private Members

transform_function_type transform_
std::string suffix_
std::string prefix_
bool debug_

assertion

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/assertion.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/assertion.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

HPX_ASSERT_CURRENT_FUNCTION
namespace hpx

namespace assertion

Functions

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, source_location const &loc)

struct source_location
#include <source_location.hpp> This contains the location information where HPX_ASSERT has been called

Public Members

const char *file_name
unsigned line_number
const char *function_name

Defines

HPX_ASSERT(expr) This macro asserts that expr evaluates to true.

If expr evaluates to false, The source location and msg is being printed along with the expression and additional. Afterwards the program is being aborted. The assertion handler can be customized by calling hpx::assertion::set_assertion_handler().

Parameters
• **expr**: The expression to assert on. This can either be an expression that’s convertible to bool or a callable which returns bool

• **msg**: The optional message that is used to give further information if the assert fails. This should be convertible to a std::string

Asserts are enabled if `HPX_DEBUG` is set. This is the default for `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug`

```cpp
HPX_ASSERT_MSG(expr, msg)
```

See `HPX_ASSERT`

```cpp
namespace hpx
{
    namespace assertion
    {

        // Typedefs
        using assertion_handler = void (*) (source_location const &loc, const char *expr, std::string const &msg);

        // Functions
        void set_assertion_handler (assertion_handler handler);
    }
}
```

**cache**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/cache.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/cache.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See `Public API` for a list of names that are part of the public `HPX` API.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{
    namespace util
    {
        namespace cache
        {

            // Template class
            template<typename Key, typename Entry, typename UpdatePolicy = std::less<Entry>, typename InsertPolicy = policies::always<Entry>, typename CacheStorage = std::map<Key, Entry>, typename Statistics = statistics::no_statistics>
            class local_cache
            {
                // Include header
                #include <hpx/cache/local_cache.hpp>

                // Description
                The local_cache implements the basic functionality needed for a local (non-distributed) cache.

                // Template Parameters
                • **Key**: The type of the keys to use to identify the entries stored in the cache
                • **Entry**: The type of the items to be held in the cache, must model the CacheEntry concept
```
• UpdatePolicy: A (optional) type specifying a (binary) function object used to sort the cache entries based on their ‘age’. The ‘oldest’ entries (according to this sorting criteria) will be discarded first if the maximum capacity of the cache is reached. The default is std::less<Entry>. The function object will be invoked using 2 entry instances of the type Entry. This type must model the UpdatePolicy model.

• InsertPolicy: A (optional) type specifying a (unary) function object used to allow global decisions whether a particular entry should be added to the cache or not. The default is policies::always, imposing no global insert related criteria on the cache. The function object will be invoked using the entry instance to be inserted into the cache. This type must model the InsertPolicy model.

• CacheStorage: A (optional) container type used to store the cache items. The container must be an associative and STL compatible container. The default is a std::map<Key, Entry>.

• Statistics: A (optional) type allowing to collect some basic statistics about the operation of the cache instance. The type must conform to the CacheStatistics concept. The default value is the type statistics::no_statistics which does not collect any numbers, but provides empty stubs allowing the code to compile.

Public Types

typedef Key key_type

typedef Entry entry_type

typedef UpdatePolicy update_policy_type

typedef InsertPolicy insert_policy_type

typedef CacheStorage storage_type

typedef Statistics statistics_type

typedef entry_type::value_type value_type

typedef storage_type::size_type size_type

typedef storage_type::value_type storage_value_type

Public Functions

local_cache(size_type max_size = 0, update_policy_type const &up = update_policy_type(), insert_policy_type const &ip = insert_policy_type())

Construct an instance of a local_cache.

Parameters

• max_size: [in] The maximal size this cache is allowed to reach any time. The default is zero (no size limitation). The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the values returned by the entry’s get_size function.

• up: [in] An instance of the UpdatePolicy to use for this cache. The default is to use a default constructed instance of the type as defined by the UpdatePolicy template parameter.

• ip: [in] An instance of the InsertPolicy to use for this cache. The default is to use a default constructed instance of the type as defined by the InsertPolicy template parameter.

local_cache(local_cache &&other)

size_type size() const

Return The current size of the cache.
size_type capacity () const
Access the maximum size the cache is allowed to grow to.

**Note** The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the return values of the entry’s function entry::get_size.

**Return** The maximum size this cache instance is currently allowed to reach. If this number is zero the cache has no limitation with regard to a maximum size.

bool reserve (size_type max_size)
Change the maximum size this cache can grow to.

**Return** This function returns true if successful. It returns false if the new max_size is smaller than the current limit and the cache could not be shrunk to the new maximum size.

**Parameters**
* max_size: [in] The new maximum size this cache will be allowed to grow to.

bool holds_key (key_type const &k) const
Check whether the cache currently holds an entry identified by the given key.

**Note** This function does not call the entry’s function entry::touch. It just checks if the cache contains an entry corresponding to the given key.

**Return** This function returns true if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns false.

**Parameters**
* k: [in] The key for the entry which should be looked up in the cache.

bool get_entry (key_type const &k, key_type &realkey, entry_type &val)
Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

**Note** The function will call the entry’s entry::touch function if the value corresponding to the provided key is found in the cache.

**Return** This function returns true if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns false.

**Parameters**
* k: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
* val: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.

bool get_entry (key_type const &k, value_type &val)
Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

**Note** The function will call the entry’s entry::touch function if the value corresponding to the provided key is found in the cache.

**Return** This function returns true if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns false.

**Parameters**
* k: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
* val: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.
• **k**: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache
• **val**: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding value.

```cpp
bool insert (key_type const &k, value_type const &val)
```
Insert a new element into this cache.

**Note** This function invokes both, the insert policy as provided to the constructor and the function `entry::insert` of the newly constructed entry instance. If either of these functions returns false the key/value pair doesn’t get inserted into the cache and the `insert` function will return `false`. Other reasons for this function to fail (return `false`) are a) the key/value pair is already held in the cache or b) inserting the new value into the cache maxed out its capacity and it was not possible to free any of the existing entries.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the entry has been successfully added to the cache, otherwise it returns `false`.

**Parameters**
- **k**: [in] The key for the entry which should be added to the cache.
- **value**: [in] The value which should be added to the cache.

```cpp
bool insert (key_type const &k, entry_type &e)
```
Insert a new entry into this cache.

**Note** This function invokes both, the insert policy as provided to the constructor and the function `entry::insert` of the provided entry instance. If either of these functions returns false the key/value pair doesn’t get inserted into the cache and the `insert` function will return `false`. Other reasons for this function to fail (return `false`) are a) the key/value pair is already held in the cache or b) inserting the new value into the cache maxed out its capacity and it was not possible to free any of the existing entries.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the entry has been successfully added to the cache, otherwise it returns `false`.

**Parameters**
- **k**: [in] The key for the entry which should be added to the cache.
- **value**: [in] The entry which should be added to the cache.

```cpp
bool update (key_type const &k, value_type const &val)
```
Update an existing element in this cache.

**Note** The function will call the entry’s `entry::touch` function if the indexed value is found in the cache.

**Note** The difference to the other overload of the `insert` function is that this overload replaces the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the cache entry properties.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it returns `false`. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

**Parameters**
- **k**: [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- **value**: [in] The value which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.

```cpp
template<typename F>
bool update_if (key_type const &k, value_type const &val, F f)
```
Update an existing element in this cache.

**Note** The function will call the entry’s `entry::touch` function if the indexed value is found in the cache.
**Note** The difference to the other overload of the `insert` function is that this overload replaces the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the cache entry properties.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it returns `false`. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

**Parameters**
- `k`: [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- `value`: [in] The value which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.
- `f`: [in] A callable taking two arguments, `k` and the key found in the cache (in that order). If `f` returns true, then the update will continue. If `f` returns false, then the update will not succeed.

```cpp
bool update (key_type const &k, entry_type &e)
```
Update an existing entry in this cache.

**Note** The function will call the entry’s `entry::touch` function if the indexed value is found in the cache.

**Note** The difference to the other overload of the `insert` function is that this overload replaces the whole cache entry, while the other overload replaces the cached value only, leaving the cache entry properties untouched.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it returns `false`. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

**Parameters**
- `k`: [in] The key for the entry which should be updated in the cache.
- `value`: [in] The entry which should be used as a replacement for the existing entry in the cache. Any existing entry is first removed and then this entry is added.

```cpp
template<typename Func>
size_type erase (Func const &ep = policies::always<storage_value_type>())
```
Remove stored entries from the cache for which the supplied function object returns true.

**Return** This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the values returned by the `entry::get_size` functions of the removed entries).

**Parameters**
- `ep`: [in] This parameter has to be a (unary) function object. It is invoked for each of the entries currently held in the cache. An entry is considered for removal from the cache whenever the value returned from this invocation is `true`. Even then the entry might not be removed from the cache as its `entry::remove` function might return false.

```cpp
size_type erase ()
```
Remove all stored entries from the cache.

**Note** All entries are considered for removal, but in the end an entry might not be removed from the cache as its `entry::remove` function might return false. This function is very useful for instance in conjunction with an entry’s `entry::remove` function enforcing additional criteria like entry expiration, etc.

**Return** This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the values returned by the `entry::get_size` functions of the removed entries).

```cpp
void clear ()
```
Clear the cache.

Unconditionally removes all stored entries from the cache.


```cpp
statistics_type const &get_statistics() const
    Allow to access the embedded statistics instance.

    Return This function returns a reference to the statistics instance embedded inside this cache
```

```cpp
statistics_type &get_statistics()
```

**Protected Functions**

```cpp
bool free_space (long num_free)
```

**Private Types**

```cpp
typedef storage_type::iterator iterator

typedef storage_type::const_iterator const_iterator

typedef std::deque<iterator> heap_type

typedef heap_type::iterator heap_iterator

typedef adapt<UpdatePolicy, iterator> adapted_update_policy_type

typedef statistics_type::update_on_exit update_on_exit
```

**Private Members**

```cpp
size_type max_size_

size_type current_size_

storage_type store_

heap_type entry_heap_

adapted_update_policy_type update_policy_

insert_policy_type insert_policy_

statistics_type statistics_

```

```cpp
template<typename Func, typename Iterator>
struct adapt
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
template<>
adapt (Func f)

template<>
bool operator() (Iterator const &lhs, Iterator const &rhs) const
```
The lru_cache implements the basic functionality needed for a local (non-distributed) LRU cache.

Template Parameters
- **Key**: The type of the keys to use to identify the entries stored in the cache
- **Entry**: The type of the items to be held in the cache.
- **Statistics**: A (optional) type allowing to collect some basic statistics about the operation of the cache instance. The type must conform to the CacheStatistics concept. The default value is the type statistics::no_statistics which does not collect any numbers, but provides empty stubs allowing the code to compile.

Public Types
- typedef Key key_type
- typedef Entry entry_type
- typedef Statistics statistics_type
- typedef std::pair<Key, entry_type> entry_pair
- typedef std::list<entry_pair> storage_type
- typedef std::map<Key, typename storage_type::iterator> map_type
- typedef std::size_t size_type

Public Functions
- lru_cache (size_type max_size = 0)
  Construct an instance of a lru_cache.
  
  **Parameters**
  - max_size: [in] The maximal size this cache is allowed to reach any time. The default is zero (no size limitation). The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the values returned by the entry’s get_size function.

  lru_cache (lru_cache &&other)

  size_type size() const
  Return The current size of this cache instance.
size_type capacity() const
Access the maximum size the cache is allowed to grow to.

Note The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the return values of the entry’s
function entry::get_size.
Return The maximum size this cache instance is currently allowed to reach. If this number is
zero the cache has no limitation with regard to a maximum size.

void reserve(size_type max_size)
Change the maximum size this cache can grow to.

Parameters
• max_size: [in] The new maximum size this cache will be allowed to grow to.

bool holds_key(key_type const &key)
Check whether the cache currently holds an entry identified by the given key.

Note This function does not call the entry’s function entry::touch. It just checks if the cache
contains an entry corresponding to the given key.
Return This function returns true if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns
false.
Parameters
• k: [in] The key for the entry which should be looked up in the cache.

bool get_entry(key_type const &key, key_type &realkey, entry_type &entry)
Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

Note The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in
the cache.
Return This function returns true if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns
false.
Parameters
• key: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
• entry: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful
return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.

bool get_entry(key_type const &key, entry_type &entry)
Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

Note The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in
the cache.
Return This function returns true if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns
false.
Parameters
• key: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
• entry: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful
return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.

bool insert(key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry)
Insert a new entry into this cache.

Note This function assumes that the entry is not in the cache already. Inserting an already
existing entry is considered undefined behavior
Parameters
• key: [in] The key for the entry which should be added to the cache.
• entry: [in] The entry which should be added to the cache.

void insert_nonexist(key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry)
void update (key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry)
Update an existing element in this cache.

**Note** The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in
the cache.

**Note** The difference to the other overload of the `insert` function is that this overload replaces
the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the
cache entry properties.

**Parameters**
- `key`: [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- `entry`: [in] The entry which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in
the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.

```cpp
template<typename F>
bool update_if (key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry, F &&f)
```
Update an existing element in this cache.

**Note** The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in
the cache.

**Note** The difference to the other overload of the `insert` function is that this overload replaces
the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the
cache entry properties.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it
returns `false`. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value
reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

**Parameters**
- `key`: [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- `entry`: [in] The value which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in
the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.
- `f`: [in] A callable taking two arguments, `k` and the key found in the cache (in that order).
  If `f` returns true, then the update will continue. If `f` returns false, then the update will not
  succeed.

```cpp
template<typename Func>
size_type erase (Func const &ep)
```
Remove stored entries from the cache for which the supplied function object returns true.

**Return** This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the
values returned by the `entry::get_size` functions of the removed entries).

**Parameters**
- `ep`: [in] This parameter has to be a (unary) function object. It is invoked for each of the
  entries currently held in the cache. An entry is considered for removal from the cache
  whenever the value returned from this invocation is `true`.

```cpp
size_type erase ()
```
Remove all stored entries from the cache.

**Return** This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the
values returned by the `entry::get_size` functions of the removed entries).

```cpp
size_type clear ()
```
Clear the cache.

Unconditionally removes all stored entries from the cache.

```cpp
statistics_type const &get_statistics () const
```
Allow to access the embedded statistics instance.
**Return** This function returns a reference to the statistics instance embedded inside this cache

```cpp
statistics_type &get_statistics() 
```

**Private Types**

```cpp
typedef statistics_type::update_on_exit update_on_exit
```

**Private Functions**

```cpp
void touch typename storage_type::iterator it
void evict()
```

**Private Members**

```cpp
size_type max_size_
size_type current_size_
storage_type storage_
map_type map_
statistics_type statistics_
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace statistics

class local_full_statistics : public hpx::util::cache::statistics::local_statistics
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
std::int64_t get_get_entry_count (bool reset)
    The function get_get_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the get_entry() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_insert_entry_count (bool reset)
    The function get_insert_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the insert_entry() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_update_entry_count (bool reset)
    The function get_update_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the update_entry() API function of the cache.
```
std::int64_t get_erase_entry_count (bool reset)
The function get_erase_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the erase() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_get_entry_time (bool reset)
The function get_get_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the get_entry() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_insert_entry_time (bool reset)
The function get_insert_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the insert_entry() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_update_entry_time (bool reset)
The function get_update_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the update_entry() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_erase_entry_time (bool reset)
The function get_erase_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the erase() API function of the cache.

Private Functions

std::int64_t get_and_reset_value (std::int64_t &value, bool reset)

Private Members

api_counter_data get_entry_
api_counter_data insert_entry_
api_counter_data update_entry_
api_counter_data erase_entry_

Friends

friend hpx::util::cache::statistics::update_on_exit
struct api_counter_data

Public Functions

api_counter_data ()
Public Members

```cpp
std::int64_t count_
std::int64_t time_
```

struct update_on_exit

```cpp
#include <local_full_statistics.hpp>
Helper class to update timings and counts on function exit.
```

Public Functions

```cpp
update_on_exit (local_full_statistics &stat, method m)
~update_on_exit ()
```

Public Members

```cpp
std::int64_t started_at_
api_counter_data &data_
```

Private Static Functions

```cpp
static api_counter_data &get_api_counter_data (local_full_statistics &stat, method m)
static std::uint64_t now ()
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace util
```

```cpp
namespace cache
```

```cpp
namespace statistics
```

Enums

```cpp
enum method

Values:

method_get_entry = 0
method_insert_entry = 1
method_update_entry = 2
method_erase_entry = 3
```

```cpp
class no_statistics

Subclassed by hpx::util::cache::statistics::local_statistics
```
Public Functions

void got_hit ()
   The function got_hit will be called by a cache instance whenever a entry got touched.

void got_miss ()
   The function got_miss will be called by a cache instance whenever a requested entry has not
   been found in the cache.

void got_insertion ()
   The function got_insertion will be called by a cache instance whenever a new entry has been
   inserted.

void got_eviction ()
   The function got_eviction will be called by a cache instance whenever an entry has been
   removed from the cache because a new inserted entry let the cache grow beyond its capacity.

void clear ()
   Reset all statistics.

std::int64_t get_get_entry_count (bool)
   The function get_get_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the get_entry() API
   function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_insert_entry_count (bool)
   The function get_insert_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the insert_entry() API
   function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_update_entry_count (bool)
   The function get_update_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the update_entry() API
   function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_erase_entry_count (bool)
   The function get_erase_entry_count returns the number of invocations of the erase() API
   function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_get_entry_time (bool)
   The function get_get_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the get_entry() API
   function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_insert_entry_time (bool)
   The function get_insert_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the insert_entry() API
   function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_update_entry_time (bool)
   The function get_update_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the update_entry() API
   function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_erase_entry_time (bool)
   The function get_erase_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the erase() API
   function of the cache.

struct update_on_exit
   #include <no_statistics.hpp> Helper class to update timings and counts on function exit.
Public Functions

`update_on_exit (no_statistics const&, method)`

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace statistics

class local_statistics : public hpx::util::cache::statistics::no_statistics
    Subclassed by hpx::util::cache::statistics::local_full_statistics

Public Functions

local_statistics()

`std::size_t get_and_reset (std::size_t &value, bool reset)`

`std::size_t hits () const`

`std::size_t misses () const`

`std::size_t insertions () const`

`std::size_t evictions () const`

`std::size_t hits (bool reset)`

`std::size_t misses (bool reset)`

`std::size_t insertions (bool reset)`

`std::size_t evictions (bool reset)`

void got_hit()  
The function got_hit will be called by a cache instance whenever a entry got touched.

void got_miss()  
The function got_miss will be called by a cache instance whenever a requested entry has not been found in the cache.

void got_insertion()  
The function got_insertion will be called by a cache instance whenever a new entry has been inserted.

void got_eviction()  
The function got_eviction will be called by a cache instance whenever an entry has been removed from the cache because a new inserted entry let the cache grow beyond its capacity.

void clear()  
Reset all statistics.
Private Members

`std::size_t hits_`
`std::size_t misses_`
`std::size_t insertions_`
`std::size_t evictions_`

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace policies

template<typename Entry>
struct always

Public Functions

bool operator() (Entry const&)

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace entries

template<typename Value>
class fifo_entry: public hpx::util::cache::entries::entry<Value, fifo_entry<Value>>
#include <hpx/cache/entries/fifo_entry.hpp>
The fifo_entry type can be used to store arbitrary values in a cache. Using this type as the cache’s entry type makes sure that the least recently inserted entries are discarded from the cache first.

Note The fifo_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.

Note This type can be used to model a ‘last in first out’ cache policy if it is used with a `std::greater` as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default `std::less`).

Template Parameters
- `Value`: The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.
Public Functions

```cpp
definition

fifo_entry()
    Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

fifo_entry(Value const &val)
    Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

bool insert()
    The function insert is called by a cache whenever it is about to be inserted into the cache.

Note: This function is part of the CacheEntry concept
Return: This function should return true if the entry should be added to the cache, otherwise it should return false.
```

```cpp
std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point const &get_creation_time() const
```

Private Types

```cpp
typedef entry<Value, fifo_entry<Value>> base_type
```

Private Members

```cpp
std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point insertion_time_
```

Friends

```cpp
bool operator< (fifo_entry const &lhs, fifo_entry const &rhs)
    Compare the ‘age’ of two entries. An entry is ‘older’ than another entry if it has been created earlier (FIFO).
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace entries

class entry
    #include <hpx/cache/entries/entry.hpp>

Template Parameters

- Value: The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.
- Derived: The (optional) type for which this type is used as a base class.

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
Public Types

typedef Value value_type

Public Functions

entry()
Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

entry(value_type const &val)
Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

bool touch()
The function touch is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it has been requested (touched).

Note It is possible to change the entry in a way influencing the sort criteria mandated by the UpdatePolicy. In this case the function should return true to indicate this to the cache, forcing to reorder the cache entries.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

Return This function should return true if the cache needs to update it’s internal heap. Usually this is needed if the entry has been changed by touch() in a way influencing the sort order as mandated by the cache’s UpdatePolicy

bool insert()
The function insert is called by a cache whenever it is about to be inserted into the cache.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

Return This function should return true if the entry should be added to the cache, otherwise it should return false.

bool remove()
The function remove is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it is about to be removed from the cache.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

Return The return value can be used to avoid removing this instance from the cache. If the value is true it is ok to remove the entry, otherwise it will stay in the cache.

std::size_t get_size() const
Return the ‘size’ of this entry. By default the size of each entry is just one (1), which is sensible if the cache has a limit (capacity) measured in number of entries.

value_type &get()
Get a reference to the stored data value.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

value_type const &get() const
Private Members

value_type value_

Friends

bool operator< (entry const &lhs, entry const &rhs)
Forwarding operator< allowing to compare entries instead of the values.

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace entries

class size_entry
#include <hpx/cache/entries/size_entry.hpp> The size_entry type can be used to store values in a cache which have a size associated (such as files, etc.). Using this type as the cache’s entry type makes sure that the entries with the biggest size are discarded from the cache first.

Note The size_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.
Note This type can be used to model a ‘discard smallest first’ cache policy if it is used with a std::greater as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default std::less).

Template Parameters
• Value: The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.
• Derived: The (optional) type for which this type is used as a base class.

Public Functions

size_entry ()
Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

size_entry (Value const &val, std::size_t size)
Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

std::size_t get_size () const
Return the ‘size’ of this entry.
Private Types

typedef detail::size_derived<Value, Derived>::type derived_type
typedef entry<Value, derived_type> base_type

Private Members

std::size_t size_

Friends

bool operator< (size_entry const &lhs, size_entry const &rhs)
  // Compare the 'age' of two entries. An entry is 'older' than another entry if it has a bigger size.

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace entries

template<typename Value>
class lru_entry : public hpx::util::cache::entries::entry<Value, lru_entry<Value>>
#include <hpx/cache/entries/lru_entry.hpp>
The lru_entry type can be used to store arbitrary values in a cache. Using this type as the cache’s entry type makes sure that the least recently used entries are discarded from the cache first.

Note The lru_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.
Note This type can be used to model a 'most recently used' cache policy if it is used with a std::greater as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default std::less).

Template Parameters
  - Value: The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.

Public Functions

lru_entry ()
  Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

lru_entry (Value const &val)
  Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

bool touch ()
  The function touch is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it has been requested (touched).

In the case of the LRU entry we store the time of the last access which will be used to compare the age of an entry during the invocation of the operator<().
Return This function should return true if the cache needs to update its internal heap. Usually this is needed if the entry has been changed by touch() in a way influencing the sort order as mandated by the cache’s UpdatePolicy.

\[
\text{std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point } \text{const & get_access_time()} \text{ const}
\]

Returns the last access time of the entry.

Private Types

typedef entry<Value, lru_entry<Value>> base_type

Private Members

\[
\text{std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point } \text{access_time_}
\]

Friends

bool operator< (lru_entry const &lhs, lru_entry const &rhs)
Compare the ‘age’ of two entries. An entry is ‘older’ than another entry if it has been accessed less recently (LRU).

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace entries

template<typename Value>
class lfu_entry : public hpx::util::cache::entries::entry<Value, lfu_entry<Value>>
#include <hpx/cache/entries/lfu_entry.hpp>
The lfu_entry type can be used to store arbitrary values in a cache. Using this type as the cache’s entry type makes sure that the least frequently used entries are discarded from the cache first.

Note The lfu_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.

Note This type can be used to model a ‘most frequently used’ cache policy if it is used with a std::greater as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default std::less).

Template Parameters

- Value: The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.
Public Functions

lfu_entry ()
   Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

lfu_entry (Value const &val)
   Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

bool touch ()
   The function touch is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it has been requested
   (touched).

   In the case of the LFU entry we store the reference count tracking the number of times this
   entry has been requested. This which will be used to compare the age of an entry during the
   invocation of the operator<().

   Return This function should return true if the cache needs to update it’s internal heap.
   Usually this is needed if the entry has been changed by touch() in a way influencing the
   sort order as mandated by the cache’s UpdatePolicy

unsigned long const &get_access_count () const

Private Types

typedef entry<Value, lfu_entry<Value>> base_type

Private Members

unsigned long ref_count_

Friends

bool operator< (lfu_entry const &lhs, lfu_entry const &rhs)
   Compare the ‘age’ of two entries. An entry is ‘older’ than another entry if it has been
   accessed less frequently (LFU).

concepts

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/concepts.hpp. These headers may
be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your
own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module
header hpx/modules/concepts.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use
is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.
Defines

**HPX\_HAS\_MEMBER\_XXX\_TRAIT\_DEF**(MEMBER)

This macro creates a boolean unary metafunction which result is true if and only if its parameter type has member function with MEMBER name (no matter static it is or not). The generated trait ends up in a namespace where the macro itself has been placed.

Defines

**HPX\_HAS\_XXX\_TRAIT\_DEF**(Name)

This macro creates a boolean unary metafunction such that for any type X, has_name\textless{}X\textgreater{}::value == true if and only if X is a class type and has a nested type member x::name. The generated trait ends up in a namespace where the macro itself has been placed.

Defines

**HPX\_CONCEPT\_REQUIRES\_**(...)

**HPX\_CONCEPT\_REQUIRES**(...)

**HPX\_CONCEPT\_ASSERT**(...)

**concurrency**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/concurrency.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/concurrency.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See `Public API` for a list of names that are part of the public `HPX` API.

```cpp
template<typename Data>
struct cache_aligned_data<Data, std::false_type>
{
    // Public Functions
    cache_aligned_data()
    cache_aligned_data(Data &&data)
    cache_aligned_data(Data const &data)

    // Public Members
    Data data_

    template<typename Data>
    struct cache_aligned_data_derived<Data, std::false_type> : public Data
```
Public Functions

cache_aligned_data_derived()
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data &data)
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data const &data)

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

constexpr std::size_t get_cache_line_size()

namespace util

Typedefs

template<typename Data>
using cache_line_data = cache_aligned_data<Data>

template<typename Data, typename NeedsPadding = typename detail::needs_padding<Data>::type>
struct cache_aligned_data

Public Functions

cache_aligned_data()
cache_aligned_data(Data &data)
cache_aligned_data(Data const &data)

Public Members

Data data_

template<>
char cacheline_pad[get_cache_line_padding_size(sizeof(Data))]

template<typename Data>
struct cache_aligned_data<Data, std::false_type>
Public Functions

    cache_aligned_data()
    cache_aligned_data(Data &data)
    cache_aligned_data(Data const &data)

Public Members

    Data data_

    template<typename Data, typename NeedsPadding = typename detail::needs_padding<Data>::type>
    struct cache_aligned_data_derived : public Data

Public Functions

    cache_aligned_data_derived()
    cache_aligned_data_derived(Data &data)
    cache_aligned_data_derived(Data const &data)

Public Members

    template<>
    char cacheline_pad[get_cache_line_padding_size(sizeof(Data))]

    template<typename Data>
    struct cache_aligned_data_derived<Data, std::false_type> : public Data

Public Functions

    cache_aligned_data_derived()
    cache_aligned_data_derived(Data &data)
    cache_aligned_data_derived(Data const &data)

namespace boost

    namespace lockfree
Enums

```cpp
enum deque_status_type
{
    stable,
    rpush,
    lpush
};
```

template<typename T, typename freelist_t = caching_freelist_t, typename Alloc = std::allocator<T>>
struct deque

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using node = deque_node<T>

template<>
using node_pointer = typename node::pointer

template<>
using atomic_node_pointer = typename node::atomic_pointer

template<>
using tag_t = typename node::tag_t

template<>
using anchor = deque_anchor<T>

template<>
using anchor_pair = typename anchor::pair

template<>
using atomic_anchor_pair = typename anchor::atomic_pair

template<>
using node_allocator = typename std::allocator_traits<Alloc>::template rebind_alloc<
node
>

template<>
using pool = typename std::conditional<
std::is_same<freelist_t, caching_freelist_t>::value, caching_freelist<T>, static_freelist<T>
>::type
```

Public Functions

```cpp
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (deque)

dele (std::size_t initial_nodes = 128)

~dele ()

bool empty () const

bool is_lock_free () const

bool push_left (T const &data)

bool push_right (T const &data)

bool pop_left (T &r)
```
bool pop_left (T *r)
bool pop_right (T &r)
bool pop_right (T *r)

Private Functions

node *alloc_node (node *lptr, node *rptr, T const &v, tag_t ltag = 0, tag_t rtag = 0)
void dealloc_node (node *n)
void stabilize_left (anchor_pair &lrs)
void stabilize_right (anchor_pair &lrs)
void stabilize (anchor_pair &lrs)

Private Members

anchor anchor_
pool pool_
template<> char padding[padding_size]

Private Static Attributes

constexpr std::size_t padding_size = BOOST_LOCKFREE_CACHLINE_BYTES - sizeof(anchor)
template<typename T>
struct deque_anchor

Public Types

template<>
using node = deque_node<T>
template<>
using node_pointer = typename node::pointer
template<>
using atomic_node_pointer = typename node::atomic_pointer
template<>
using tag_t = typename node::tag_t
template<>
using anchor = deque_anchor<T>
template<>
using pair = tagged_ptr_pair<node, node>
template<>
using atomic_pair = std::atomic<pair>
**Public Functions**

`deque_anchor()`

`deque_anchor (deque_anchor const &p)`

`deque_anchor (pair const &p)`

`deque_anchor (node *lptr, node *rptr, tag_t status = stable, tag_t tag = 0)`

`pair lrs () volatile const`

`node *left () volatile const`

`node *right () volatile const`

`tag_t status () volatile const`

`tag_t tag () volatile const`

`bool cas (deque_anchor &expected, deque_anchor const &desired) volatile`

`bool cas (pair &expected, deque_anchor const &desired) volatile`

`bool cas (deque_anchor &expected, pair const &desired) volatile`

`bool cas (pair &expected, pair const &desired) volatile`

`bool operator== (volatile deque_anchor const &rhs) const`

`bool operator!= (volatile deque_anchor const &rhs) const`

`bool operator== (volatile pair const &rhs) const`

`bool operator!= (volatile pair const &rhs) const`

`bool is_lock_free () const`

**Private Members**

`atomic_pair pair_`

`template<typename T>`

`struct deque_node`

**Public Types**

`typedef detail::tagged_ptr<deque_node> pointer`

`typedef std::atomic<pointer> atomic_pointer`

`typedef pointer:tag_t tag_t`
Public Functions

deque_node ()
deque_node (deque_node const &p)
deque_node (deque_node *lptr, deque_node *rptr, T const &v, tag_t ltag = 0, tag_t rtag = 0)

Public Members

atomic_pointer left
atomic_pointer right
T data

namespace hpx

namespace util

class barrier

Public Functions

barrier (std::size_t number_of_threads)
~barrier ()
void wait ()

Private Types

typedef std::mutex mutex_type

Private Members

const std::size_t number_of_threads_
std::size_t total_
mutex_type mtx_
std::condition_variable cond_
Private Static Attributes

```cpp
constexpr std::size_t barrier_flag = static_cast<std::size_t>(1) << (CHAR_BIT * sizeof(std::size_t) - 1)
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

```cpp
struct spinlock
#include <spinlock.hpp> Lockable spinlock class.
```

Public Functions

```cpp
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (spinlock)
spinlock (char const* = nullptr)
~spinlock ()
void lock ()
bool try_lock ()
void unlock ()
```

Private Members

```cpp
hpx::util::detail::spinlock m
```

 Defines

```cpp
MOODYCAMEL_THREADLOCAL
MOODYCAMEL_EXCEPTIONS_ENABLED
MOODYCAMEL_TRY
MOODYCAMEL_CATCH (...) 
MOODYCAMEL_RETHROW
MOODYCAMEL_THROW (expr)
MOODYCAMEL_NOEXCEPT
MOODYCAMEL_NOEXCEPTCTOR (type, valueType, expr)
MOODYCAMEL_NOEXCEPTASSIGN (type, valueType, expr)
MOODYCAMEL_DELETE_FUNCTION
namespace hpx

namespace concurrency
```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Traits>
void swap (typename ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ImplicitProducerKVP &a, typename ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ImplicitProducerKVP &b)

template<typename T, typename Traits>
void swap (ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &a, ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &b)

void swap (ProducerToken &a, ProducerToken &b)

void swap (ConsumerToken &a, ConsumerToken &b)

template<typename T, typename Traits = ConcurrentQueueDefaultTraits>
class ConcurrentQueue
```

Public Types

```cpp
typedef ::hpx::concurrency::ProducerToken producer_token_t
typedef ::hpx::concurrency::ConsumerToken consumer_token_t
typedef Traits::index_t index_t
typedef Traits::size_t size_t
```

Public Functions

```cpp
ConcurrentQueue (size_t capacity = 6 * BLOCK_SIZE)
ConcurrentQueue (size_t minCapacity, size_t maxExplicitProducers, size_t maxImplicitProducers)

~ConcurrentQueue ()
ConcurrentQueue (ConcurrentQueue const&) 
ConcurrentQueue &operator= (ConcurrentQueue const&)
ConcurrentQueue (ConcurrentQueue &&other)

ConcurrentQueue &operator= (ConcurrentQueue &&other)

void swap (ConcurrentQueue &other)

bool enqueue (T const &item)

bool enqueue (T &&item)

bool enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T const &item)

bool enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T &&item)

template<typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (producer_token_t const &token, It itemFirst, size_t count)
```
bool try_enqueue (T const &item)
bool try_enqueue (T &&item)
bool try_enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T const &item)
bool try_enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T &&item)

template<typename It>
bool try_enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)

detemplate<typename It>
bool try_enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, It itemFirst, size_t count)

detemplate<typename It>
bool try_enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<typename It>
bool try_dequeue (U &item)

template<typename It>
bool try_dequeue_non_interleaved (U &item)

template<typename It>
bool try_dequeue (consumer_token_t &token, U &item)

size_t try_dequeue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t max)

size_t try_dequeue_bulk (consumer_token_t &token, It itemFirst, size_t max)

template<typename It>
bool try_dequeue_from_producer (producer_token_t const &producer, U &item)

size_t try_dequeue_bulk_from_producer (producer_token_t const &producer, It itemFirst, size_t max)

size_t size_approx () const

Public Static Functions

static bool is_lock_free ()

Public Static Attributes

const size_t BLOCK_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::BLOCK_SIZE)
const size_t EXPLICIT_BLOCK_EMPTY_COUNTER_THRESHOLD = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::EXPLICIT_BLOCK_EMPTY_COUNTER_THRESHOLD)
const size_t EXPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::EXPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE)
const size_t IMPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::IMPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE)
const size_t INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE)
const std::uint32_t EXPLICIT_CONSUMER_CONSUMPTION_QUOTA_BEFORE_ROTATE = static_cast<std::uint32_t>(Traits::EXPLICIT_CONSUMER_CONSUMPTION_QUOTA_BEFORE_ROTATE)
Private Types

enum AllocationMode
Values:
  CanAlloc
  CannotAlloc

enum InnerQueueContext
Values:
  implicit_context = 0
  explicit_context = 1

Private Functions

ConcurrentQueue & swap_internal (ConcurrentQueue & other)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename U>
bool inner_enqueue (producer_token_t const & token, U && element)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename U>
bool inner_enqueue (U && element)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename It>
bool inner_enqueue_bulk (producer_token_t const & token, It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename It>
bool inner_enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)

bool update_current_producer_after_rotation (consumer_token_t & token)

void populate_initial_block_list (size_t blockCount)

Block * try_get_block_from_initial_pool ()

void add_block_to_free_list (Block * block)

void add_blocks_to_free_list (Block * block)

Block * try_get_block_from_free_list ()

template<AllocationMode canAlloc>
Block * requisition_block ()

ProducerBase * recycle_or_create_producer (bool isExplicit)

ProducerBase * recycle_or_create_producer (bool isExplicit, bool & recycled)

ProducerBase * add_producer (ProducerBase * producer)

void reown_producers ()

void populate_initial_implicit_producer_hash ()

void swap_implicit_producer_hashes (ConcurrentQueue & other)

ImplicitProducer * get_or_add_implicit_producer ()
**Private Members**

- `std::atomic<ProducerBase*> producerListTail`
- `std::atomic<std::uint32_t> producerCount`
- `std::atomic<size_t> initialBlockPoolIndex`
- `Block *initialBlockPool`
- `size_t initialBlockPoolSize`
- `FreeList<Block> freeList`
- `std::atomic<ImplicitProducerHash*> implicitProducerHash`
- `std::atomic<size_t> implicitProducerHashCount`
- `ImplicitProducerHash initialImplicitProducerHash`
- `std::array<ImplicitProducerKVP, INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE> initialImplicitProducerHashEntries`
- `std::atomic_flag implicitProducerHashResizeInProgress`
- `std::atomic<std::uint32_t> nextExplicitConsumerId`
- `std::atomic<std::uint32_t> globalExplicitConsumerOffset`

**Private Static Functions**

```cpp
template<typename U>
static U *create_array (size_t count)
```

```cpp
template<typename U>
static void destroy_array (U *p, size_t count)
```

```cpp
template<typename U>
static U *create ()
```

```cpp
template<typename U, typename A1>
static U *create (A1 &&a1)
```

```cpp
template<typename U>
static void destroy (U *p)
```

**Friends**

- `friend hpx::concurrency::ProducerToken`
- `friend hpx::concurrency::ConsumerToken`
- `friend hpx::concurrency::ExplicitProducer`
- `friend hpx::concurrency::ImplicitProducer`
- `friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueueTests`

```cpp
template<typename XT, typename XTraits>
void swap (typename ConcurrentQueue<XT, XTraits>::ImplicitProducerKVP&, typename ConcurrentQueue<XT, XTraits>::ImplicitProducerKVP&)
```

```cpp
struct Block
```
Public Functions

template<> Block()

template<InnerQueueContext context> bool is_empty() const

template<InnerQueueContext context> bool set_empty(index_t i)

template<InnerQueueContext context> bool set_many_empty(index_t i, size_t count)

template<InnerQueueContext context> void set_all_empty()

template<InnerQueueContext context> void reset_empty()

template<> T* operator[](index_t idx)

template<> T const* operator[](index_t idx) const

Public Members

template<> char elements[sizeof(T) * BLOCK_SIZE]

template<> details::max_align_t dummy

template<> Block* next

template<> std::atomic<size_t> elementsCompletelyDequeued

std::atomic<bool> hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue< T, Traits >::Block::emptyFlags

template<> std::atomic<std::uint32_t> freeListRefs

template<> std::atomic<Block*> freeListNext

template<> std::atomic<bool> shouldBeOnFreeList

template<> bool dynamicallyAllocated
Private Members

template<>
union hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue::Block::[anonymous] [anonymous]

struct ExplicitProducer : public hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ProducerBase

Public Functions

template<>
ExplicitProducer (ConcurrentQueue *parent)

template<>
~ExplicitProducer ()

template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename U>
bool enqueue (U &&element)

template<typename U>
bool dequeue (U &element)

template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<typename It>
size_t dequeue_bulk (It &itemFirst, size_t max)

Private Functions

template<>
bool new_block_index (size_t numberOfFilledSlotsToExpose)

Private Members

template<>
std::atomic<BlockIndexHeader*> blockIndex

template<>
size_t pr_blockIndexSlotsUsed

template<>
size_t pr_blockIndexSize

template<>
size_t pr_blockIndexFront

template<>
BlockIndexEntry *pr_blockIndexEntries

template<>
void *pr_blockIndexRaw

struct BlockIndexEntry
Public Members

template<>
index_t base

template<>
Block *block

struct BlockIndexHeader

Public Members

template<>
size_t size

template<>
std::atomic<size_t> front

template<>
BlockIndexEntry *entries

template<>
void *prev

template<typename N>
struct FreeList

Public Functions

template<>
FreeList ()

template<>
FreeList (FreeList &&other)

template<>
void swap (FreeList &other)

template<>
FreeList (FreeList const&)

template<>
FreeList &operator= (FreeList const&)

template<>
void add (N *node)

template<>
N *try_get ()

template<>
N *head Unsafe () const
Private Functions

template<>
void add_knowing_refcount_is_zero (N *node)

Private Members

template<>
std::atomic<N*> freeListHead

Private Static Attributes

template<>
const std::uint32_t REFS_MASK = 0x7FFFFFFF

template<>
const std::uint32_t SHOULD_BE_ON_FREELIST = 0x80000000

template<typename N>
struct FreeListNode

Public Functions

template<>
FreeListNode ()

Public Members

template<>
std::atomic<std::uint32_t> freeListRefs

template<>
std::atomic<N*> freeListNext

struct ImplicitProducer : public hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ProducerBase

Public Functions

template<>
ImplicitProducer (ConcurrentQueue *parent)

template<>
~ImplicitProducer ()

template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename U>
bool enqueue (U & & element)

template<typename U>
bool dequeue (U & element)

template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)
template<typename It>
    size_t dequeue_bulk (It &itemFirst, size_t max)

Private Functions

template<AllocationMode allocMode>
    bool insert_block_index_entry (BlockIndexEntry *&idxEntry, index_t blockStartIndex)

template<>
    void rewind_block_index_tail()

template<>
    BlockIndexEntry *get_block_index_entry_for_index(index_t index) const

template<>
    size_t get_block_index_index_for_index(index_t index, BlockIndexHeader *&localBlockIndex) const

template<>
    bool new_block_index()

Private Members

template<>
    size_t nextBlockIndexCapacity

template<>
    std::atomic<BlockIndexHeader*> blockIndex

Private Static Attributes

template<>
    const index_t INVALID_BLOCK_BASE = 1

struct BlockIndexEntry

Public Members

template<>
    std::atomic<index_t> key

template<>
    std::atomic<Block*> value

struct BlockIndexHeader
Public Members

```cpp
template<>
size_t capacity

template<>
std::atomic<size_t> tail

template<>
BlockIndexEntry *entries

template<>
BlockIndexEntry **index

template<>
BlockIndexHeader *prev
```

```cpp
struct ImplicitProducerHash

Public Members

```cpp
template<>
size_t capacity

template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP *entries

template<>
ImplicitProducerHash *prev
```

```cpp
struct ImplicitProducerKVP

Public Functions

```cpp
template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP ()

template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP (ImplicitProducerKVP &&other)

template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP &operator= (ImplicitProducerKVP &&other)

template<>
void swap (ImplicitProducerKVP &other)
```

Public Members

```cpp
template<>
std::atomic<details::thread_id_t> key

template<>
ImplicitProducer *value
```

```cpp
struct ProducerBase : public hpx::concurrency::details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase
```
Public Functions

template<>
ProducerBase (ConcurrentQueue *parent_, bool isExplicit_)

template<>
virtual ~ProducerBase ()

template<typename U>
bool dequeue (U &element)

template<typename It>
size_t dequeue_bulk (It &itemFirst, size_t max)

template<>
ProducerBase *next_prod () const

template<>
size_t size_approx () const

template<>
index_t getTail () const

Public Members

template<>
bool isExplicit

template<>
ConcurrentQueue *parent

Protected Attributes

template<>
std::atomic<index_t> tailIndex

template<>
std::atomic<index_t> headIndex

template<>
std::atomic<index_t> dequeueOptimisticCount

template<>
std::atomic<index_t> dequeueOvercommit

template<>
Block *tailBlock

struct ConcurrentQueueDefaultTraits
Public Types

typedef std::size_t size_t
typedef std::size_t index_t

Public Static Functions

static void *malloc (size_t size)
static void free (void *ptr)

Public Static Attributes

const size_t BLOCK_SIZE = 32
const size_t EXPLICIT_BLOCK_EMPTY_COUNTER_THRESHOLD = 32
const size_t EXPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = 32
const size_t IMPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = 32
const size_t INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE = 32
const std::uint32_t EXPLICIT_CONSUMER_CONSUMPTION_QUOTA_BEFORE_ROTATE = 256
const size_t MAX_SUBQUEUE_SIZE = details::const_numeric_max<size_t>::value

struct ConsumerToken

Public Functions

template<typename T, typename Traits>
ConsumerToken (ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &q)

template<typename T, typename Traits>
ConsumerToken (BlockingConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &q)

ConsumerToken (ConsumerToken &&other)

ConsumerToken &operator= (ConsumerToken &&other)

void swap (ConsumerToken &other)

ConsumerToken (ConsumerToken const&)

ConsumerToken &operator= (ConsumerToken const&)
Private Members

std::uint32_t initialOffset
std::uint32_t lastKnownGlobalOffset
std::uint32_t itemsConsumedFromCurrent
details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *currentProducer
details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *desiredProducer

Friends

friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue
group hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueueTests

struct ProducerToken

Public Functions

template<typename T, typename Traits>
ProducerToken (ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &queue)
template<typename T, typename Traits>
ProducerToken (BlockingConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &queue)
ProducerToken (ProducerToken &&other)
ProducerToken &operator= (ProducerToken &&other)
void swap (ProducerToken &other)
bool valid () const
~ProducerToken ()
ProducerToken (ProducerToken const&)
ProducerToken &operator= (ProducerToken const&)

Protected Attributes

details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *producer

Friends

friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue
group hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueueTests
namespace details
**Typedefs**

```cpp
typedef std::uintptr_t thread_id_t
typedef std::max_align_t std_max_align_t
```

**Functions**

```cpp
static thread_id_t thread_id()
static bool() hpx::concurrency::details::likely(bool x)
static bool() hpx::concurrency::details::unlikely(bool x)
static size_t hash_thread_id(thread_id_t id)
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
static bool circular_less_than(T a, T b)
template<typename U>
static char *align_for(char *ptr)
template<typename T>
static T ceil_to_pow_2(T x)
template<typename T>
static void swap_relaxed(std::atomic<T> &left, std::atomic<T> &right)
template<typename T>
static T const &nomove(T const &x)
template<typename It>
static auto deref_noexcept(It &it)
```

**Variables**

```cpp
const thread_id_t invalid_thread_id = 0
const thread_id_t invalid_thread_id2 = 1
```

```cpp
template<bool use32>
struct _hash_32_or_64
```

**Public Static Functions**

```cpp
static std::uint32_t hash(std::uint32_t h)
```
Public Static Functions

```cpp
static std::uint64_t hash(std::uint64_t h)
```

```cpp
struct ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase

Public Functions

ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase()

Public Members

ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *next
std::atomic<bool> inactive
ProducerToken *token

```template<typename T>
```struct const_numeric_max

Public Static Attributes

```cpp
const T hpx::concurrency::details::const_numeric_max::value= std::numeric_limits<T>::is_signed ? (static_cast<T>(1) << (sizeof(T) * CHAR_BIT - 1)) - static_cast<T>(1) : static_cast<T>(-1)
```

```cpp
union max_align_t

```

Public Members

```cpp
std_max_align_t x
long long y
void *z
```

```template<bool Enable>
```struct nomove_if

Public Static Functions

```template<typename T>
```static T const &eval(T const &x)

```template<>``` struct nomove_if<false>

```template<>``` struct nomove_if<false>
Public Static Functions

template<typename U>
static auto eval (U &&x)

Public Types

template<typename U>
struct static_is_lock_free<U>*>

Public Types

template<typename U>
struct static_is_lock_free<U*>

Public Types

template<typename T>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<int>

Public Types

template<typename T>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<long>

Public Types

template<typename T>
struct static_is_lock_free_num

Public Types

template<typename>
enum [anonymous]
Values:

value = ATOMIC_INT_LOCK_FREE

Public Types

```cpp
enum [anonymous]
Values:
value = ATOMIC_LONG_LOCK_FREE
```

```cpp
template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<long long>
```

Public Types

```cpp
enum [anonymous]
Values:
value = ATOMIC_LLONG_LOCK_FREE
```

```cpp
template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<short>
```

Public Types

```cpp
enum [anonymous]
Values:
value = ATOMIC_SHORT_LOCK_FREE
```

```cpp
template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<signed char>
```

Public Types

```cpp
template<typename thread_id_t>
struct thread_id_converter
```

Public Types

```cpp
typesdef thread_id_t thread_id_numeric_size_t
```

```cpp
typesdef thread_id_t thread_id_hash_t
```
**Public Static Functions**

```cpp
static thread_id_hash_t prehash(thread_id_t const &x)
```

 namespace hpx

 namespace util

 template<typename Tag, std::size_t N = HPX_HAVE_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM>
 class spinlock_pool

**Public Static Functions**

```cpp
static detail::spinlock &spinlock_for (void const *pv)
```

**Private Static Attributes**

```cpp
cache_aligned_data<detail::spinlock> pool_
```

**config**

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/config.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/config.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

**Defines**

**HPX_INITIAL_IP_PORT**
This is the default ip/port number used by the parcel subsystem.

**HPX_CONNECTING_IP_PORT**

**HPX_INITIAL_IP_ADDRESS**

**HPX_RUNTIME_INSTANCE_LIMIT**
This defines the maximum number of possible runtime instances in one executable

**HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP**
This defines the type of the parcelport to be used during application bootstrap. This value can be changed at runtime by the configuration parameter:

```cpp
hpx.parcel.bootstrap = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP).

**HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS**
This defines the number of outgoing (parcel-) connections kept alive (to all other localities). This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```cpp
hpx.parcel.max_connections = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS).
HPX_PARCEL_IPC_DATA_BUFFER_CACHE_SIZE
This defines the number of outgoing ipc (parcel-) connections kept alive (to each of the other localities on the same node). This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.ipc.data_buffer_cache_size = ...
```
(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_PARCEL_IPC_DATA_BUFFER_CACHE_SIZE).

HPX_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_REQUESTS
This defines the number of MPI requests in flight. This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.mpi.max_requests = ...
```
(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_REQUESTS).

HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY
This defines the number of outgoing (parcel-) connections kept alive (to each of the other localities). This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality = ...
```
(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY).

HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE
This defines the maximally allowed message size for messages transferred between localities. This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.max_message_size = ...
```
(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE).

HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE
This defines the maximally allowed outbound message size for coalescing messages transferred between localities. This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size = ...
```
(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE).

HPX_PARCEL.Serialization_OVERHEAD

HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE
This defines the number of AGAS address translations kept in the local cache. This is just the initial size which may be adjusted depending on the load of the system (not implemented yet), etc. It must be a minimum of 3 for AGAS v3 bootstrapping.

This value can be changes at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.agas.local_cache_size = ...
```
(or by setting the corresponding environment variable HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE)

HPX_INITIAL_AGAS_MAX_PENDING_REFCNT_REQUESTS

HPX_GLOBALCREDIT_INITIAL
This defines the initial global reference count associated with any created object.

HPX_NUM_IO_POOL_SIZE
This defines the default number of OS-threads created for the different internal thread pools

HPX_NUM_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE
HPX_NUM_TIMER_POOL_SIZE
HPX_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION_LIMIT
By default, enable minimal thread deadlock detection in debug builds only.

HPX_COROUTINE_NUM_HEAPS
This defines the default number of coroutine heaps.

HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH
By default, enable storing the thread phase in debug builds only.
By default, enable storing the parent thread information in debug builds only. By default, enable storing the
thread description in debug builds only. By default, enable storing the target address of the data the thread is
accessing in debug builds only. By default we do not maintain stack back-traces on suspension. This is a pure
debugging aid to be able to see in the debugger where a suspended thread got stuck. By default we capture only
5 levels of stack back trace on suspension

HPX_MAX_NETWORK_RETRIES
HPX_NETWORK_RETRIES_SLEEP
HPX_INI_PATH_DELIMITER
HPX_PATH_DELIMITERS
HPX_SHARED_LIB_EXTENSION
HPX_EXECUTABLE_EXTENSION
HPX_MAKE_DLL_STRING(n)
HPX_MANGLE_NAME(n)
HPX_MANGLE_STRING(n)
HPX_COMPONENT_NAME_DEFAULT
HPX_COMPONENT_NAME
HPX_COMPONENT_STRING
HPX_PLUGIN_COMPONENT_PREFIX
HPX_PLUGIN_NAME_DEFAULT
HPX_PLUGIN_NAME
HPX_PLUGIN_STRING
HPX_PLUGIN_PLUGIN_PREFIX
HPX_APPLICATION_STRING
HPX_IDLE_LOOP_COUNT_MAX
HPX_BUSY_LOOP_COUNT_MAX
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_THREAD_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_PENDING
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_STAGED
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_ADD_NEW_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_ADD_NEW_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_DELETE_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_DELETE_COUNT
defines

HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS
HPX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME_MAX
HPX_WRAPPER_HEAP_STEP
HPX_INITIAL_GID_RANGE
HPX_CONTINUATION_MAX_RECURSION_DEPTH
HPX_AGAS_BOOTSTRAP_PREFIX
HPX_AGAS_NS_MSB
HPX_AGAS_PRIMARY_NS_MSB
HPX_AGAS_PRIMARY_NS_LSB
HPX_AGAS_COMPONENT_NS_MSB
HPX_AGAS_COMPONENT_NS_LSB
HPX_AGAS_SYMBOL_NS_MSB
HPX_AGAS_SYMBOL_NS_LSB
HPX_AGAS_LOCALITY_NS_MSB
HPX_AGAS_LOCALITY_NS_LSB

Defines

HPX_LIKELY(expr)
   Hint at the compiler that expr is likely to be true.

HPX_UNLIKELY(expr)
   Hint at the compiler that expr is likely to be false.

Defines

HPX_CAPTURE_FORWARD(var)
   Evaluates to var = std::forward<decltype(var)>(var) if the compiler supports C++14 Lambdas. Defaults to var.
   This macro is deprecated. Prefer using var = std::forward<decltype(var)>(var) directly instead.

HPX_CAPTURE_MOVE(var)
   Evaluates to var = std::move(var) if the compiler supports C++14 Lambdas. Defaults to var.
   This macro is deprecated. Prefer using var = std::move(var) directly instead.
Defines

HPX_THREADS_STACK_OVERHEAD
HPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE
HPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE
HPX_LARGE_STACK_SIZE
HPX_HUGE_STACK_SIZE

Defines

HPX_SUPER>PURE
HPX>PURE
HPX>HOT
HPX>COLD

Defines

HPX_NOINLINE
Function attribute to tell compiler not to inline the function.

HPX_NORETURN
Function attribute to tell compiler that the function does not return.

HPX_DEPRECATED (x)
Marks an entity as deprecated. The argument x specifies a custom message that is included in the compiler warning. For more details see <__>.

HPX_FALLTHROUGH
Indicates that the fall through from the previous case label is intentional and should not be diagnosed by a compiler that warns on fallthrough. For more details see <__>.

HPX_NODISCARD
If a function declared nodiscard or a function returning an enumeration or class declared nodiscard by value is called from a discarded-value expression other than a cast to void, the compiler is encouraged to issue a warning. For more details see __.

HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS
Indicates that this data member need not have an address distinct from all other non-static data members of its class. For more details see __.

Defines

HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS_V1_4
HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_4 (x)
HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS_V1_5
HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_5 (x)
HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS_V1_6
HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_6 (x)
HPX_DEPRECATED_V(major, minor, x)

Defines

HPX_NATIVE_TLS

This macro is replaced with the compiler specific keyword attribute to mark a variable as thread local. For more
details see <___.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the thread_local keyword. Prefer using
thread_local directly instead.

Defines

HPX_WEAK_SYMBOL

Defines

HPX_NON_COPYABLE(cls)

Marks a class as non-copyable and non-movable.

Defines

HPX_FORCEINLINE

Marks a function to be forced inline.

Defines

HPX_CONSTEXPR

This macro evaluates to constexpr if the compiler supports it.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the constexpr keyword. Prefer using constexpr
directly instead.

HPX_CONSTEXPR_OR_CONST

This macro evaluates to constexpr if the compiler supports it, const otherwise.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the constexpr keyword. Prefer using constexpr
directly instead.

HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE

This macro evaluates to inline constexpr if the compiler supports it, constexpr otherwise.

HPX_STATIC_CONSTEXPR

This macro evaluates to static constexpr if the compiler supports it, static const otherwise.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the static constexpr keyword. Prefer using static constexpr
directly instead.
Defines

HPX_DEBUG
Defined if HPX is compiled in debug mode.

HPX_BUILD_TYPE
Evaluates to debug if compiled in debug mode, release otherwise.

Defines

HPX_GCC_VERSION
Returns the GCC version HPX is compiled with. Only set if compiled with GCC.

HPX_CLANG_VERSION
Returns the Clang version HPX is compiled with. Only set if compiled with Clang.

HPX_INTEL_VERSION
Returns the Intel Compiler version HPX is compiled with. Only set if compiled with the Intel Compiler.

HPX_MSVC
This macro is set if the compilation is with MSVC.

HPX_MINGW
This macro is set if the compilation is with Mingw.

HPX_WINDOWS
This macro is set if the compilation is for Windows.

HPX_NATIVE_MIC
This macro is set if the compilation is for Intel Knights Landing.

Defines

HPX_COMPILER_FENCE
Generates assembly that serves as a fence to the compiler CPU to disable optimization. Usually implemented in the form of a memory barrier.

HPX_SMT_PAUSE
Generates assembly the executes a “pause” instruction. Useful in spinning loops.

Defines

HPX_EXPORT
Marks a class or function to be exported from HPX or imported if it is consumed.

config_registry

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/config_registry.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/config_registry.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.
Defines

HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_EXPORT
namespace hpx

    namespace config_registry

Functions

HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_EXPORT std::vector<module_config> const& hpx::config_registry::get_module_configs()
HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_EXPORT void hpx::config_registry::add_module_config(module_config const & config)

struct add_module_config_helper

    Public Functions

    add_module_config_helper (module_config const &config)

struct module_config

    Public Members

    std::string module_name
    std::vector<std::string> config_entries

coroutines

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/coroutines.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/coroutines.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

    namespace threads

Enums

enum thread_schedule_state
    The thread_schedule_state enumerator encodes the current state of a thread instance
    Values:
    unknown = 0
    active = 1
    thread is currently active (running, has resources)
pending = 2
  thread is pending (ready to run, but no hardware resource available)

suspended = 3
  thread has been suspended (waiting for synchronization event, but still known and under control
  of the thread-manager)

depleted = 4
  thread has been depleted (deeply suspended, it is not known to the thread-manager)

terminated = 5
  thread has been stopped an may be garbage collected

staged = 6
  this is not a real thread state, but allows to reference staged task descriptions, which eventually
  will be converted into thread objects

pending_do_not_schedule = 7

pending_boost = 8

enum thread_priority
  This enumeration lists all possible thread-priorities for HPX threads.

  Values:

  unknown = -1

  default_ = 0
    Will assign the priority of the task to the default (normal) priority.

  low = 1
    Task goes onto a special low priority queue and will not be executed until all high/normal priority
    tasks are done, even if they are added after the low priority task.

  normal = 2
    Task will be executed when it is taken from the normal priority queue, this is usually a first in-
    first-out ordering of tasks (depending on scheduler choice). This is the default priority.

  high_recursive = 3
    The task is a high priority task and any child tasks spawned by this task will be made high priority
    as well - unless they are specifically flagged as non default priority.

  boost = 4
    Same as thread_priority_high except that the thread will fall back to thread_priority_normal if
    resumed after being suspended.

  high = 5
    Task goes onto a special high priority queue and will be executed before normal/low priority tasks
    are taken (some schedulers modify the behavior slightly and the documentation for those should
    be consulted).

  bound = 6
    Task goes onto a special high priority queue and will never be stolen by another thread after initial
    assignment. This should be used for thread placement tasks such as OpenMP type for loops.

enum thread_restart_state
  The thread_restart_state enumerator encodes the reason why a thread is being restarted

  Values:

  unknown = 0
signaled = 1
The thread has been signaled.

timeout = 2
The thread has been reactivated after a timeout

terminate = 3
The thread needs to be terminated.

abort = 4
The thread needs to be aborted.

enum thread_stacksize
A thread_stacksize references any of the possible stack-sizes for HPX threads.
Values:
unknown = -1
small_ = 1
use small stack size (the underscore is to work around small being defined to char on Windows)
medium = 2
use medium sized stack size
large = 3
use large stack size
huge = 4
use very large stack size
nostack = 5
this thread does not suspend (does not need a stack)
current = 6
use size of current thread’s stack
default_ = small_
use default stack size
minimal = small_
use minimally stack size
maximal = huge
use maximally stack size

enum thread_schedule_hint_mode
The type of hint given when creating new tasks.
Values:
none = 0
thread = 1
numa = 2
Functions

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, thread_schedule_state const t)

char const *get_thread_state_name(thread_schedule_state state)
   Returns the name of the given state.
   Get the readable string representing the name of the given thread_state constant.
   Parameters
   • state: this represents the thread state.

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, thread_priority const t)

char const *get_thread_priority_name(thread_priority priority)
   Return the thread priority name.
   Get the readable string representing the name of the given thread_priority constant.
   Parameters
   • this: represents the thread priority.

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, thread_restart_state const t)

char const *get_thread_state_ex_name(thread_restart_state state)
   Get the readable string representing the name of the given thread_restart_state constant.

char const *get_thread_state_name(thread_state state)
   Get the readable string representing the name of the given thread_state constant.

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, thread_stacksize const t)

char const *get_stack_size_enum_name(thread_stacksize size)
   Returns the stack size name.
   Get the readable string representing the given stack size constant.
   Parameters
   • size: this represents the stack size

struct thread_schedule_hint

Public Functions

constexpr thread_schedule_hint() 
constexpr thread_schedule_hint(std::int16_t thread_hint) 
constexpr thread_schedule_hint(thread_schedule_hint_mode mode, std::int16_t hint) 
bool operator==(thread_schedule_hint const &rhs) const 
bool operator!=(thread_schedule_hint const &rhs) const
Public Members

thread_schedule_hint_mode mode
std::int16_t hint

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace coroutines

class coroutine

Public Types

using impl_type = detail::coroutine_impl
using thread_id_type = impl_type::thread_id_type
using result_type = impl_type::result_type
using arg_type = impl_type::arg_type
using functor_type = util::unique_function_nonser<result_type (arg_type)>

Public Functions

coroutine (functor_type &&f, thread_id_type id, std::ptrdiff_t stack_size = detail::default_stack_size)
coroutine (coroutine const &src)
coroutine &operator= (coroutine const &src)
coroutine (coroutine &&src)
coroutine &operator= (coroutine &&src)
thread_id_type get_thread_id () const
std::size_t get_thread_data () const
std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t data)
void rebind (functor_type &&f, thread_id_type id)
result_type operator () (arg_type arg = arg_type())
bool is_ready () const
std::ptrdiff_t get_available_stack_space ()
impl_type *impl ()
Private Members

impl_type impl_

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace coroutines

class stackless_coroutine

Public Types

using thread_id_type = hpx::threads::thread_id
using result_type = std::pair<thread_schedule_state, thread_id_type>
using arg_type = thread_restart_state
using functor_type = util::unique_function_nonser<result_type (arg_type)>

Public Functions

stackless_coroutine (functor_type &&, thread_id_type id, std::ptrdiff_t = default_stack_size)
~stackless_coroutine ()
stackless_coroutine (stackless_coroutine const &, src)  
stackless_coroutine &operator= (stackless_coroutine const &, src)  
stackless_coroutine (stackless_coroutine &&, src)  
stackless_coroutine &operator= (stackless_coroutine &&, src)  
thread_id_type get_thread_id () const
std::size_t get_thread_data () const
std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t data) 
void rebind (functor_type &&, thread_id_type id) 
void reset_tss ()
void reset ()
stackless_coroutine::result_type operator() (arg_type arg = arg_type())
operator bool () const
bool is_ready () const
std::ptrdiff_t get_available_stack_space ()
std::size_t &get_continuation_recursion_count ()
Protected Attributes

functor_type f_
context_state state_
thread_id_type id_
std::size_t thread_data_
std::size_t continuation_recursion_count_

Private Types

defined context_state
Values:
  ctx_running
  ctx_ready
  ctx_exited

Private Functions

bool running() const
bool exited() const

Private Static Attributes

constexpr std::ptrdiff_t default_stack_size = -1

Friends

friend hpx::threads::coroutines::reset_on_exit
struct reset_on_exit

Public Functions

reset_on_exit (stackless_coroutine &this_)
~reset_on_exit ()
Public Members


namespace hpx

namespace threads

Variables

constexpr thread_id invalid_thread_id

struct thread_id

Public Functions

constexpr thread_id()

constexpr thread_id(thread_id_repr thrd)

thread_id(thread_id const &)

thread_id &operator=(thread_id const &)

thread_id(thread_id &&rhs)

thread_id &operator=(thread_id &&rhs)

constexpr operator bool() const

constexpr thread_id_repr get() const

constexpr void reset() const

Private Types

using thread_id_repr = void*

Private Members

thread_id_repr thrd_

Friends

friend constexpr bool operator==(std::nullptr_t, thread_id const &rhs)

friend constexpr bool operator!=(std::nullptr_t, thread_id const &rhs)

friend constexpr bool operator==(thread_id const &lhs, std::nullptr_t)

friend constexpr bool operator!=(thread_id const &lhs, std::nullptr_t)

friend constexpr bool operator==(thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator!= (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator<  (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator> (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator<= (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator>= (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)

template<typename Char, typename Traits>
std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &operator<< (std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &os, thread_id const &id)

datastructures

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/datastructures.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/datastructures.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts>
struct member_pack<util::index_pack<Is...>, Ts...> : public hpx::util::detail::member_leaf<Is, Ts>

Public Functions

member_pack ()

template<typename ...Us>
constexpr member_pack (std::piecewise_construct_t, Us&&... us)

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get () &

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get () const &

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get () &&

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Archive, std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &, ::hpx::util::member_pack<util::index_pack<Is...>, Ts...
& mp, unsigned int const = 0)
```

namespace util

Typedefs

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts>
using member_pack_for = member_pack<typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type, Ts...>
```

Variables

```cpp
template<typename Is, typename ...Ts>
struct HPX_EMPTY_BASES member_pack
```

```cpp
template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts>
struct member_pack<util::index_pack<Is...>, Ts...> : public hpx::util::detail::member_leaf<Is, Ts>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
member_pack()
```

```cpp
constexpr member_pack(std::piecewise_construct_t, Us&&... us)
```

```cpp
constexpr decltype(auto) get() &
```

```cpp
constexpr decltype(auto) get() const &
```

```cpp
constexpr decltype(auto) get() &&
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
namespace util
```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename ...Tags, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_tuple<typename detail::tagged_type<Tags>::type...> make_tagged_tuple(Ts&&... ts)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Tags, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_tuple<typename detail::tagged_type<Tags>::type...> make_tagged_tuple(hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)
```

```cpp
struct tagged_tuple : public hpx::util::tagged<hpx::tuple<typename detail::tag_elem<Ts>::type...>, typename detail::tag_spec<Ts>::type...>
```

Public Types

```cpp
typedef tagged<hpx::tuple<typename detail::tag_elem<Ts>::type...>, typename detail::tag_spec<Ts>::type...> base_type
```

Public Functions

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts_>
tagged_tuple(Ts_&&... ts)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
namespace util
```

```cpp
Functions
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename std::decay<T1>::type), Tag2 (typename std::decay<T2>::type)> make_tagged_pair(std::pair<T1, T2> &&p)
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename std::decay<T1>::type), Tag2 (typename std::decay<T2>::type)> make_tagged_pair(hpx::tuple<T1, T2> const &p)
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename hpx::tuple_element<0, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type), Tag2 (typename hpx::tuple_element<1, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type)> make_tagged_pair(hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&p)
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename hpx::tuple_element<0, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type), Tag2 (typename hpx::tuple_element<1, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type)> make_tagged_pair(hpx::tuple<Ts...> const &p)
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename std::decay<T1>::type), Tag2 (typename std::decay<T2>::type)> make_tagged_pair(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2)
```

```cpp
struct tagged_pair : public hpx::util::tagged<std::pair<typename detail::tag_elem<T1>::type, typename detail::tag_spec<T2>::type>...
```
Public Types

typedef tagged<std::pair<
typename detail::tag_elem<F>::type, typename detail::tag_elem<S>::type>, typename
detail::tag_spec<F>::type, typename
detail::tag_spec<S>::type> base_type

Public Functions

template<typename ...Ts>
tagged_pair(Ts&&... ts)

Defines

HPX_DEFINE_TAG_SPECIFIER(NAME)
namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename Base, typename ...Tags>
struct tagged

Public Functions

template<typename ...Ts>
tagged(Ts&&... ts)
template<typename Other>
tagged(tagged<Other, Tags...> &&rhs)
template<typename Other>
tagged(tagged<Other, Tags...> const &rhs)
tagged &operator=(tagged<Other, Tags...> &&rhs)
tagged &operator=(tagged<Other, Tags...> const &rhs)
tagged &operator=(U &&u)

void swap(tagged &other)

Friends

void swap(tagged &x, tagged &y)

template<>
class basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type>

2.8. API reference
**Public Functions**

```cpp
constexpr basic_any ()

basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any (basic_any &&x)
```

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Enable=
  typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)
```

```
~basic_any ()
```

```cpp
basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)
```

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Enable=
  typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value &&
    std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any &operator= (T &&rhs)
```

```cpp
basic_any &swap (basic_any &x)
```

```cpp
std::type_info const &type () const
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
T const &cast () const
```

```cpp
bool has_value () const

void reset ()
```

```cpp
bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const
```

**Private Functions**

```cpp
basic_any &assign (basic_any const &x)
```

**Private Members**

```cpp
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::true_type> *table

void *object
```

**Private Static Functions**

```cpp
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *object, std::true_type, Ts&... ts)
```

```cpp
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *object, std::false_type, Ts&... ts)
```

```cpp
template<typename Char>
class basic_any<Char, void, Char, std::true_type>
```
Public Functions

constexpr basic_any ()

basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = sizeof(std::declval<T>::value), typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr>

~basic_any ()

basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = sizeof(std::declval<T>::value), typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value &&std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr>

std::type_info const &type () const

template<typename T>
T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const

Private Functions

basic_any &assign (basic_any const &x)

Private Members

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table <void, void, Char, std::true_type> *table

void *object

Private Static Functions

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *object, std::true_type, Ts&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *object, std::false_type, Ts&... ts)

template<>

class basic_any <void, void, void, std::false_type>
Public Functions

`constexpr basic_any()`

`basic_any (basic_any &&x)`

`template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type> basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)`

`basic_any (basic_any const &x)`

`basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)`

`~basic_any()`

`basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)`

`template<typename T, typename ...Ts> static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)`

`template<typename T, typename ...Ts> static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)`

`template<typename Char> class basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type>`

Private Members

`detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::false_type> *table`

`void *object`

Private Static Functions

`template<typename T, typename ...Ts> static void new_object (void *object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)`

`template<typename T, typename ...Ts> static void new_object (void *object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)`
Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr basic_any ()

basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr>
basic_any (T &&&x, typename std::enable_if<!std::is_move_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)

basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)

~basic_any ()

basic_any &operator= (basic_any &rhs)

std::type_info const &type () const

template<typename T>
T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Members

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, Char, std::false_type> *table

```cpp
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

```cpp
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)
```

namespace hpx
Typedefs

using any_nonser = util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type>
using unique_any_nonser = util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type>

Functions

template<typename T>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type> make_any_nonser (T & & t)

template<typename T>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type> make_unique_any_nonser (T & & t)

template<typename T, typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
T * any_cast (util::basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> * operand)

template<typename T, typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
T const & any_cast (util::basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> & operand)

template<typename T, typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
T const & any_cast (util::basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> const & operand)

namespace util

Typedefs

typedef hpx::tuple_element<1, T> instead

using streamable_any_nonser = basic_any<void, void, char, std::true_type>
using streamable_wany_nonser = basic_any<void, void, wchar_t, std::true_type>
using streamable_unique_any_nonser = basic_any<void, void, char, std::false_type>
using streamable_unique_wany_nonser = basic_any<void, void, wchar_t, std::false_type>
Functions

```cpp
template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_void<Char>::value>::type>
std::basic_istream<Char> & operator>>(std::basic_istream<Char> & i, basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> & obj)

template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_void<Char>::value>::type>
std::basic_ostream<Char> & operator<<(std::basic_ostream<Char> & o, basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> const & obj)

void swap(basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> & lhs, basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> & rhs)

template<typename T> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::make_any_nonser is deprecated. Please use hpx::make_any_nonser instead.")
std::true_type make_any_nonser(T && t)

template<typename T, typename Char>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::true_type> make_streamable_any_nonser(T && t)

template<typename T> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::make_unique_any_nonser is deprecated. Please use hpx::make_unique_any_nonser instead.")
std::false_type make_unique_any_nonser(T && t)

template<typename T, typename Char>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type> make_streamable_unique_any_nonser(T && t)
```

Variables

```cpp
hpx::util::void

template<typename Char>
class basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr basic_any()

basic_any(basic_any & & x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any(T & & x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_move_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)

basic_any(basic_any const & x)

basic_any & operator=(basic_any const & x)

~basic_any()

basic_any & operator=(basic_any & & rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any & operator=(T & & rhs)

basic_any & swap(basic_any & x)
```
\texttt{std::type\_info \textit{const \&type} () \textbf{const}}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{template<\textit{typename T}>}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{T \textit{const \&cast} () \textbf{const}}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{bool \textit{has\_value} () \textbf{const}}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{void \textit{reset} ()}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{bool \textit{equal\_to} (\textit{basic\_any \textit{const \&rhs}}) \textbf{const}}
\vspace{1em}

\textbf{Private Members}
\vspace{1em}
detail::\textit{any::fxn\_ptr\_table<\textit{void, void, Char, std::false\_type}> \textit{*table}}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{void *\textit{object}}
\vspace{1em}

\textbf{Private Static Functions}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{template<\textit{typename T, \textit{typename ...Ts}>}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{static void \textit{new\_object} (void *\&\textit{object, std::true\_type, Ts&&... ts})}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{template<\textit{typename T, \textit{typename ...Ts}>}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{static void \textit{new\_object} (void *\&\textit{object, std::false\_type, Ts&&... ts})}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{template<\textit{typename Char>}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{class \textit{basic\_any<\textit{void, void, Char, std::true\_type>}}}
\vspace{1em}

\textbf{Public Functions}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{\textit{constexpr} \textit{basic\_any} ()}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{\textit{basic\_any} (\textit{basic\_any \textit{const \&x}})}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{\textit{basic\_any} (\textit{basic\_any \&\&x})}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{template<\textit{typename T, \textit{typename Enable = typename std::enable\_if<!std::is\_same<\textit{basic\_any, typename std::decay\_t<T>}, basic\_any> std::is\_copy\_constructible<typename std::decay\_t<T> ::type>::value>::type*, type* = nullptr}>}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{\textit{basic\_any} (T \&\&x, \textit{typename std::enable\_if<!std::is\_same<\textit{basic\_any, typename std::decay\_t<T>}, basic\_any> std::is\_copy\_constructible<typename std::decay\_t<T> ::type>::value>::type*, type* = nullptr) = \textit{nullptr}}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{\textit{~basic\_any} ()}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{basic\_any \&\textit{operator=} (basic\_any \textit{const \&x})}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{basic\_any \&\textit{operator=} (basic\_any \&\&rhs)}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{template<\textit{typename T, \textit{typename Enable = typename std::enable\_if<!std::is\_same<\textit{basic\_any, typename std::decay\_t<T>}, basic\_any> std::is\_copy\_constructible<typename std::decay\_t<T> ::type>::value>::type*, type* = nullptr}>}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{basic\_any \&\textit{operator=} (T \&\&rhs) = \textit{nullptr}}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{basic\_any \&\textit{swap} (basic\_any \&x)}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{\textit{std::type\_info \textit{const \&type} () \textbf{const}}}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{template<\textit{typename T>}
\vspace{1em}
\texttt{T \textit{const \&cast} () \textbf{const}}
bool has_value() const
void reset()
bool equal_to(basic_any const &rhs) const

**Private Functions**

basic_any &assign(basic_any const &x)

**Private Members**

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, Char, std::true_type> *table
void *object

**Private Static Functions**

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<>
class basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type>

**Public Functions**

constexpr basic_any()  
basic_any(basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename T>::type>::value>
basic_any(T &x, typename T::type_info const &type) const

basic_any &operator=(basic_any const &x)
~basic_any()

basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename T>::type>::value>
basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type() const

template<typename T>
T const &cast() const
bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const

Private Members

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::false_type> *table

void *object

Private Static Functions

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void * &object, std::true_type, Ts &... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void * &object, std::false_type, Ts &... ts)

template<>

class basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type>

Public Functions

constexpr basic_any ()

basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>

basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<!std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::value* = nullptr)

~basic_any ()

basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>

basic_any &operator= (T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap (basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type () const

template<typename T>

T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const
**Private Functions**

basic_any &\textbf{assign}(basic_any const &x)

**Private Members**

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::true_type> *\textbf{table}
void *\textbf{object}

**Private Static Functions**

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
\textbf{static} void \textbf{new_object} (void *\textbf{object}, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
\textbf{static} void \textbf{new_object} (void *\textbf{object}, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T0, typename T1>
\textbf{struct tuple_element}<0, std::pair<T0, T1>>

**Public Types**

template<>
\textbf{using type} = T0

**Public Static Functions**

\textbf{static constexpr type &get} (std::pair<T0, T1> &\textbf{tuple})

\textbf{static constexpr type const &get} (std::pair<T0, T1> const &\textbf{tuple})

template<typename T0, typename T1>
\textbf{struct tuple_element}<1, std::pair<T0, T1>>

**Public Types**

template<>
\textbf{using type} = T1

**Public Static Functions**

\textbf{static constexpr type &get} (std::pair<T0, T1> &\textbf{tuple})

\textbf{static constexpr type const &get} (std::pair<T0, T1> const &\textbf{tuple})

template<std::size_t I, typename Type, std::size_t Size>
\textbf{struct tuple_element}<I, std::array<Type, Size>>
Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using type = Type
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static constexpr type & get (std::array<Type, Size> & tuple)
static constexpr type const & get (std::array<Type, Size> const & tuple)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts>
constexpr tuple<typename util::decay_unwrap<Ts>::type...> make_tuple (Ts&&... vs)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts>
tuple<Ts&&...> forward_as_tuple (Ts&&... vs)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts>
tuple<Ts&&...> tie (Ts&&... vs)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Tuples>
constexpr auto tuple_cat (Tuples&&... tuples)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator== (tuple<Ts...> const &t, tuple<Us...> const &u)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator!= (tuple<Ts...> const &t, tuple<Us...> const &u)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator< (tuple<Ts...> const &t, tuple<Us...> const &u)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator> (tuple<Ts...> const &t, tuple<Us...> const &u)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator<= (tuple<Ts...> const &t, tuple<Us...> const &u)
```
template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator>=(tuple<Ts...> const &t, tuple<Us...> const &u)

template<typename ...Ts>
void swap (tuple<Ts...> &x, tuple<Ts...> &y)

Variables

const hpx::detail::ignore_type ignore = {}
Private Types

```cpp
template<>
using index_pack = typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type
```

Private Functions

```cpp
template<std::size_t... Is, typename UTuple>
constexpr tuple (util::index_pack<Is...>, UTuple &&other)
```

```cpp
template<std::size_t... Is>
void assign_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, tuple const &other)
```

```cpp
template<std::size_t... Is>
void assign_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, tuple &other)
```

```cpp
template<std::size_t... Is, typename UTuple>
void assign_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, UTuple &other)
```

```cpp
template<std::size_t... Is>
void swap_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, tuple &other)
```

Private Members

```cpp
util::member_pack_for<Ts...> _members
```

```cpp
template<>
class tuple<>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr tuple ()
```

```cpp
constexpr tuple (tuple const&)
```

```cpp
constexpr tuple (tuple&&)
```

```cpp
tuple &operator= (tuple const&)
```

```cpp
tuple &operator= (tuple&&)
```

```cpp
void swap (tuple&)
```

```cpp
template<typename T0, typename T1>
struct tuple_element<0, std::pair<T0, T1>>
```
Public Types

template<>
using type = T0

Public Static Functions

static constexpr type & get (std::pair<T0, T1> & tuple)  
static constexpr type const & get (std::pair<T0, T1> const & tuple)

template< typename T0, typename T1>
struct tuple_element<1, std::pair<T0, T1> >

Public Types

template<>
using type = T1

Public Static Functions

static constexpr type & get (std::pair<T0, T1> & tuple)  
static constexpr type const & get (std::pair<T0, T1> const & tuple)

template< std::size_t I, typename Type, std::size_t Size>
struct tuple_element<I, std::array<Type, Size> >

Public Types

template<>
using type = Type

Public Static Functions

static constexpr type & get (std::array<Type, Size> & tuple)  
static constexpr type const & get (std::array<Type, Size> const & tuple)

template< std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
struct tuple_element<I, tuple<Ts...>>
Public Types

template<>
using type = typename util::at_index::type

Public Static Functions

static constexpr type & get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> & tuple)
static constexpr type const & get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> const & tuple)

namespace adl_barrier

Functions

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type>>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type & get (Tuple & t)
template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type>>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type const & get (Tuple const & t)
template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type>>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type && get (Tuple && t)
template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type>>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type const && get (Tuple const && t)

namespace std_adl_barrier
Functions

```cpp
template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, hpx::tuple<Ts...>> :: type &
    get(hpx::tuple<Ts...> & t)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, hpx::tuple<Ts...>> :: type const &
    get(hpx::tuple<Ts...> const & t)

namespace util

Functions

hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::ignore is deprecated. Use hpx::ignore instead.")
template<typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::make_tuple is deprecated. Use hpx::make_tuple instead.")
template<typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::tie is deprecated. Use hpx::tie instead.")
template<typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::forward_as_tuple is deprecated. Use hpx::forward_as_tuple instead.")
template<typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::tuple_cat is deprecated. Use hpx::tuple_cat instead.")
template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::get is deprecated. Use hpx::get instead.")

struct hash<hpx::util::optional<T>>

Public Functions

constexpr std::size_t operator() (hpx::util::optional<T> const & arg) const

namespace hpx

namespace util
Functions

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator== (optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!=(optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator< (optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator> (optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

// Compare to nullopt_t

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator== (optional<T> const &opt, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator== (nullopt_t, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!= (optional<T> const &opt, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!= (nullopt_t, optional<T> const &opt)

// Compare to null

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator< (optional<T> const &opt, null_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator< (null_t, optional<T> const &opt)

// Compare to non-null

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator> (optional<T> const &, null_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator> (null_t, optional<T> const &)

// Compare to value

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator== (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)
template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator==(T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!=(optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!= (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator< (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator< (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>=(optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>=(T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator> (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator> (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<= (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<= (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
void swap (optional<T> &x, optional<T> &y)

template<typename T>
constexpr optional<typename std::decay<T>::type> make_optional (T &&v)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
constexpr optional<T> make_optional (Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts>
constexpr optional<T> make_optional (std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

Variables

constexpr nullopt_t nullopt = {nullopt_t::init()}

class bad_optional_access : public logic_error
Public Functions

bad_optional_access (std::string const &what_arg)
bad_optional_access (char const *what_arg)

struct nullopt_t

Public Functions

constexpr nullopt_t (nullopt_t::init)

template<typename T>
class optional

Public Types

template<>
using value_type = T

Public Functions

constexpr optional ()
constexpr optional (nullopt_t)
optional (optional const &other)
optional (optional &other)
optional (T const &val)
optional (T &&val)

template<typename ...Ts>
optional (in_place_t, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename U, typename ...Ts>
optional (in_place_t, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

~optional ()
optical &operator= (optional const &other)
optical &operator= (optional &&other)
optical &operator= (T const &other)
optical &operator= (T &&other)
optical &operator= (nullopt_t)

constexpr T const *operator-> () const
T *operator-> ()
constexpr T const &operator*() const
T &operator*()
constexpr operator bool() const
constexpr bool has_value() const
T &value()
T const &value() const
template<typename U>
constexpr T value_or(U &&value) const
template<typename ...Ts>
voidemplace(Ts &&... ts)
voidswap(optional &other)
void reset()

Private Members

std::aligned_storage<sizeof(T), alignof(T)>::type storage_
boolempty_
namespace _optional_swap

Functions

template<typename T>
voidcheck_swap()
namespace std

template<typename T>
struct hash<hpx::util::optional<T>>

Public Functions

constexpr std::size_t operator()(::hpx::util::optional<T> const &arg) const

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename T>
struct is_tuple_like : public hpx::traits::detail::is_tuple_like_impl<std::remove_cv<T>::type>
#include <is_tuple_like.hpp> Deduces to a true type if the given parameter T has a specific tuple like size.
The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/debugging.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/debugging.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace debug

**Typedefs**

```cpp
template<typename T>
using cxxabi_demangle_helper = demangle_helper<T>
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
using cxx_type_id = type_id<T>
```

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename T = void>
std::string print_type(const char* = "")
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
std::string print_type(const char* delim)
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct demangle_helper

**Public Functions**

```cpp
char const *type_id() const
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct type_id

**Public Static Attributes**

```cpp
demangle_helper<T> typeid_ = demangle_helper<T>()
```
```
Defines

HPX_DP_LAZY (Expr, printer)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

void attach_debugger()
Tries to break an attached debugger, if not supported a loop is invoked which gives enough time to attach a debugger manually.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

std::string trace(std::size_t frames_no = HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACEDEPTH)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename E>

details::trace_manip trace(E const&e)

namespace details

Functions

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &out, details::trace_manip const &t)

class trace_manip

Public Functions

trace_manip (backtrace const *tr)

std::ostream &write (std::ostream &out) const
Private Members

backtrace const *tr_

namespace stack_trace

Functions

std::size_t trace (void **addresses, std::size_t size)

void write_symbols (void *const *addresses, std::size_t size, std::ostream&)

std::string get_symbol (void *address)

std::string get_symbols (void *const *address, std::size_t size)

errors

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/errors.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/errors.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

Typedefs

using custom_exception_info_handler_type = std::function<hpx::exception_info (std::string const&, std::string const&, long, std::string const&)>;

using pre_exception_handler_type = std::function<void ()>;

Functions

void set_custom_exception_info_handler (custom_exception_info_handler_type f)

void set_pre_exception_handler (pre_exception_handler_type f)

std::string get_error_what (exception_info const &xi)

Return the error message of the thrown exception.

The function hpx::get_error_what can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the error message as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The error message stored in the exception If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.
See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

```cpp
class error

get_error (hpx::exception const &e)
```

Return the error code value of the exception thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the error value code as stored in the given exception instance.

```cpp
class Error

get_error (hpx::error_code const &e)
```

Return the error value code of the locality where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return `hpx::naming::invalid_locality_id`.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `e`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception`, `hpx::error_code`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `nothing`

```cpp
std::string get_error_function_name (hpx::exception_info const &xi)
```

Return the function name from which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_function_name` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the name of the function as stored in the given exception instance.

```cpp
std::string get_error_function_name (hpx::error_code const &e)
```

Return the name of the function from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()` `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`
• \texttt{xi}: The parameter \texttt{e} will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: \texttt{hpx::exception\_info}, \texttt{hpx::error\_code}, \texttt{std::exception}, or \texttt{std::exception\_ptr}.

**Exceptions**

• \texttt{std::bad\_alloc}: (if one of the required allocations fails)

\texttt{std::string get\_error\_file\_name (hpx::exception\_info const \&xi)}

Return the (source code) file name of the function from which the exception was thrown.

The function \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_file\_name} can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the name of the source file as stored in the given exception instance.

**Return** The name of the source file of the function from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

**See** \texttt{hpx::diagnostic\_information()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_host\_name()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_process\_id()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_function\_name()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_line\_number()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_os\_thread()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_thread\_id()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_thread\_description()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_backtrace()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_env()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_what()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_config()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_state()}

**Parameters**

• \texttt{xi}: The parameter \texttt{e} will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: \texttt{hpx::exception\_info}, \texttt{hpx::error\_code}, \texttt{std::exception}, or \texttt{std::exception\_ptr}.

**Exceptions**

• \texttt{std::bad\_alloc}: (if one of the required allocations fails)

\texttt{long get\_error\_line\_number (hpx::exception\_info const \&xi)}

Return the line number in the (source code) file of the function from which the exception was thrown.

The function \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_line\_number} can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the line number as stored in the given exception instance.

**Return** The line number of the place where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return -1.

**See** \texttt{hpx::diagnostic\_information()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_host\_name()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_process\_id()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_function\_name()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_file\_name()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_os\_thread()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_thread\_id()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_thread\_description()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_backtrace()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_env()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_what()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_config()}, \texttt{hpx::get\_error\_state()}

**Parameters**

• \texttt{xi}: The parameter \texttt{e} will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: \texttt{hpx::exception\_info}, \texttt{hpx::error\_code}, \texttt{std::exception}, or \texttt{std::exception\_ptr}.

**Exceptions**

• nothing:
class exception : public system_error
#include <exception.hpp> A hpx::exception is the main exception type used by HPX to report errors.

The hpx::exception type is the main exception type used by HPX to report errors. Any exceptions thrown by functions in the HPX library are either of this type or of a type derived from it. This implies that it is always safe to use this type only in catch statements guarding HPX library calls.

Subclassed by hpx::exception_list

Public Functions

exception (error e = success)
Construct a hpx::exception from a hpx::error.

Parameters
• e: The parameter e holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.

exception (std::system_error const &e)
Construct a hpx::exception from a boost::system_error.

exception (std::error_code const &e)
Construct a hpx::exception from a boost::system::error_code (this is new for Boost V1.69). This constructor is required to compensate for the changes introduced as a resolution to LWG3162 (https://cplusplus.github.io/LWG/issue3162).

exception (error e, char const *msg, throwmode mode = plain)
Construct a hpx::exception from a hpx::error and an error message.

Parameters
• e: The parameter e holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
• msg: The parameter msg holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
• mode: The parameter mode specifies whether the returned hpx::error_code belongs to the error category hpx_category (if mode is plain, this is the default) or to the category hpx_category_rethrow (if mode is rethrow).

exception (error e, std::string const &msg, throwmode mode = plain)
Construct a hpx::exception from a hpx::error and an error message.

Parameters
• e: The parameter e holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
• msg: The parameter msg holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
• mode: The parameter mode specifies whether the returned hpx::error_code belongs to the error category hpx_category (if mode is plain, this is the default) or to the category hpx_category_rethrow (if mode is rethrow).

~exception ()
Destruct a hpx::exception

Exceptions
• nothing:

error get_error () const
The function get_error() returns the hpx::error code stored in the referenced instance of a hpx::exception. It returns the hpx::error code this exception instance was constructed from.

Exceptions
• nothing:
**error_code** `get_error_code(throwmode mode = plain) const`

The function `get_error_code()` returns a `hpx::error_code` which represents the same error condition as this `hpx::exception` instance.

**Parameters**

- `mode`: The parameter `mode` specifies whether the returned `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if `mode` is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if `mode` is `rethrow`).

**struct thread_interrupted**:

```cpp
#include <exception.hpp>

A hpx::thread_interrupted is the exception type used by HPX to interrupt a running HPX thread.
```

The `hpx::thread_interrupted` type is the exception type used by HPX to interrupt a running thread.

A running thread can be interrupted by invoking the `interrupt()` member function of the corresponding `hpx::thread` object. When the interrupted thread next executes one of the specified interruption points (or if it is currently blocked whilst executing one) with interruption enabled, then a `hpx::thread_interrupted` exception will be thrown in the interrupted thread. If not caught, this will cause the execution of the interrupted thread to terminate. As with any other exception, the stack will be unwound, and destructors for objects of automatic storage duration will be executed.

If a thread wishes to avoid being interrupted, it can create an instance of `hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption`. Objects of this class disable interruption for the thread that created them on construction, and restore the interruption state to whatever it was before on destruction.

```cpp
void f()
{
    // interruption enabled here
    {
        hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption di;
        // interruption disabled
        {
            hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption di2;
            // interruption still disabled
            // di2 destroyed, interruption state restored
            // interruption still disabled
        }
        // di destroyed, interruption state restored
        // interruption now enabled
    }
}

The effects of an instance of `hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption` can be temporarily reversed by constructing an instance of `hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption`, passing in the `hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption` object in question. This will restore the interruption state to what it was when the `hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption` object was constructed, and then disable interruption again when the `hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption` object is destroyed.

```cpp
void g()
{
    // interruption enabled here
    {
        hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption di;
        // interruption disabled
        {
            hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption ri(di);
            // interruption now enabled
            // ri destroyed, interruption disable again
        }
        // di destroyed, interruption state restored
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
At any point, the interruption state for the current thread can be queried by calling `hpx::this_thread::interruption_enabled()`.

```
// interruption now enabled
}
```

### Enums

#### `error`

Possible error conditions.

This enumeration lists all possible error conditions which can be reported from any of the API functions.

**Values:**

- **success** = 0
  
  The operation was successful.

- **no_success** = 1
  
  The operation did failed, but not in an unexpected manner.

- **not_implemented** = 2
  
  The operation is not implemented.

- **out_of_memory** = 3
  
  The operation caused an out of memory condition.

- **bad_action_code** = 4

- **bad_component_type** = 5
  
  The specified component type is not known or otherwise invalid.

- **network_error** = 6
  
  A generic network error occurred.

- **version_too_new** = 7
  
  The version of the network representation for this object is too new.

- **version_too_old** = 8
  
  The version of the network representation for this object is too old.

- **version_unknown** = 9
  
  The version of the network representation for this object is unknown.

- **unknown_component_address** = 10

- **duplicate_component_address** = 11
  
  The given global id has already been registered.

- **invalid_status** = 12
  
  The operation was executed in an invalid status.

- **bad_parameter** = 13
  
  One of the supplied parameters is invalid.

- **internal_server_error** = 14

- **service_unavailable** = 15

- **bad_request** = 16

---

**2.8. API reference**
repeated_request = 17
lock_error = 18
duplicate_console = 19
   There is more than one console locality.
no_registered_console = 20
   There is no registered console locality available.
startup_timed_out = 21
uninitialized_value = 22
bad_response_type = 23
deadlock = 24
assertion_failure = 25
null_thread_id = 26
   Attempt to invoke a API function from a non-HPX thread.
invalid_data = 27
yield_aborted = 28
   The yield operation was aborted.
dynamic_link_failure = 29
commandline_option_error = 30
   One of the options given on the command line is erroneous.
serialization_error = 31
   There was an error during serialization of this object.
unhandled_exception = 32
   An unhandled exception has been caught.
kernel_error = 33
   The OS kernel reported an error.
broken_task = 34
   The task associated with this future object is not available anymore.
task_moved = 35
   The task associated with this future object has been moved.
task_already_started = 36
   The task associated with this future object has already been started.
future_already_retrieved = 37
   The future object has already been retrieved.
promise_already_satisfied = 38
   The value for this future object has already been set.
future_does_not_support_cancellation = 39
   The future object does not support cancellation.
future_can_not_be_cancelled = 40
   The future can’t be canceled at this time.
no_state = 41
   The future object has no valid shared state.
broken.promise = 42
The promise has been deleted.

cancelled = 43
thread_resource_error = 43
future.cancelled = 44
thread.cancelled = 45

task.cancelled_exception = 52

task_block_not_active = 53

out_of_range = 54
length_error = 55

duplicate_component_id = 47
The component type has already been registered.

unknown.error = 48
An unknown error occurred.

bad_plugin_type = 49
The specified plugin type is not known or otherwise invalid.

filesystem_error = 50
The specified file does not exist or other filesystem related error.

bad_function_call = 51
equivalent of std::bad_function_call

task.canceled_exception = 52
parallel::v2::task.canceled_exception

task.block_not_active = 53
task_region is not active

out_of_range = 54
Equivalence to std::out_of_range.

length_error = 55
Equivalence to std::length_error.

migration.needs_retry = 56
migration failed because of global race, retry

Defines

HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION(errcode, f, msg)
Throw a hpx::exception initialized from the given parameters.

The macro HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION can be used to throw a hpx::exception. The purpose of this macro is to prepend the source file name and line number of the position where the exception is thrown to the error message. Moreover, this associates additional diagnostic information with the exception, such as file name and line number, locality id and thread id, and stack backtrace from the point where the exception was thrown.

The parameter errcode holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate. The parameter f is expected to hold the name of the function exception is thrown from and the parameter msg holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.

```c++
void raise_exception()
{
  // Throw a hpx::exception initialized from the given parameters.
  // Additionally associate with this exception some detailed
  // diagnostic information about the throw-site.
  HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION(hpx::no_success, "raise_exception", "simulated error");
}
```
Example:

```cpp
HPX_THROWS_IF(ec, errcode, f, msg)
```

Either throw a `hpx::exception` or initialize `hpx::error_code` from the given parameters.

The macro `HPX_THROWS_IF` can be used to either throw a `hpx::exception` or to initialize `hpx::error_code` from the given parameters. If `&ec == &hpx::throws`, the semantics of this macro are equivalent to `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION`. If `&ec != &hpx::throws`, the `hpx::error_code` instance `ec` is initialized instead.

The parameter `errcode` holds the `hpx::error` code from which the new exception should be initialized. The parameter `f` is expected to hold the name of the function exception is thrown from and the parameter `msg` holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

class exception_list : public hpx::exception

```cpp
#include <exception_list.hpp>
```

The class `exception_list` is a container of `exception_ptr` objects parallel algorithms may use to communicate uncaught exceptions encountered during parallel execution to the caller of the algorithm.

The type `exception_list::const_iterator` fulfills the requirements of a forward iterator.

**Public Types**

```cpp
typedef exception_list_type::const_iterator iterator
```

bidirectional iterator

**Public Functions**

```cpp
std::size_t size() const
```

The number of `exception_ptr` objects contained within the `exception_list`.

**Note** Complexity: Constant time.

```cpp
exception_list_type::const_iterator begin() const
```

An iterator referring to the first `exception_ptr` object contained within the `exception_list`.

```cpp
exception_list_type::const_iterator end() const
```

An iterator which is the past-the-end value for the `exception_list`.

**Private Types**

```cpp
typedef hpx::util::detail::spinlock mutex_type
```

```cpp
typedef std::list<std::exception_ptr> exception_list_type
```
Private Members

exception_list_type exceptions_
mutex_type mtx_

namespace hpx

Unnamed Group

error_code make_error_code (error e, throwmode mode = plain)
Returns a new error_code constructed from the given parameters.

error_code make_error_code (error e, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)
Returns error_code(e, msg, mode).

error_code make_error_code (error e, char const *msg, throwmode mode = plain)

error_code make_error_code (error e, char const *msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)

error_code make_error_code (error e, std::string const &msg, throwmode mode = plain)
Returns error_code(e, msg, mode).

error_code make_error_code (error e, std::string const &msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)

error_code make_error_code (std::exception_ptr const &e)

Functions

std::error_category const &get_hpx_category ()
Returns generic HPX error category used for new errors.

std::error_category const &get_hpx_rethrow_category ()
Returns generic HPX error category used for errors re-thrown after the exception has been de-serialized.

error_code make_success_code (throwmode mode = plain)
Returns error_code(hpx::success, “success”, mode).

class error_code : public error_code
#include <error_code.hpp> A hpx::error_code represents an arbitrary error condition.

The class hpx::error_code describes an object used to hold error code values, such as those originating from the operating system or other low-level application program interfaces.

Note Class hpx::error_code is an adjunct to error reporting by exception
Public Functions

**error_code (throwmode mode = plain)**

Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters
- **mode**: The parameter `mode` specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if mode is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if mode is `rethrow`).

Exceptions
- nothing:

**error_code (error e, throwmode mode = plain)**

Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters
- **e**: The parameter `e` holds the `hpx::error` code the new exception should encapsulate.
- **mode**: The parameter `mode` specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if mode is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if mode is `rethrow`).

Exceptions
- nothing:

**error_code (error e, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)**

Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters
- **e**: The parameter `e` holds the `hpx::error` code the new exception should encapsulate.
- **func**: The name of the function where the error was raised.
- **file**: The file name of the code where the error was raised.
- **line**: The line number of the code line where the error was raised.
- **mode**: The parameter `mode` specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if mode is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if mode is `rethrow`).

Exceptions
- nothing:

**error_code (error e, char const *msg, throwmode mode = plain)**

Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters
- **e**: The parameter `e` holds the `hpx::error` code the new exception should encapsulate.
- **msg**: The parameter `msg` holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- **mode**: The parameter `mode` specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if mode is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if mode is `rethrow`).

Exceptions
- **std::bad_alloc**: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

**error_code (error e, char const *msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)**

Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters
- **e**: The parameter `e` holds the `hpx::error` code the new exception should encapsulate.
- **msg**: The parameter `msg` holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- **func**: The name of the function where the error was raised.
• file: The file name of the code where the error was raised.
• line: The line number of the code line where the error was raised.
• mode: The parameter mode specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if mode is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if mode is `rethrow`).

Exceptions
• std::bad_alloc: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

```cpp
error_code (error e, std::string const &msg, throwmode mode = plain)
```
Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters
• e: The parameter e holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
• msg: The parameter msg holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
• mode: The parameter mode specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if mode is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if mode is `rethrow`).

Exceptions
• std::bad_alloc: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

```cpp
error_code (error e, std::string const &msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)
```
Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters
• e: The parameter e holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
• msg: The parameter msg holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
• func: The name of the function where the error was raised.
• file: The file name of the code where the error was raised.
• line: The line number of the code line where the error was raised.
• mode: The parameter mode specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if mode is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if mode is `rethrow`).

Exceptions
• std::bad_alloc: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

```cpp
std::string get_message () const
```
Return a reference to the error message stored in the `hpx::error_code`.

Exceptions
• nothing:

```cpp
void clear ()
```
Clear this `error_code` object. The postconditions of invoking this method are.

• value() == hpx::success and category() == hpx::get_hpx_category()

```cpp
error_code (error_code const &rhs)
```
Copy constructor for `error_code`

Note This function maintains the error category of the left hand side if the right hand side is a success code.

```cpp
error_code &operator= (error_code const &rhs)
```
Assignment operator for `error_code`

Note This function maintains the error category of the left hand side if the right hand side is a success code.
Private Functions

```
error_code (int err, hpx::exception const &e)
error_code (std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

Private Members

```
std::exception_ptr exception_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::exception

error_code make_error_code (std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

Defines

```
HPX_DEFINE_ERROR_INFO (NAME, TYPE)
```

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename E>HPX_NORETURN void hpx::throw_with_info(E && e, exception_info && xi)
template<typename E>HPX_NORETURN void hpx::throw_with_info(E && e, exception_info const & xi)
template<typename E>exception_info *get_exception_info (E & e)
template<typename E>exception_info const *get_exception_info (E const & e)
template<typename E, typename F>auto invoke_with_exception_info (E const & e, F && f)
template<typename F>auto invoke_with_exception_info (std::exception_ptr const & p, F && f)
template<typename F>auto invoke_with_exception_info (hpx::error_code const & ec, F && f)
template<typename Tag, typename Type>struct error_info
```
**Public Types**

```cpp
template<>
using tag = Tag

template<>
using type = Type
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
error_info(Type const &value)
error_info(Type &&value)
```

**Public Members**

Type _value

```cpp
class exception_info
Subclassed by hpx::detail::exception_with_info_base
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
exception_info()

exception_info(exception_info const &other)

exception_info(exception_info &&other)
```

```cpp
exception_info &operator= (exception_info const &other)

exception_info &operator= (exception_info &&other)
```

```cpp
virtual ~exception_info()
```

```cpp
template<typename ...ErrorInfo>
exception_info &set (ErrorInfo&&... tagged_values)
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag>
Tag::type const *get () const
```

**Private Types**

```cpp
using node_ptr = std::shared_ptr<detail::exception_info_node_base>
```
Private Members

node_ptr _data

namespace hpx

Enums

enum throwmode
   Encode error category for new error_code.
   Values:
   plain = 0
   rethrow = 1
   lightweight = 0x80

Variables

error_code throws
   Predefined error_code object used as “throw on error” tag.
   The predefined hpx::error_code object hpx::throws is supplied for use as a “throw on error” tag.
   Functions that specify an argument in the form 'error_code& ec=throws' (with appropriate namespace qualifiers), have the following error handling semantics:
   If &ec != &throws and an error occurred: ec.value() returns the implementation specific error number for the particular error that occurred and ec.category() returns the error_category for ec.value().
   If &ec != &throws and an error did not occur, ec.clear().
   If an error occurs and &ec == &throws, the function throws an exception of type hpx::exception or of a type derived from it. The exception’s get_errorcode() member function returns a reference to an hpx::error_code object with the behavior as specified above.

execution_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/execution_base.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/execution_base.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

   namespace util
Functions

```cpp
constexpr bool register_lock (void const*, util::register_lock_data* = nullptr)
constexpr bool unregister_lock (void const*)
constexpr void verify_no_locks ()
constexpr void force_error_on_lock ()
constexpr void enable_lock_detection ()
constexpr void disable_lock_detection ()
constexpr void trace_depth_lock_detection (std::size_t)
constexpr void ignore_lock (void const*)
constexpr void reset_ignored (void const*)
constexpr void ignore_all_locks ()
constexpr void reset_ignored_all ()
std::unique_ptr<held_locks_data> get_held_locks_data ()
constexpr void set_held_locks_data (std::unique_ptr<held_locks_data>&&)
```

struct ignore_all_while_checking

Public Functions

```cpp
ignore_all_while_checking ()
```

template<
type
name Lock,
name Enable>
struct ignore_while_checking

Public Functions

```cpp
ignore_while_checking (void const*)
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace execution_base

struct context_base
```
Public Functions

```cpp
virtual ~context_base()
virtual resource_base const &resource() const = 0
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace execution

namespace experimental

Functions
```

```cpp
template<typename O>
void start (O &&o)
```

start is a customization point object. The expression `hpx::execution::experimental::start(r)` is equivalent to:

- `r.start()`, if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not signal the receiver `r`'s done channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic required).
- Otherwise, `start(r)`, if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed in a context that include the declaration `void start();`
- Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.

The customization is implemented in terms of `hpx::function::tag_invoke`

Variables

```cpp
hpx::execution::experimental::start_t start
```

```cpp
struct start_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback_noexcept<start_t>
```

Friends

```cpp
template<typename OperationState>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_invoke (start_t, OperationState &&o)
```

namespace traits

Variables

```cpp
template<typename O>
constexpr bool is_operation_state_v = is_operation_state<O>::value
```

```cpp
template<typename O>
struct is_operation_state
```

An `operation_state` is an object representing the asynchronous operation that has been returned from calling `hpx::execution::experimental::connect` with a sender and a receiver. The only operation on an `operation_state` is:

- `hpx::execution::experimental::start`
`hpx::execution::experimental::start` can be called exactly once. Once it has been invoked, the caller needs to ensure that the receiver's completion signaling operations strongly happen before the destructor of the state is called. The call to `hpx::basic_execution::start` needs to happen strongly before the completion signaling operations.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental

Functions

template<typename R, typename ...As>
void set_value (R &&r, As&&... as)
set_value is a customization point object. The expression
hpx::execution::set_value(r, as...) is equivalent to:
• r.set_value(as...), if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not send
to value(s) as... to the Receiver r’s value channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic
required).
• Otherwise, set_value(r, as...), if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed
in a context that include the declaration void set_value();
• Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.
The customization is implemented in terms of `hpx::function::tag_invoke`

template<typename R>
void set_done (R &&r)
set_done is a customization point object. The expression hpx::execution::set_done(r)
is equivalent to:
• r.set_done(), if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not signal the Re-
ciever r’s done channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic required).
• Otherwise, set_done(r), if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed in a
context that include the declaration void set_done();
• Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.
The customization is implemented in terms of `hpx::function::tag_invoke`

template<typename R, typename E>
void set_error (R &&r, E &&e)
set_error is a customization point object. The expression
hpx::execution::set_error(r, e) is equivalent to:
• r.set_done(e), if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not send the error
e the Receiver r’s error channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic required).
• Otherwise, set_error(r, e), if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed in a
context that include the declaration void set_error();
• Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.
The customization is implemented in terms of `hpx::function::tag_invoke`
Variables

\begin{verbatim}
hpx::execution::experimental::set_value_t set_value
hpx::execution::experimental::set_error_t set_error
hpx::execution::experimental::set_done_t set_done
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
struct set_done_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback_noexcept<set_done_t>
\end{verbatim}

Friends

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename R>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_invoke(set_done_t, R &&r)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
struct set_error_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback_noexcept<set_error_t>
\end{verbatim}

Friends

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename R, typename E>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_invoke(set_error_t, R &&r, E &&e)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
struct set_value_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<set_value_t>
\end{verbatim}

Friends

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename R, typename ...Args>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_invoke(set_value_t, R &&r, Args&&... args)
\end{verbatim}

namespace traits

Variables

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename T, typename E = std::exception_ptr>
constexpr bool is_receiver_v = is_receiver<T, E>::value
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename T, typename ...As>
constexpr bool is_receiver_of_v = is_receiver_of<T, As...>::value
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename T, typename E>
struct is_nothrow_receiver_of_v
#include <receiver.hpp>
Receiving values from asynchronous computations is handled by the Receiver concept. A Receiver needs to be able to receive an error or be marked as being canceled. As such, the Receiver concept is defined by having the following two customization points defined, which form the completion-signal operations:
• hpx::execution::experimental::set_done
• hpx::execution::experimental::set_error
Those two functions denote the completion-signal operations. The Receiver contract is as follows:
• None of a Receiver’s completion-signal operation shall be invoked before `hpx::execution::experimental::start` has been called on the operation state object that was returned by connecting a Receiver to a sender `hpx::execution::experimental::connect`.

• Once `hpx::execution::start` has been called on the operation state object, exactly one of the Receiver’s completion-signal operation shall complete without an exception before the Receiver is destroyed.

Once one of the Receiver’s completion-signal operation has been completed without throwing an exception, the Receiver contract has been satisfied. In other words: The asynchronous operation has been completed.

See `hpx::execution::traits::is_receiver_of`

```cpp
template<
    typename T,
    typename ...As
>
struct is_receiver_of
{
    #include <receiver.hpp>
    The `receiver_of` concept is a refinement of the `Receiver` concept by requiring one additional completion-signal operation:
    • `hpx::execution::set_value`
    This completion-signal operation adds the following to the Receiver’s contract:
    • If `hpx::execution::set_value` exits with an exception, it is still valid to call `hpx::execution::set_error` or `hpx::execution::set_done`

See `hpx::execution::traits::is_receiver`
```

namespace hpx

namespace execution_base

struct agent_base

Public Functions

virtual ~agent_base() const = 0;

virtual std::string description() const = 0;

virtual context_base const &context() const = 0;

virtual void yield(char const *desc) = 0;

virtual void yield_k(std::size_t k, char const *desc) = 0;

virtual void suspend(char const *desc) = 0;

virtual void resume(char const *desc) = 0;

virtual void abort(char const *desc) = 0;

virtual void sleep_for(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &sleep_duration, char const *desc) = 0;

virtual void sleep_until(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &sleep_time, char const *desc) = 0;
```
namespace execution_base

class agent_ref

Public Functions

constexpr agent_ref()
constexpr agent_ref (agent_base *impl)
constexpr agent_ref (agent_ref const&)
constexpr agent_ref &operator=(agent_ref const&)
constexpr agent_ref (agent_ref&&)
constexpr agent_ref &operator=(agent_ref&&)
constexpr operator bool() const

void reset (agent_base *impl = nullptr)
void yield (char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::yield")
void yield_k (std::size_t k, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::yield_k")
void suspend (char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::suspend")
void resume (char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::resume")
void abort (char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::abort")
template<typename Rep, typename Period>
void sleep_for (std::chrono::duration<Rep, Period> const &sleep_duration, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::sleep_for")
template<typename Clock, typename Duration>
void sleep_until (std::chrono::time_point<Clock, Duration> const &sleep_time, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::sleep_until")

agent_base &ref()

Private Functions

void sleep_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &sleep_duration, char const *desc)
void sleep_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &sleep_time, char const *desc)
Private Members

agent_base *impl_

Friends

friend constexpr bool operator==(agent_ref const &lhs, agent_ref const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator!=(agent_ref const &lhs, agent_ref const &rhs)
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream&, agent_ref const&)

namespace hpx

namespace execution_base

namespace this_thread

Functions

hpx::execution_base::agent_ref agent()
void yield(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::yield")
void yield_k(size_t k, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::yield_k")
void suspend(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::suspend")
template<typename Rep, typename Period>
void sleep_for(std::chrono::duration<Rep, Period> const &sleep_duration, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::sleep_for")
template<class Clock, class Duration>
void sleep_until(std::chrono::time_point<Clock, Duration> const &sleep_time, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::sleep_for")

struct reset_agent

Public Functions

reset_agent(detail::agent_storage*, agent_base &impl)
reset_agent(agent_base &impl)
~reset_agent()
Public Members

detail::agent_storage *storage_
agent_base *old_

namespace util

Functions

template<typename Predicate>
void yield_while(Predicate &&predicate, const char *thread_name = nullptr, bool allow_timed_suspension = true)

namespace hpx

namespace execution_base

struct resource_base

#include <resource_base.hpp> TODO: implement, this is currently just a dummy.

Public Functions

virtual ~resource_base()

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental

Functions

template<typename S, typename R>
void connect (S &&s, R &&r)

connect is a customization point object. From some subexpression s and r, let S be the type such that decltype((s)) is S and let R be the type such that decltype((r)) is R. The result of the expression hpx::execution::experimental::connect(s, r) is then equivalent to:

• s.connect(r), if that expression is valid and returns a type satisfying the operation_state (See hpx::execution::experimental::traits::is_operation_state) and if S satisfies the sender concept.
• s.connect(r), if that expression is valid and returns a type satisfying the operation_state (See hpx::execution::experimental::traits::is_operation_state) and if S satisfies the sender concept. Overload resolution is performed in a context that include the declaration void connect();
• Otherwise: TODO once executor is in place...
• Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.

The customization is implemented in terms of hpx::function::tag_invoke
Variables

\[ \text{hpx::execution::experimental::connect} \]

\textbf{struct connect_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<connect_t>}

Friends

\begin{verbatim}
 template<typename S, typename R>
 friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_invoke (connect_t, S &&s, R &&r)

 namespace traits

 Variables

 template<typename Sender>
 constexpr bool \textit{is_sender_v} = \textit{is_sender}<Sender>::value

 template<typename Sender>
 struct is_sender

 \#include <sender.hpp>

 A sender is a type that is describing an asynchronous operation. The operation itself might not have started yet. In order to get the result of this asynchronous operation, a sender needs to be connected to a receiver with the corresponding value, error and done channels:

 - hpx::execution::experimental::connect

 In addition, hpx::execution::experimental::sender_traits needs to be specialized in some form.

 A sender’s destructor shall not block pending completion of submitted operations.

 template<typename Sender, typename Receiver>
 struct is_sender_to

 \#include <sender.hpp>

 See \textit{is_sender}

 template<typename Sender>
 struct sender_traits

 \#include <sender.hpp> sender_traits expose the different value and error types exposed by a sender. This can be either specialized directly for user defined sender types or embedded value_types, error_types and sends_done inside the sender type can be provided.

 Subclassed by hpx::execution::experimental::traits::sender_traits< Sender & >, hpx::execution::experimental::traits::sender_traits< Sender && >, hpx::execution::experimental::traits::sender_traits< Sender const >, hpx::execution::experimental::traits::sender_traits< Sender volatile >
filesystem

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/filesystem.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/filesystem.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

This file provides a compatibility layer using Boost.Filesystem for the C++17 filesystem library. It is not intended to be a complete compatibility layer. It only contains functions required by the HPX codebase. It also provides some functions only available in Boost.Filesystem when using C++17 filesystem.

namespace hpx

namespace filesystem

Functions

path initial_path()

`std::string basename` (path const &p)

path canonical (path const &p, path const &base)

path canonical (path const &p, path const &base, std::error_code &ec)

format

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/format.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/format.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename T>

`std::string to_string` (T const &v)

namespace hpx

namespace util
**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename T>
T from_string(std::string const &v)

template<typename T, typename U>
T from_string(std::string const &v, U &default_value)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

class bad_lexical_cast : public bad_cast

Public Functions

bad_lexical_cast()

const char *what() const

virtual ~bad_lexical_cast()

bad_lexical_cast(std::type_info const &source_type_arg, std::type_info const &target_type_arg)

std::type_info const &source_type() const

std::type_info const &target_type() const

Private Members

std::type_info const *source

std::type_info const *target

Defines

DECL_TYPE_SPECIFIER(Type, Spec)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util
```

```cpp
```
**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename ...Args>
std::string format (boost::string_ref format_str, Args const& ... args)
```

```cpp
template<typename ...Args>
std::ostream &format_to (std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref format_str, Args const& ... args)
```

**functional**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/functional.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/functional.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename T>struct hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 5, "result_of is deprecated, use invoke_result instead.")
```

**Defines**

```cpp
HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_UNIQUE_FUNCTION_DECLARATION (Sig, F, Name)
HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_UNIQUE_FUNCTION (Sig, F, Name)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

**Typedefs**

```cpp
template<typename Sig>
using unique_function_nonser = unique_function<Sig, false>
```

```cpp
template<typename R, typename ...Ts, bool Serializable>
class unique_function<R (Ts...), Serializable> : public detail::basic_function<R
Ts..., false, Serializable>
```

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Public Types

typedef R result_type

Public Functions

constexpr unique_function (std::nullptr_t = nullptr)

unique_function (unique_function&&)

unique_function & operator=(unique_function&&)

template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, unique_function>::value>::type, typename Enable2 = typename std::enable_if<is_invocable_r_v<R, FD&, Ts...>>::type>

unique_function (F&& f)

template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, unique_function>::value>::type, typename Enable2 = typename std::enable_if<is_invocable_r_v<R, FD&, Ts...>>::type>

unique_function & operator=(F&& f)

Private Types

template<>

using base_type = detail::basic_function<R(Ts...) , false, Serializable>

namespace hpx

namespace functional

Typedefs

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>

using tag_invoke_result = invoke_result<decltype(tag_invoke), Tag, Args...>

hpx::functional::tag_invoke_result<Tag, Args...> is the trait returning the result type of the call hpx::functional::tag_invoke. This can be used in a SFINAE context.

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>

using tag_invoke_result_t = typename tag_invoke_result<Tag, Args...>::type

hpx::functional::tag_invoke_result_t<Tag, Args...>::type evaluates to

Variables

constexpr unspecified tag_invoke = unspecified

The hpx::functional::tag_invoke name defines a constexpr object that is invocable with one or more arguments. The first argument is a 'tag' (typically a CPO). It is only invocable if an overload of tag_invoke() that accepts the same arguments could be found via ADL.

The evaluation of the expression hpx::tag_invoke(tag, args...) is equivalent to evaluating the unqualified call to tag_invoke(decay-copy(tag), std::forward<Args>(args)...).

hpx::functional::tag_invoke is implemented against P1895.

Example: Defining a new customization point foo:
namespace mylib {
    inline constexpr
    struct foo_fn final : hpx::functional::tag<foo_fn>
    {
        foo{};
    }
}

Defining an object bar which customizes foo:

struct bar
{
    int x = 42;

    friend constexpr int tag_invoke(mylib::foo_fn, bar const & x)
    {
        return b.x;
    }
};

Using the customization point:

static_assert(42 == mylib::foo(bar{}), "The answer is 42");

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_tag_invocable_v = is_tag_invocable<Tag, Args...>::value
    hpx::functional::is_tag_invocable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_nothrow_tag_invocable_v = is_nothrow_tag_invocable<Tag, Args...>::value
    hpx::functional::is_nothrow_tag_invocable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to

// There are similar definitions for is_tag_noexcept and is_nothrow_tag_noexcept

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename Archive, typename F>
void serialize(Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::one_shot_wrapper<F> &one_shot_wrapper, unsigned int const version = 0)

namespace util

Functions

template<typename F>
constexpr detail::one_shot_wrapper<typename std::decay<F>::type> one_shot(F &f)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::bound_front<F, Ts...> &bound, unsigned int const version = 0)

namespace util

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr detail::bound_front<typename std::decay<F>::type, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type...> bind_front(F &&f, Ts &&...vs)

namespace std::decay<F>::type bind_front(F &f)
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive & ar, ::hpx::util::detail::bound<F, Ts...> & bound, unsigned int const version = 0)

template<typename Archive, std::size_t I>
void serialize(Archive &, ::hpx::util::detail::placeholder<I>&, unsigned int const = 0)
```

namespace util

## Functions

```cpp
template<typename F, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!traits::is_action<typename std::decay<F>::type>::value>::type>
constexpr detail::bound<typename std::decay<F>::type, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type, typename util::decay_unwrap<Ts>::type...> bind(F && f, Ts &&... vs)
```

namespace placeholders

### Variables

```cpp
constexpr detail::placeholder<1> _1 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<2> _2 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<3> _3 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<4> _4 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<5> _5 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<6> _6 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<7> _7 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<8> _8 = {}
constexpr detail::placeholder<9> _9 = {}
```

namespace hpx

### Typedefs

```cpp
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_fallback_invoke_result = invoke_result<decltype(tag_fallback_invoke), Tag, Args...>
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_fallback_invoke_result_t = typename tag_fallback_invoke_result<Tag, Args...>::type
```

hpx::functional::tag_fallback_invoke_result<Tag, Args...> is the trait returning the result type of the call hpx::functional::tag_fallback_invoke. This can be used in a SFINAE context.

hpx::functional::tag_fallback_invoke_result_t<Tag, Args...> evaluates to hpx::functional::tag_fallback_invoke_result_t<Tag, Args...>::type
Variables

**constexpr** unspecified **tag_fallback_invoke** = unspecified

The `hpx::functional::tag_fallback_invoke` name defines a `constexpr` object that is invocable with one or more arguments. The first argument is a ‘tag’ (typically a CPO). It is only invocable if an overload of `tag_invoke()` that accepts the same arguments could be found via ADL.

The evaluation of the expression `hpx::functional::tag_fallback_invoke(tag, args...)` is equivalent to evaluating the unqualified call to `tag_fallback_invoke(decay-copy(tag), std::forward<Args>(args)...).

`hpx::functional::tag_fallback_invoke` is implemented against P1895.

Example: Defining a new customization point `foo`:

```cpp
namespace mylib {

    inline constexpr
    struct foo_fn final : hpx::functional::tag_fallback<foo_fn> {
        } foo{};
}
```

Defining an object `bar` which customizes `foo`:

```cpp
struct bar {
    int x = 42;

    friend constexpr int tag_fallback_invoke(mylib::foo_fn, bar const& x) {
        return b.x;
    }
};
```

Using the customization point:

```cpp
static_assert(42 == mylib::foo(bar{}), "The answer is 42");
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_tag_fallback_invocable_v = is_tag_fallback_invocable<Tag, Args...>::value

hpx::functional::is_tag_fallback_invocable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to

```cpp
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_nothrow_tag_fallback_invocable_v = is_nothrow_tag_fallback_invocable<Tag, Args...>::value

hpx::functional::is_nothrow_tag_fallback_invocable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to

```cpp
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_nothrow_tag_fallback_invocable
#include <tag_fallback_invoke.hpp> hpx::functional::is_nothrow_tag_fallback_invocable<Tag, Args...> is std::true_type if an overload of `tag_fallback_invoke(tag, args...)` can be found via ADL and is noexcept.

```cpp
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_tag_fallback_invocable
#include <tag_fallback_invoke.hpp> hpx::functional::is_tag_fallback_invocable<Tag,
Args...> is std::true_type if an overload of tag_fallback_invoke(tag, arg...) can be found via ADL.

```cpp
template<typename Tag>
struct tag_fallback
{#include <tag_fallback_invoke.hpp> hpx::functional::tag_fallback<Tag> defines a base class that implements the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag
}
```

```cpp
template<typename Tag>
struct tag_fallback_noexcept
{#include <tag_fallback_invoke.hpp> hpx::functional::tag_fallback_noexcept<Tag> defines a base class that implements the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag where the implementation is required to be noexcept
}
```

**Defines**

HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_FUNCTION_DECLARATION (Sig, F, Name)

HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_FUNCTION (Sig, F, Name)

namespace hpx

namespace util

**Typedefs**

```cpp
template<typename Sig>
using function_nonser = function<Sig, false>
```

```cpp
template<typename R, typename ...Ts, bool Serializable>
class function<R (Ts...), Serializable> : public detail::basic_function<R Ts..., true, Serializable>
```

**Public Types**

typedef R result_type

**Public Functions**

```cpp
constexpr function (std::nullptr_t = nullptr)
```

function (function const&)

function (function&&)

function &operator= (function const&)

function &operator= (function&&)

```cpp
template-typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, function>::value>::type, typename Enable2 = typename std::enable_if<std::is_invocable_r_v<R, FD&, Ts...>>::type>
```

function (F&& f)

```cpp
template-typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, function>::value>::type, typename Enable2 = typename std::enable_if<std::is_invocable_r_v<R, FD&, Ts...>>::type>
```

function &operator= (F&& f)
Private Types

```cpp
template<>
using base_type = detail::basic_function<R (Ts...), true, Serializable>
```

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

```cpp
template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::deferred<F, Ts...> &d, unsigned int const version = 0)
```

namespace util

Functions

```cpp
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
detail::deferred<typename std::decay<F>::type, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type, typename util::decay_unwrap<Ts>::type...> deferred_call(F &&f, Ts &&...vs)
```

```cpp
template<typename F>
std::decay<F>::type deferred_call(F &&f)
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

```cpp
template<typename T>
std::enable_if<traits::is_bind_expression<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value, detail::protected_bind<typename std::decay<T>::type>>::type protect(T &&v)
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
std::enable_if<!traits::is_bind_expression<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value, T>::type protect(T &&v)
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

```cpp
template<typename R, typename ...Ts>
class function_ref<R (Ts...)>
```

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Public Functions

template<typename \(F\), typename \(FD = \text{typename std::decay}<F>::\text{type}\), typename \(Enable = \text{typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, \text{function_ref}>::value && \text{is_invocable_r_v<R, F &, Ts...>>::type}\)>

\text{function_ref} (\text{function_ref const &other})

template<typename \(F\), typename \(FD = \text{typename std::decay}<F>::\text{type}\), typename \(Enable = \text{typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, \text{function_ref}>::value && \text{is_invocable_r_v<R, F &, Ts...>>::type}\)>

\text{function_ref &operator=} (\text{function_ref const &other})

template<typename \(F\), typename \(T = \text{typename std::remove_reference}<F>::\text{type}\), typename \(Enable = \text{typename std::enable_if<!std::is_pointer<T>::value>::type}\)>

void \text{assign} (\text{F &&f})

template<typename \(T\)>

void \text{assign} (\text{std::reference_wrapper<T> f_ref})

template<typename \(T\)>

void \text{assign} (T *f_ptr)

void \text{swap} (\text{function_ref &f})

R \text{operator()} (Ts... vs) \text{const}

\text{std::size_t get_function_address()} \text{const}

char \text{const *get_function_annotation()} \text{const}

util::itt::string_handle \text{get_function_annotation_itt()} \text{const}

Protected Attributes

template<>

R (*\text{vptr})(void*, Ts&...)

void *\text{object}

Private Types

template<>

using \text{VTable} = detail::function_ref_vtable<R (Ts...)>

Private Static Functions

template<typename \(T\)>

\text{static VTable const *get_vtable()} \text{const}

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ... Ts>
void serialize(Archive & ar, ::hpx::util::detail::bound_back<F, Ts...> & bound, unsigned int const version = 0)
```

namespace util

Functions

```cpp
template<typename F, typename ... Ts>
constexpr detail::bound_back<typename std::decay<F>::type, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type, typename util::decay_unwrap<Ts>::type...> bind_back(F && f, Ts &&... vs)
```

template<typename F>
```cpp
constexpr std::decay<F>::type bind_back(F && f)
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

```cpp
template<typename F, typename Tuple>
constexpr detail::invoke_fused_result<F, Tuple>::type invoke_fused(F && f, Tuple && t)
```

Invokes the given callable object f with the content of the sequenced type t (tuples, pairs)

**Return** The result of the callable object when it’s called with the content of the given sequenced type.

**Note** This function is similar to `std::apply` (C++17)

**Parameters**

- f: Must be a callable object. If f is a member function pointer, the first argument in the sequenced type will be treated as the callee (this object).

- t: A type which is content accessible through a call to hpx::util::get.

**Exceptions**

- `std::exception`: like objects thrown by call to object f with the arguments contained in the sequenceable type t.

```cpp
template<typename R, typename F, typename Tuple>
constexpr R invoke_fused_r(F && f, Tuple && t)
```

**Template Parameters**

- R: The result type of the function when it's called with the content of the given sequenced type.
Defines

\begin{verbatim}
HPX_INVVOKE_R(R, F, ...)
namespace hp

namespace util

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type invoke(F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
Invokes the given callable object \( f \) with the content of the argument pack \( \text{vs} \)

Return The result of the callable object when it’s called with the given argument types.
Note  This function is similar to \( \text{std::invoke} \) (C++17)

Parameters

• \( f \): Requires to be a callable object. If \( f \) is a member function pointer, the first argument in the
pack will be treated as the callee (this object).
• \( \text{vs} \): An arbitrary pack of arguments

Exceptions

• std::exception: like objects thrown by call to object \( f \) with the argument types \( \text{vs} \).

\end{verbatim}

template<typename R, typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr R invoke_r(F &&f, Ts&&... vs)

Template Parameters

• \( R \): The result type of the function when it’s called with the content of the given argument types
\( \text{vs} \).

namespace functional

struct invoke

Public Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type invoke() (F &&f, Ts&&... vs) const

namespace hp

namespace util

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Functions

\[
\text{template<typename } M, \text{ typename } C > \quad \text{constexpr detail::mem_fn}<M C::* > \text{ mem_fn } (M C::* \text{ pm})
\]

\[
\text{template<typename } R, \text{ typename } C, \text{ typename } ... Ps > \quad \text{constexpr detail::mem_fn}<R (C::* ) (Ps...) > \text{ mem_fn } \quad R (C::* \text{ pm})Ps...
\]

\[
\text{template<typename } R, \text{ typename } C, \text{ typename } ... Ps > \quad \text{constexpr detail::mem_fn}<R (C::* ) (Ps...) \ \text{ const} > \text{ mem_fn } \quad R (C::* \text{ pm})Ps... \ \text{ const}
\]

\[
\text{template<typename } R, \text{ typename } Obj, \text{ typename } ... Ts > \quad \text{struct get_function_address}<R (Obj::* ) (Ts...) >
\]

Public Static Functions

\[
\text{static std::size_t call } (R (Obj::* f)) \ Ts...
\]

\[
\text{template<typename } R, \text{ typename } Obj, \text{ typename } ... Ts > \quad \text{struct get_function_address}<R (Obj::* ) (Ts...) \ \text{ const} >
\]

Public Static Functions

\[
\text{static std::size_t call } (R (Obj::* f)) \ Ts... \\
\quad \text{const}
\]

namespace hpx

namespace traits

\[
\text{template<typename } F, \text{ typename Enable = void } > \quad \text{struct get_function_address}
\]

Public Static Functions

\[
\text{static std::size_t call } (F \ \text{ const } \& f)
\]

\[
\text{template<typename } R, \text{ typename } ... Ts > \quad \text{struct get_function_address}<R (*) (Ts...) >
\]
Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (R (*)(f)) Ts...
```

```
template<typename R, typename Obj, typename ...Ts>
struct get_function_address<R (Obj::*)(Ts...) const>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (R (Obj::*f)) Ts...
const
```

```
template<typename R, typename Obj, typename ...Ts>
struct get_function_address<R (Obj::*)(Ts...)>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (R (Obj::*f)) Ts...
```

namespace hpx

namespace traits

```
template<typename T>
struct is_placeholder
#include <is_placeholder.hpp> If T is a standard, Boost, or HPX placeholder (_1, _2, _3, ...) then this template is derived from std::integral_constant<int, 1>, std::integral_constant<int, 2>, std::integral_constant<int, 3>, respectively. Otherwise it is derived from std::integral_constant<int, 0>.
```

namespace hpx

namespace traits

```
template<typename T>
struct is_bind_expression : public std::is_bind_expression<T>
Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_bind_expression<T const>
```

namespace hpx

Variables

```
template< typename F, typename... Ts>HPXINLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_invocable_v=is_invocable<F, Ts...>::value
```

```
template< typename R, typename F, typename... Ts>HPXINLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_invocable_r_v=is_invocable_r<R, F, Ts...>::value
```

```
**Typedefs**

```cpp
typedef hpx::is_invocable_r<R, F, Ts...> instead
```

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename T, typename R = void>struct hpx::traits::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 5, "is_callable is deprecated, use is_invocable instead.")
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
namespace traits
```

```cpp
template<typename F, typename Enable = void>
struct get_function_annotation
```

**Public Static Functions**

```cpp
static char const *call(F const&)
```

**hardware**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/hardware.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we **strongly** suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/hardware.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See **Public API** for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
namespace util
```

```cpp
namespace hardware
```

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename T, typename U>
bool has_bit_set(T value, U bit)
```

```cpp
template<
    std::size_t N,
    typename T
>
T unbounded_shl(T x)
```

```cpp
template<
    std::size_t N,
    typename T
>
T unbounded_shr(T x)
```

```cpp
template<
    std::size_t Low,
    std::size_t High,
    typename Result,
    typename T
>
Result get_bit_range(T x)
```

```cpp
template<
    std::size_t Low,
    typename Result,
    typename T
>
Result pack_bits(T x)
```
template<\std::size_t N, typename T>
struct unbounded_shifter

Public Static Functions

static T shl (T x)
static T shr (T x)

template<\typename T>
struct unbounded_shifter<0, T>

Public Static Functions

static T shl (T x)
static T shr (T x)

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace hardware

Functions

void cpuid (\std::uint32_t (&cpuinfo)[4], \std::uint32_t eax)

void cpuidex (\std::uint32_t (&cpuinfo)[4], \std::uint32_t eax, \std::uint32_t ecx)

struct cpuid_register

Public Types

enum info
Values:
  eax = 0
  ebx = 1
  ecx = 2
  edx = 3

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace hardware
Functions

std::uint64_t timestamp()

hashing

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/hashing.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/hashing.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<
    std::uint64_t N>
constexpr std::uint64_t fibhash (std::uint64_t i)

namespace hpx

namespace util

class jenkins_hash

#include <jenkins_hash.hpp> The jenkins_hash class encapsulates a hash calculation function published by Bob Jenkins here: http://burtleburtle.net/bob/hash

Public Types

enum seedenum
The seedenum is used as a dummy parameter to distinguish the different constructors

Values:

seed = 1

typedef std::uint32_t size_type
this is the type representing the result of this hash

Public Functions

jenkins_hash()
constructors and destructor

jenkins_hash (size_type size)

jenkins_hash (size_type seedval, seedenum)

~jenkins_hash()
size_type operator() (std::string const &key) const
    calculate the hash value for the given key

size_type operator() (char const *key) const

bool reset (size_type size)
    re-seed the hash generator

void set_seed (size_type seedval)
    initialize the hash generator to a specific seed

void swap (jenkins_hash &rhs)
    support for std::swap

Protected Functions

size_type hash (const char *, std::size_t length) const

Private Members

size_type seed_

io_service

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/io_service.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/io_service.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

class io_service_pool
    #include <io_service_pool.hpp> A pool of io_service objects.

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (io_service_pool)

io_service_pool (std::size_t pool_size = 2, threads::policies::callback_notifier const &notifier = threads::policies::callback_notifier(), char const *pool_name = "", char const *name_postfix = "")
    Construct the io_service pool.

Parameters
    • pool_size: [in] The number of threads to run to serve incoming requests
    • start_thread: [in]
Construct the io_service pool.

**Parameters**

- `start_thread`: [in]

```cpp
~io_service_pool()
```

**Functions**

```cpp
bool run (bool join_threads = true, barrier *startup = nullptr)
```

Run all io_service objects in the pool. If join_threads is true this will also wait for all threads to complete.

```cpp
bool run (std::size_t num_threads, bool join_threads = true, barrier *startup = nullptr)
```

Run all io_service objects in the pool. If join_threads is true this will also wait for all threads to complete.

```cpp
void stop ()
```

Stop all io_service objects in the pool.

```cpp
void join ()
```

Join all io_service threads in the pool.

```cpp
void clear ()
```

Clear all internal data structures.

```cpp
void wait ()
```

Wait for all work to be done.

```cpp
bool stopped ()
```

**Protected Functions**

```cpp
bool run_locked (std::size_t num_threads, bool join_threads, barrier *startup)
```

```cpp
void stop_locked ()
```

```cpp
void join_locked ()
```

```cpp
void clear_locked ()
```

```cpp
void wait_locked ()
```

```cpp
boost::asio::io_service &get_io_service (int index = -1)
```

Get an io_service to use.

```cpp
std::thread &get_os_thread_handle (std::size_t thread_num)
```

Access underlying thread handle

```cpp
std::size_t size () const
```

Get number of threads associated with this I/O service.

```cpp
void thread_run (std::size_t index, barrier *startup = nullptr)
```

Activate the thread `index` for this thread pool.

```cpp
char const *get_name () const
```

Return name of this pool.

---

2.8. API reference
Private Types

```cpp
using io_service_ptr = std::unique_ptr<boost::asio::io_service>
using work_type = boost::asio::io_service::work
```

Private Functions

```cpp
work_type initialize_work(boost::asio::io_service &io_service)
```

Private Members

```cpp
std::mutex mtx_
std::vector<io_service_ptr> io_services_
    The pool of io_services.
std::vector<std::thread> threads_
std::vector<work_type> work_
    The work that keeps the io_services running.
std::size_t next_io_service_
    The next io_service to use for a connection.
bool stopped_
    set to true if stopped
std::size_t pool_size_
    initial number of OS threads to execute in this pool
threads::policies::callback_notifier const &notifier_
    call this for each thread start/stop
char const *pool_name_
char const *pool_name_postfix_
bool waiting_
    Set to true if waiting for work to finish.
```

iterator_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/iterator_support.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/iterator_support.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
template<typename ...Ts>
class zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>> : public hpx::util::detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>>>
```
Public Functions

zip_iterator()
zip_iterator(Ts const&... vs)
zip_iterator(hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator &other)
zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator &&other)

Private Types

template<typename ...Ts_>
std::enable_if<std::is_assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type &, typename zip_iterator<Ts...>::iterator_tuple_type &&>::value, zip_iterator &>::type

Public Types

typedef util::zip_iterator<Ts...>::iterator_tuple_type tuple_type

typedef hpx::tuple<typename element_result_of<typename F::template apply<Ts>, Ts>::type...> result_type

Public Static Functions

template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call(util::index_pack<Is...>, hpx::tuple<Ts...> const &t)

template<typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call(util::zip_iterator<Ts...> const &iter)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

namespace functional
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
struct lift_zipped_iterators<F, util::zip_iterator<Ts...>>

Public Types

typedef util::zip_iterator<Ts...>::iterator_tuple_type tuple_type

typedef hpx::tuple<typename element_result_of<typename F::template apply<Ts>, Ts>::type...> result_type

Public Static Functions

template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call (util::index_pack<Is...>, hpx::tuple<Ts...> const &t)

template<typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call (util::zip_iterator<Ts...> const &iter)

namespace util

Functions

template<typename ...Ts>
zip_iterator<typename std::decay<Ts>::type...> make_zip_iterator (Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
class zip_iterator : public hpx::util::detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<Ts...>>

Public Functions

zip_iterator ()

zip_iterator (Ts const&... vs)

zip_iterator (hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)

zip_iterator (zip_iterator const &other)

zip_iterator (zip_iterator &&other)

zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator const &other)

zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator &&other)

template<typename ...Ts_>
std::enable_if<std::is_assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type&, typename zip_iterator<Ts...>::iterator_tuple_type>::value, zip_iterator&>::type operator=(zip_iterator<Ts...> const &other)

std::enable_if<std::is_assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type&, typename zip_iterator<Ts...>::iterator_tuple_type&&>::value, zip_iterator&>::type operator=(zip_iterator<Ts...>&& other)
Private Types

typedef detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<Ts...>> base_type

template<typename ...Ts>
class zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>> : public hpx::util::detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<Ts...>>

Public Functions

zip_iterator()
zip_iterator(Ts const&... vs)
zip_iterator(hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator &&other)
zip_iterator &operator= (zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator &operator= (zip_iterator &&other)

Private Types

template<>
using base_type = detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>>>

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace range_adl

Functions

template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C>::type>
constexpr Iterator begin (C &c)

template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C const>::type>
constexpr Iterator begin (C const &c)

template<typename C, typename Sentinel = typename detail::sentinel<C>::type>
constexpr Sentinel end (C &c)
template<typename C, typename Sentinel = typename detail::sentinel<C const>::type>
constexpr Sentinel end (C const &c)

template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C const>::type, typename Sentinel = typename detail::sentinel<C const>::type>
constexpr std::size_t size (C const &c)

template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C const>::type, typename Sentinel = typename detail::sentinel<C const>::type>
constexpr bool empty (C const &c)

Defines

HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (prefix, op, result_type)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename Derived, typename T, typename Category, typename Reference, typename Distance, typename Pointer>
util::detail::postfix_increment_result<Derived, typename Derived::value_type, typename Derived::reference>::type operator++ (iterator_facade<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> &it, typename Derived::difference_type n)

template<typename Derived, typename T, typename Category, typename Reference, typename Distance, typename Pointer>
Derived operator+ (iterator_facade<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> const &it, typename Derived::difference_type n)

class iterator_core_access

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Public Static Functions

template<typename Iterator1, typename Iterator2>
static bool equal (Iterator1 const &lhs, Iterator2 const &rhs)

template<typename Iterator>
static void increment (Iterator &it)

template<typename Iterator>
static void decrement (Iterator &it)

template<typename Reference, typename Iterator>
static Reference dereference (Iterator const &it)

template<typename Iterator, typename Distance>
static void advance (Iterator &it, Distance n)

template<typename Iterator1, typename Iterator2>
static std::iterator_traits<Iterator1>::difference_type distance_to (Iterator1 const &lhs, Iterator2 const &rhs)

template<typename Derived, typename T, typename Category, typename Reference = T &, typename Distance = std::ptrdiff_t, typename Pointer = void>
struct iterator_facade : public hpx::util::detail::iterator_facade_base<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer>
Subclassed by hpx::util::iterator_adaptor< Derived, Base, Value, Category, Reference, Difference, Pointer >

Public Functions

iterator_facade ()

Protected Types

typedef iterator_facade<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> iterator_adaptor_

Private Types

typedef detail::iterator_facade_base<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> base_type

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename Range, typename Iterator = typename traits::range_iterator<Range>::type, typename Sentinel = std::enable_if<traits::is_range<Range>::value, iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel> >::type>
make_iterator_range (Range &r)

template<typename Range, typename Iterator = typename traits::range_iterator<Range const>::type, typename Sentinel = std::enable_if<traits::is_range<Range>::value, iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel> >::type>
make_iterator_range (Range const &r)
template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
std::enable_if<traits::is_iterator<Iterator>::value, iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel>>::type make_iterator_range(Iterator it, Sentinel sentinel)

template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
class iterator_range

Public Functions

iterator_range() const
iterator_range(Iterator iterator, Sentinel sentinel)
Iterator begin() const
Iterator end() const
std::ptrdiff_t size() const
bool empty() const

Private Members

Iterator _iterator
Sentinel _sentinel

template<typename Incrementable, typename CategoryOrTraversal, typename Difference>
class counting_iterator

Public Functions

counting_iterator() const

counting_iterator(const counting_iterator &rhs)

counting_iterator(Incrementable x)

Private Types

template<>
using base_type = typename detail::counting_iterator_base<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference>::type

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**Private Functions**

```cpp
template<typename Iterator>
bool equal (Iterator const &rhs) const

void increment ()

void decrement ()

template<typename Distance>
void advance (Distance n)

base_type::reference dereference () const

template<typename OtherIncrementable>
base_type::difference_type distance_to (counting_iterator<OtherIncrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference> const &y) const
```

**Friends**

```cpp
friend iterator_core_access

namespace hpx

namespace util

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename Incrementable>
counting_iterator<Incrementable> make_counting_iterator (Incrementable x)

template<typename Incrementable, typename CategoryOrTraversal, typename Difference, typename Enable>
class counting_iterator
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
counting_iterator ()

counting_iterator (counting_iterator const &rhs)

counting_iterator (Incrementable x)
```

**Private Types**

```cpp
template<>
using base_type = typename detail::counting_iterator_base<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference>::type
```
**Private Functions**

base_type::reference dereference() const

**Friends**

friend hpx::util::iterator_core_access
template<typename Incrementable, typename CategoryOrTraversal, typename Difference>
class counting_iterator<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference, typename std::enable_if<std::is_integral<Incrementable>::value>::type> : public hpx::util::iterator_adaptor<counting_iterator<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference>, Incrementable, Incrementable, traversal, Incrementable const, difference>

**Public Functions**

counting_iterator()
counting_iterator(counting_iterator const &rhs)
counting_iterator(Incrementable x)

**Private Types**

template<>
using base_type = typename detail::counting_iterator_base<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference>::type

**Private Functions**

template<typename Iterator>
bool equal(Iterator const &rhs) const

void increment()

void decrement()

template<typename Distance>
void advance(Distance n)

base_type::reference dereference() const

template<typename OtherIncrementable>
base_type::difference_type distance_to(counting_iterator<OtherIncrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference> const &y) const

**Friends**

friend hpx::util::iterator_core_access

namespace hpx

namespace util

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Functions

template<typename Transformer, typename Iterator>
transform_iterator<Iterator, Transformer> make_transform_iterator(Iterator const &it,
                                                Transformer const &f)

template<typename Transformer, typename Iterator>
transform_iterator<Iterator, Transformer> make_transform_iterator(Iterator const &it)

template<typename Iterator, typename Transformer, typename Reference, typename Value, typename Category

class transform_iterator

Public Functions

transform_iterator ()
transform_iterator (Iterator const &it)

transform_iterator (Iterator const &it, Transformer const &f)

template<typename OtherIterator, typename OtherTransformer, typename OtherReference, typename OtherValue,

template<typename OtherCategory, typename OtherDifference>
transform_iterator (transform_iterator<OtherIterator, OtherTransformer, OtherReference, OtherValue, OtherCategory, OtherDifference> const &t,
                                                typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<OtherIterator, Iterator>::value && std::is_convertible<OtherTransformer,
                                                                                   Transformer>::value && std::is_convertible<OtherCategory,
                                                                                           Category>::value && std::is_convertible<OtherDifference, Difference>::value>::type* = nullptr)

Transformer const &transformer () const

Private Types

typedef detail::transform_iterator_base<Iterator, Transformer, Reference, Value, Category, Difference>::type base_type

Private Functions

base_type::reference dereference () const

Private Members

Transformer transformer_
Friends

friend hpx::util::hpx::util::iterator_core_access

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename Derived, typename Base, typename Value = void, typename Category = void, typename Reference = void, typename Difference = void, typename Pointer = void>
class iterator_adaptor : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<Derived, value_type, iterator_category, reference_type, difference_type, void>

Subclassed by hpx::util::counting_iterator< Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference, typename std::enable_if< std::is_integral< Incrementable >::value >::type >

Public Types

typedef Base base_type

Public Functions

iterator_adaptor()

iterator_adaptor(Base const &iter)

Base const &base() const

Protected Types

typedef hpx::util::detail::iterator_adaptor_base<Derived, Base, Value, Category, Reference, Difference, Pointer>::type base_adaptor_type
typedef iterator_adaptor<Derived, Base, Value, Category, Reference, Difference, Pointer> iterator_adaptor_

Protected Functions

Base const &base_reference() const

Base &base_reference()

Private Functions

base_adaptor_type::reference dereference() const

template<typename OtherDerived, typename OtherIterator, typename V, typename C, typename R, typename D, typename P>
bool equal (iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIterator, V, C, R, D, P> const &x) const

template<typename DifferenceType>
void advance (DifferenceType n)

void increment ()

void decrement ()
template<typename OtherDerived, typename OtherIterator, typename V, typename C, typename R, typename D, typename P>
base_adaptor_type::difference_type distance_to(
    iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIterator, V, C, R, D, P> const &y)
    const;

Private Members

Base iterator_

Friends

friend hpx::util::hpx::util::iterator_core_access

namespace hpx

namespace traits

    template<typename R>
    struct range_traits<R, true> : public std::iterator_traits<util::detail::iterator<R>::type>

    Public Types

    typedef util::detail::iterator<R>::type iterator_type
    typedef util::detail::sentinel<R>::type sentinel_type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

Variables

    template<typename Sent, typename Iter>HPX_INLINECONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::disable_sized_sentinel_for

itt_notify

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/itt_notify.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/itt_notify.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.
Defines

HPX_ITT_SYNC_CREATE (obj, type, name)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_RENAME (obj, name)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_PREPARE (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNCCANCEL (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_ACQUIRED (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_RELEASING (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_RELEASED (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_DESTROY (obj)
HPX_ITT_STACK_CREATE (ctx)
HPX_ITT_STACK_CALLEE_ENTER (ctx)
HPX_ITT_STACK_CALLEE_LEAVE (ctx)
HPX_ITT_STACK_DESTROY (ctx)
HPX_ITT_FRAME_BEGIN (frame, id)
HPX_ITT_FRAME_END (frame, id)
HPX_ITT_MARK_CREATE (mark, name)
HPX_ITT_MARK_OFF (mark)
HPX_ITT_MARK (mark, parameter)
HPX_ITT_THREAD_SET_NAME (name)
HPX_ITT_THREAD_IGNORE ()
HPX_ITT_TASK_BEGIN (domain, name)
HPX_ITT_TASK_BEGIN_ID (domain, id, name)
HPX_ITT_TASK_END (domain)
HPX_ITT_DOMAIN_CREATE (name)
HPX_ITT_STRING_HANDLE_CREATE (name)
HPX_ITT_MAKE_ID (addr, extra)
HPX_ITT_ID_CREATE (domain, id)
HPX_ITT_ID_DESTROY (id)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_FUNCTION_CREATE (name, domain)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_ALLOCATE_BEGIN (f, size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_ALLOCATE_END (f, addr, size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_FREE_BEGIN (f, addr)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_FREE_END (f, addr)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_REALLOCATE_BEGIN (f, addr, new_size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_REALLOCATE_END (f, addr, new_addr, new_size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_INTERNAL_ACCESS_BEGIN ()
HPX_ITT_HEAP_INTERNAL_ACCESS_END()

HPX_ITT_COUNTER_CREATE(name, domain)

HPX_ITT_COUNTER_CREATE_TYPED(name, domain, type)

HPX_ITT_COUNTER_SET_VALUE(id, value_ptr)

HPX_ITT_COUNTER_DESTROY(id)

HPX_ITT_METADATA_ADD(domain, id, key, data)

**Typedefs**

typedef void *__itt_heap_function

**Functions**

void itt_sync_create(void*, const char*, const char*)

void itt_sync_rename(void*, const char*)

void itt_sync_prepare(void*)

void itt_sync_acquired(void*)

void itt_sync_cancel(void*)

void itt_sync_releasing(void*)

void itt_sync_released(void*)

void itt_sync_destroy(void*)

__itt_caller *itt_stack_create()

void itt_stack_enter(__itt_caller*)

void itt_stack_leave(__itt_caller*)

void itt_stack_destroy(__itt_caller*)

void itt_frame_begin(__itt_domain const*, __itt_id*)

void itt_frame_end(__itt_domain const*, __itt_id*)

int itt_mark_create(char const*)

void itt_mark_off(int)

void itt_mark(int, char const*)

void itt_thread_set_name(char const*)

void itt_thread_ignore()

void itt_task_begin(__itt_domain const*, __itt_string_handle*)

void itt_task_begin(__itt_domain const*, __itt_id*, __itt_string_handle*)

void itt_task_end(__itt_domain const*)

__itt_domain *__itt_domain_create(char const*)

__itt_string_handle *__itt_string_handle_create(char const*)

__itt_id *__itt_make_id(void*, unsigned long)
void itt_id_create (___itt_domain const*, ___itt_id*)
void itt_id_destroy (___itt_id*)

__itt_heap_function itt_heap_function_create (const char*, const char*)
void itt_heap_allocate_begin (__itt_heap_function, std::size_t, int)
void itt_heap_allocate_end  (__itt_heap_function, void**, std::size_t, int)
void itt_heap_free_begin    (___itt_heap_function, void*)
void itt_heap_free_end      (___itt_heap_function, void*)
void itt_heap_reallocate_begin (__itt_heap_function, void*, std::size_t, int)
void itt_heap_reallocate_end (___itt_heap_function, void*, void**, std::size_t, int)
void itt_heap_internal_access_begin ()
void itt_heap_internal_access_end ()

___itt_counter *itt_counter_create (char const*, char const*)
___itt_counter *itt_counter_create_typed (char const*, char const*, int)
void itt_counter_destroy (___itt_counter*)
void itt_counter_set_value (___itt_counter*, void*)
int itt_event_create (char const*, int)
int itt_event_start (int)
int itt_event_end (int)
void itt_metadata_add (___itt_domain*, ___itt_id*, ___itt_string_handle*, std::uint64_t const&)
void itt_metadata_add (___itt_domain*, ___itt_id*, ___itt_string_handle*, double const&)
void itt_metadata_add (___itt_domain*, ___itt_id*, ___itt_string_handle*, char const*)
void itt_metadata_add (___itt_domain*, ___itt_id*, ___itt_string_handle*, void const*)

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace itt

Functions

void event_tick (event const&)

struct caller_context
Public Functions

caller_context (stack_context&)

~caller_context()

struct counter

Public Functions

counter (char const*, char const*)

~counter()

struct domain

Subclassed by hpx::util::itt::thread_domain

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (domain)

domain (char const*)

domain()

struct event

Public Functions

event (char const*)

struct frame_context

Public Functions

frame_context (domain const&, id* = nullptr)

~frame_context()

struct heap_allocate

Public Functions

template<typename T>
heap_allocate (heap_function&, T**, std::size_t, int)

~heap_allocate()

struct heap_free
Public Functions

heap_free (heap_function&, void*)

~heap_free()

struct heap_function

Public Functions

heap_function (char const*, char const*)

~heap_function()

struct heap_internal_access

Public Functions

heap_internal_access()

~heap_internal_access()

struct id

Public Functions

id (domain const&, void*, unsigned long = 0)

~id()

struct mark_context

Public Functions

mark_context (char const*)

~mark_context()

struct mark_event

Public Functions

mark_event (event const&)

~mark_event()

struct stack_context
Public Functions

stack_context()
~stack_context()

struct string_handle

Public Functions

string_handle(char const* = nullptr)

struct task

Public Functions

task(domain const&, string_handle const&, std::uint64_t)
task(domain const&, string_handle const&)
~task()

struct thread_domain: public hpx::util::itt::domain

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE(thread_domain)

thread_domain()

struct undo_frame_context

Public Functions

undo_frame_context(frame_context const&)
~undo_frame_context()

struct undo_mark_context

Public Functions

undo_mark_context(mark_context const&)
~undo_mark_context()
logging

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/logging.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/logging.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

    namespace util

        namespace logging

            class message

                #include <message.hpp> Optimizes the formatting for prepending and/or appending strings to the original message.

                It keeps all the modified message in one string. Useful if some formatter needs to access the whole string at once.

                reserve() - the size that is reserved for prepending (similar to string::reserve function)

                Note : as strings are prepended, reserve() shrinks.

            Public Functions

                message()

                message(std::stringstream msg)

                    Parameters

                        • msg: - the message that is originally cached

                message(message &&other)

                template<typename T>

                    message &operator<<(T &v)

                template<typename ...Args>

                    message &format(boost::string_ref format_str, Args const &... args)

                std::string const &full_string() const

                    returns the full string

                bool empty() const
Private Members

\texttt{std::stringstream m\_str}

\texttt{bool m\_full\_msg\_computed}

\texttt{std::string m\_full\_msg}

Friends

\texttt{std::ostream \&operator\<\< (std::ostream \&os, message const \&value)}

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace logging

Enums

\texttt{enum level}

Handling levels - classes that can hold and/or deal with levels.

- filters and level holders

By default we have these levels:

- debug (smallest level),
- info,
- warning ,
- error ,
- fatal (highest level)

Depending on which level is enabled for your application, some messages will reach the log: those messages having at least that level. For instance, if info level is enabled, all logged messages will reach the log. If warning level is enabled, all messages are logged, but the warnings. If debug level is enabled, messages that have levels debug, error, fatal will be logged.

Values:

\texttt{disable\_all} = static\_cast<\text{unsigned int}>(-1)

\texttt{enable\_all} = 0

\texttt{debug} = 1000

\texttt{info} = 2000

\texttt{warning} = 3000

\texttt{error} = 4000

\texttt{fatal} = 5000

\texttt{always} = 6000
Functions

```cpp
void format_value (std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref spec, level value)
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace logging

namespace destination

namespace manipulator

```
#include <manipulator.hpp>
```

What to use as base class, for your destination classes.

Subclassed by `hpx::util::logging::destination::cerr`, `hpx::util::logging::destination::cout`, `hpx::util::logging::destination::dbg_window`, `hpx::util::logging::destination::file`, `hpx::util::logging::destination::stream`

Public Functions

```cpp
virtual void operator() (message const &val) = 0
```

```cpp
virtual void configure (std::string const&)
```

Override this if you want to allow configuration through scripting.

That is, this allows configuration of your manipulator at run-time.

```cpp
virtual ~manipulator()
```

Protected Functions

```cpp
manipulator()
```

namespace formatter

Formatter is a manipulator. It allows you to format the message before writing it to the destination(s).

Examples of formatters are: prepend the time, prepend high-precision time, prepend the index of the message, etc.

```
#include <manipulator.hpp>
```

What to use as base class, for your formatter classes.

Subclassed by `hpx::util::logging::formatter::high_precision_time`, `hpx::util::logging::formatter::idx`, `hpx::util::logging::formatter::thread_id`
Public Functions

virtual void operator() (std::ostream &to) const = 0

virtual void configure (std::string const&)
  Override this if you want to allow configuration through scripting.
  That is, this allows configuration of your manipulator at run-time.

virtual ~manipulator()

Protected Functions

manipulator()

Friends

void format_value (std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref, manipulator const &value)

Include this file when you’re using the logging lib, but don’t necessarily want to use formatters and destinations. If you want to use formatters and destinations, then you can include this one instead:

```
#include <hpx/logging/format.hpp>
```

namespace hpx

    namespace util

        namespace logging

            namespace formatter

                struct high_precision_time : public hpx::util::logging::formatter::manipulator
                #include <formatters.hpp>  Prefixes the message with a high-precision time . You pass the format string at construction.

                #include <hpx/logging/format/formatter/high_precision_time.hpp>

            Internally, it uses hpx::util::date_time::microsec_time_clock. So, our precision matches this class.

            The format can contain escape sequences: $dd - day, 2 digits $MM - month, 2 digits $yy - year, 2 digits $yyyy - year, 4 digits $hh - hour, 2 digits $mm - minute, 2 digits $ss - second, 2 digits $mili - milliseconds $micro - microseconds (if the high precision clock allows; otherwise, it pads zeros) $nano - nanoseconds (if the high precision clock allows; otherwise, it pads zeros)

            Example:
high_precision_time("$mm:$ss:$micro");

Parameters
• convert: [optional] In case there needs to be a conversion between std::(w)string and the string that holds your logged message. See convert_format.

Public Functions

~high_precision_time()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<high_precision_time> make (std::string const &format)

Protected Functions

high_precision_time (std::string const &format)

struct idx : public hpx::util::logging::formatter::manipulator
#include <formatters.hpp> prefixes each message with an index.
Example:

L_ << "my message";
L_ << "my 2nd message";

This will output something similar to:

[1] my message
[2] my 2nd message

Public Functions

~idx()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<idx> make ()

Protected Functions

idx()

struct thread_id : public hpx::util::logging::formatter::manipulator
#include <formatters.hpp> Writes the thread_id to the log.

Parameters
• convert: [optional] In case there needs to be a conversion between std::(w)string and the string that holds your logged message. See convert_format.
Public Functions

::~thread_id()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<thread_id> make()

Protected Functions

thread_id()

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace logging

namespace destination

Destination is a manipulator. It contains a place where the message, after being formatted, is to be written to.

Some viable destinations are: the console, a file, a socket, etc.

struct cerr : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to cerr.

Public Functions

~cerr()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<cerr> make()

Protected Functions

cerr()

struct cout : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to console.
Public Functions

~cout()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<cout> make()

Protected Functions

cout()

struct dbg_window : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to output debug window.

For non-Windows systems, this is the console.

Public Functions

~dbg_window()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<dbg_window> make()

Protected Functions

dbg_window()

struct file : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to a file.

Public Functions

~file()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<file> make (std::string const &file_name, file_settings set = {})
constructs the file destination

Parameters
• file_name: name of the file
• set: [optional] file settings - see file_settings class, and dealing_with_flags
Protected Functions

`file (std::string const &file_name, file_settings set)`

Protected Attributes

`std::string name`

`file_settings settings`

`struct file_settings`

#include `<destinations.hpp>` settings for when constructing a file class. To see how it’s used, see dealing_with_flags.

Public Functions

`file_settings()`

Public Members

`bool flush_each_time : 1`

if true (default), flushes after each write

`bool initial_overwrite : 1`

`bool do_append : 1`

`std::ios_base::openmode extra_flags`

just in case you have some extra flags to pass, when opening the file

`struct stream`: public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator

#include `<destinations.hpp>` writes to stream.

**Note**: The stream must outlive this object! Or, `clear()` the stream, before the stream is deleted.

Public Functions

`~stream()`

void `set_stream (std::ostream *stream_ptr)`

resets the stream. Further output will be written to this stream

void `clear()`

clears the stream. Further output will be ignored
Public Static Functions

```cpp
static std::unique_ptr<stream> make (std::ostream *stream_ptr)
```

Protected Functions

```cpp
stream (std::ostream *stream_ptr)
```

Protected Attributes

```cpp
std::ostream *ptr
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace logging

namespace writer

```cpp
struct named_write
#include <named_write.hpp> Composed of a named formatter and a named destinations. Thus, you can specify the formatting and destinations as strings.
```

```cpp
#include <hpx/logging/format/named_write.hpp>
```

Contains a very easy interface for using formatters and destinations:

- at construction, specify 2 params: the formatter string and the destinations string

Setting the formatters and destinations to write to is extremely simple:

```cpp
// Set the formatters (first param) and destinations (second step) in one step
```

```cpp
g_l()->writer().write("%time%($hh:$mm:$ss.$mili) [%idx%] \n",
"cout file(out.txt) debug");
```

```cpp
// set the formatter(s)
```

```cpp
g_l()->writer().format("%time%($hh:$mm:$ss.$mili) [%idx%] \n");
```

```cpp
// set the destination(s)
```

```cpp
g_l()->writer().destination("cout file(out.txt) debug");
```
Public Functions

**named_write()**

`void format (std::string const &format_str)`

Sets the format string: what should be before, and what after the original message, separated by "|"

Example: “[%idx%] |n” - this writes “[%idx%] ” before the message, and “n” after the message

If “|” is not present, the whole message is prepended to the message

`void destination (std::string const &destination_str)`

Sets the destinations string - where should logged messages be outputted

`void write (std::string const &format_str, std::string const &destination_str)`

Specifies the formats and destinations in one step.

`void operator() (message const &msg) const`

**Private Functions**

`void configure_formatter (std::string const &format)`

`void configure_destination (std::string const &format)`

**Private Members**

- `detail::named_formatters m_format`
- `detail::named_destinations m_destination`
- `std::string m_format_str`
- `std::string m_destination_str`
Defines

LAGAS_(lvl)
LPT_(lvl)
LTIM_(lvl)
LPROGRESS_
LHPX_(lvl, cat)
LAPP_(lvl)
LDEB_
LTM_(lvl)
LRT_(lvl)
LOSH_(lvl)
LERR_(lvl)
LLCO_(lvl)
LPCS_(lvl)
LAS_(lvl)
LBT_(lvl)
LFATAL_
LAGAS_CONSOLE_(lvl)
LPT_CONSOLE_(lvl)
LTIM_CONSOLE_(lvl)
LHPX_CONSOLE_(lvl)
LAPP_CONSOLE_(lvl)
LDEB_CONSOLE_
LAGAS_ENABLED(lvl)
LPT_ENABLED(lvl)
LTIM_ENABLED(lvl)
LHPX_ENABLED(lvl)
LAPP_ENABLED(lvl)
LDEB_ENABLED
Functions

template<typename T>
bootstrap_logging const &operator<<(bootstrap_logging const &l, T&&)

Variables

constexpr bootstrap_logging lbt_
struct bootstrap_logging

Public Functions

constexpr bootstrap_logging()
bool operator!=(intrusive_ptr<T> const &a, U *b)

template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator==(T *a, intrusive_ptr<U> const &b)

template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator!=(T *a, intrusive_ptr<U> const &b)

template<typename T>
bool operator==(intrusive_ptr<T> const &p, std::nullptr_t)

template<typename T>
bool operator==(std::nullptr_t, intrusive_ptr<T> const &p)

template<typename T>
bool operator!=(intrusive_ptr<T> const &p, std::nullptr_t)

template<typename T>
bool operator!=(std::nullptr_t, intrusive_ptr<T> const &p)

template<typename T>
bool operator<(intrusive_ptr<T> const &a, intrusive_ptr<T> const &b)

template<typename T>
void swap(intrusive_ptr<T> &lhs, intrusive_ptr<T> &rhs)

template<typename T>
T *get_pointer(intrusive_ptr<T> const &p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> static_pointer_cast(intrusive_ptr<U> const &p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> const_pointer_cast(intrusive_ptr<U> const &p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> dynamic_pointer_cast(intrusive_ptr<U> const &p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> static_pointer_cast(intrusive_ptr<U> &&p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> const_pointer_cast(intrusive_ptr<U> &&p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> dynamic_pointer_cast(intrusive_ptr<U> &&p)

template<typename Y>
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, intrusive_ptr<Y> const &p)

template<typename T>
class intrusive_ptr
Public Types

template<>
using element_type = T

Public Functions

constexpr intrusive_ptr ()

intrusive_ptr (T *p, bool add_ref = true)

template<
typename U, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
memory::detail::sp_convertible<U, T>::value>::type>
intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr<U> const &rhs)

intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr const &rhs)

~intrusive_ptr ()

template<
typename U>
intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr<U> const &rhs)

constexpr intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr &&rhs)

intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr &&rhs)

template<
typename U, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
memory::detail::sp_convertible<U, T>::value>::type>
constexpr intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr<U> &&rhs)

template<
typename U>
intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr<U> &&rhs)

intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr const &&rhs)

intrusive_ptr &operator= (T *rhs)

void reset ()

void reset (T *rhs)

void reset (T *rhs, bool add_ref)

constexpr T *get () const

constexpr T *detach ()

T &operator* () const

T *operator-> () const

constexpr operator bool () const

constexpr void swap (intrusive_ptr &rhs)
Private Types

```cpp
template<>
using this_type = intrusive_ptr
```

Private Members

```
T *px = nullptr
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr
```

```cpp
namespace std
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct hash<hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<T>>
```

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using result_type = std::size_t
```

Public Functions

```
result_type operator() (hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<T> const &p) const
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void load (input_archive &ar, hpx::intrusive_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)
```

```
template<typename T>
void save (output_archive &ar, hpx::intrusive_ptr<T> const &ptr, unsigned)
```

```
hpx::serialization::HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE_TEMPLATE((template< typename T >), ( hpx::intrusive_ptr < T >))
```
plugin

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/plugin.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/plugin.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace plugin

template<class BasePlugin>
struct plugin_factory : public hpx::util::plugin::detail::plugin_factory_item<BasePlugin, detail::plugin_factory_item_base, virtual_constructor<BasePlugin>::type>

Public Functions

plugin_factory (dll &d, std::string const &basename)

Private Types

template<>
using base_type = detail::plugin_factory_item<BasePlugin, detail::plugin_factory_item_base, typename virtual_constructor<BasePlugin>::type>

Public Functions

static_plugin_factory (get_plugins_list_type const &f)

Private Types

template<>
using base_type = detail::static_plugin_factory_item<BasePlugin, detail::static_plugin_factory_item_base, typename virtual_constructor<BasePlugin>::type>

Defines

HPX_HAS_DLOPEN

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace plugin
template<
typename Wrapped, typename ...
Parameters>
struct plugin_wrapper : public hpx::util::plugin::detail::dll_handle_holder, public Wrapped

Public Functions

plugin_wrapper (dll_handle dll, Parameters... parameters)

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace plugin

Typedefs

using exported_plugins_type = std::map<std::string, hpx::any_nonser>
typedef exported_plugins_type* (HPX_PLUGIN_API* hpx::util::plugin::get_plugins_list_type)
typedef exported_plugins_type* HPX_PLUGIN_API hpx::util::plugin::get_plugins_list_np()
using dll_handle = shared_ptr<get_plugins_list_np>
template<
typename BasePlugin>
struct virtual_constructor

Public Types

template<>
using type = hpx::util::pack<>
Typedefs

template<typename T>
using shared_ptr = boost::shared_ptr<T>

Defines

HPX_PLUGIN_NAME_2 (name1, name2)
HPX_PLUGIN_NAME_3 (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_LIST_NAME_ (prefix, name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_NAME_ (prefix, name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_INSTANCE_NAME_ (prefix, name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_FORCE_LOAD_NAME_ (prefix, name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_LIST_NAME (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_NAME (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_INSTANCE_NAME (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_FORCE_LOAD_NAME (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_LIST_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_INSTANCE_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_FORCE_LOAD_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_ (prefix, name, BaseType, ActualType, actualname, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT (name, BaseType, ActualType, actualname, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_DYNAMIC (name, BaseType, ActualType, actualname, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_LIST_ (prefix, name, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_LIST (name, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_LIST_DYNAMIC (name, classname)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

    template<typename Plugin, typename Enable = void>
    struct plugin_config_data
Public Static Functions

static char const *call()

prefix

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/prefix.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/prefix.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

HPX_BASE_DIR_NAME
HPX_DEFAULT_INI_PATH
HPX_DEFAULT_INI_FILE
HPX_DEFAULT_COMPONENT_PATH
namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

void set_hpx_prefix (const char *prefix)
char const *hpx_prefix()
std::string find_prefix (std::string const &library = "hpx")
std::string find_prefixes (std::string const &suffix, std::string const &library = "hpx")
std::string get_executable_filename (char const *argv0 = nullptr)
std::string get_executable_prefix (char const *argv0 = nullptr)

preprocessor

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/preprocessor.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/preprocessor.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.
Defines

**HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS** (*X*)
For any symbol *X*, this macro returns the same symbol from which potential outer parens have been removed. If no outer parens are found, this macro evaluates to *X* itself without error.

The original implementation of this macro is from Steven Watanabe as shown in [http://boost.2283326.n4.nabble.com/preprocessor-removing-parentheses-td2591973.html#a2591976](http://boost.2283326.n4.nabble.com/preprocessor-removing-parentheses-td2591973.html#a2591976)

```
HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS(no_parens)
HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS((with_parens))
```

Example Usage:

Parameters

- *X*: Symbol to strip parens from

This produces the following output

```
no_parens
with_parens
```

Defines

**HPX_PP_STRINGIZE** (*X*)
The **HPX_PP_STRINGIZE** macro stringizes its argument after it has been expanded.

The passed argument *X* will expand to "*X*". Note that the stringizing operator (#) prevents arguments from expanding. This macro circumvents this shortcoming.

Parameters

- *X*: The text to be converted to a string literal

Defines

**HPX_PP_EXPAND** (*X*)
The **HPX_PP_EXPAND** macro performs a double macro-expansion on its argument. This macro can be used to produce a delayed preprocessor expansion.

Parameters

- *X*: Token to be expanded twice

Example:

```
#define MACRO(a, b, c) (a)(b)(c)
#define ARGS() (1, 2, 3)
HPX_PP_EXPAND(MACRO ARGS()) // expands to (1)(2)(3)
```
**Defines**

**HPX_PP_CAT** *(A, B)*

Concatenates the tokens A and B into a single token. Evaluates to AB

**Parameters**

- A: First token
- B: Second token

**Defines**

**HPX_PP_NARGS** *(...)*

Expands to the number of arguments passed in

**Example Usage:**

```cpp
HPX_PP_NARGS(hpx, pp, nargs)
HPX_PP_NARGS(hpx, pp)
HPX_PP_NARGS(hpx)
```

**Parameters**

- ...: The variadic number of arguments

Expands to:

```
3
2
1
```

**Schedulers**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/schedulers.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we **strongly** suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/schedulers.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See **Public API** for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

**Defines**

**QUEUE HOLDER NUMA DEBUG**

namespace hpx
Functions

`static hpx::debug::enable_print<QUEUEHOLDER_NUMA_DEBUG> hpx::nq_deb("QH_NUMA")`

namespace threads

namespace policies

template<typename QueueType>
struct queue_holder_numa

Public Types

template<>
using ThreadQueue = queue_holder_thread<QueueType>

template<>
using mutex_type = typename QueueType::mutex_type

Public Functions

`queue_holder_numa()`

`~queue_holder_numa()`

`void init (std::size_t domain, std::size_t queues)`

`std::size_t size () const`

`ThreadQueue *thread_queue (std::size_t id) const`

`bool get_next_thread_HP (std::size_t qidx, threads::thread_data *thrd, bool stealing, bool core_stealing)`

`bool get_next_thread (std::size_t qidx, threads::thread_data *thrd, bool stealing, bool core_stealing)`

`bool add_new_HP (ThreadQueue *receiver, std::size_t qidx, std::size_t &added, bool stealing, bool allow_stealing)`

`bool add_new (ThreadQueue *receiver, std::size_t qidx, std::size_t &added, bool stealing, bool allow_stealing)`

`std::size_t get_new_tasks_queue_length () const`

`std::int64_t get_thread_count (thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_) const`

`void abort_all_suspended_threads ()`

`bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type > const &kf, thread_schedule_state state const)`

`void increment_num_pending_misses (std::size_t = 1)`
void increment_num_pending_accesses (std::size_t = 1)
void increment_num_stolen_from_pending (std::size_t = 1)
void increment_num_stolen_from_staged (std::size_t = 1)
void increment_num_stolen_to_pending (std::size_t = 1)
void increment_num_stolen_to_staged (std::size_t = 1)

bool dump_suspended_threads (std::size_t, std::int64_t&, bool)
void debug_info ()
void on_start_thread (std::size_t)
void on_stop_thread (std::size_t)
void on_error (std::size_t, std::exception_ptr const&)

Public Members

std::size_t num_queues_
std::size_t domain_
std::vector<ThreadQueue*> queues_

Defines

THREAD_QUEUE_MC_DEBUG
namespace hpx

Functions

static hpx::debug::enable_print<THREAD_QUEUE_MC_DEBUG> hpx::tqmc_deb("_TQ_MC_")
namespace threads

namespace policies

template-typename Mutex, typename PendingQueuing, typename StagedQueuing, typename TerminatedQueue
class thread_queue_mc
Public Types

typedef Mutex mutex_type
template<>
using thread_queue_type = thread_queue_mc<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQueuing>
template<>
using thread_heap_type = std::list<thread_id_type, util::internal_allocator<thread_id_type>>
template<>
using task_description = thread_init_data
template<>
using thread_description = thread_data
typedef PendingQueuing::template apply<thread_description*>::type work_items_type
typedef concurrentqueue_fifo::apply<task_description>::type task_items_type

Public Functions

std::size_t add_new (std::int64_t add_count, thread_queue_type *add_from, bool stealing)

thread_queue_mc (const thread_queue_init_parameters &parameters, std::size_t queue_num = std::size_t(-1))

void set_holder (queue_holder_thread<thread_queue_type> *holder)

~thread_queue_mc ()

std::int64_t get_queue_length () const

std::int64_t get_queue_length_pending () const

std::int64_t get_queue_length_staged (std::memory_order order = std::memory_order_relaxed) const

std::int64_t get_thread_count () const

void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_type *id, error_code &ec)

bool get_next_thread (threads::thread_data *thrd, bool other_end, bool check_new = false)

Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available

void schedule_work (threads::thread_data *thrd, bool other_end)

Schedule the passed thread (put it on the ready work queue)

void on_start_thread (std::size_t)

void on_stop_thread (std::size_t)

void on_error (std::size_t, std::exception_ptr const&)

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Public Members

thread_queue_init_parameters parameters_
const int queue_index_
queue_holder_thread<thread_queue_type> *holder_
task_items_type new_task_items_
work_items_type work_items_
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> new_tasks_count_
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> work_items_count_

Defines

QUEUE_HOLDER_THREAD_DEBUG
namespace hpx

Functions

static hpx::debug::enable_print<QUEUE_HOLDER_THREAD_DEBUG> hpx::tq_deb("QH_THRD")
namespace threads

namespace policies

Enums

enum [anonymous]
Values:
max_thread_count = 1000
enum [anonymous]
Values:
round_robin_rollover = 1

Functions

std::size_t fast_mod (std::size_t const input, std::size_t const ceil)
template<typename QueueType>
struct queue_holder_thread
Public Types

template<>
using thread_holder_type = queue_holder_thread<QueueType>

template<>
using mutex_type = std::mutex

typedef std::unique_lock<mutex_type> scoped_lock

template<>
using thread_heap_type = std::list<thread_id_type, util::internal_allocator<thread_id_type>>

template<>
using task_description = thread_init_data

template<>
using thread_map_type = std::unordered_set<thread_id_type, std::hash<thread_id_type>, std::equal_to<thread_id_type>, util::internal_allocator<thread_id_type>>

template<>
using terminated_items_type = lockfree_fifo::apply<thread_data*>::type

Public Functions

queue_holder_thread(QueueType *bp_queue, QueueType *hp_queue, QueueType *np_queue, QueueType *lp_queue, std::size_t domain, std::size_t queue, std::size_t thread_num, std::size_t owner, const thread_queue_init_parameters &init)

~queue_holder_thread()

bool owns_bp_queue() const

bool owns_hp_queue() const

bool owns_np_queue() const

bool owns_lp_queue() const

std::size_t worker_next (std::size_t const workers) const

void schedule_thread (threads::thread_data *thrd, thread_priority priority, bool other_end = false)

bool cleanup_terminated (std::size_t thread_num, bool delete_all)

void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_type *tid, std::size_t thread_num, error_code &ec)

void create_thread_object (threads::thread_id_type &tid, threads::thread_init_data &data)

void recycle_thread (thread_id_type tid)

void add_to_thread_map (threads::thread_id_type tid)

void remove_from_thread_map (threads::thread_id_type tid, bool dealloc)

bool get_next_thread_HP (threads::thread_data *&thrd, bool stealing, bool check_new)
bool get_next_thread(threads::thread_data *&thrd, bool stealing)

std::size_t add_new_HP(std::int64_t add_count, thread_holder_type *addfrom, bool stealing)

std::size_t add_new(std::int64_t add_count, thread_holder_type *addfrom, bool stealing)

std::size_t get_queue_length()

std::size_t get_thread_count_staged(thread_priority priority) const

std::size_t get_thread_count_pending(thread_priority priority) const

std::size_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_) const

void destroy_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd, std::size_t thread_num, bool xthread)
    Destroy the passed thread as it has been terminated.

void abort_all_suspended_threads()

bool enumerate_threads(const util::function_nonser<bool> &f, thread_id_type & const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const

void debug_info()

void debug_queues(const char *prefix)

## Public Members

QueueType *const bp_queue_
QueueType *const hp_queue_
QueueType *const np_queue_
QueueType *const lp_queue_
const std::size_t domain_index_
const std::size_t queue_index_
const std::size_t thread_num_
const std::size_t owner_mask_
util::cache_line_data<mutex_type> thread_map_mtx_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_small_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_medium_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_large_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_huge_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_nostack_
util::cache_line_data<std::tuple<std::size_t, std::size_t>> rollover_counters_
thread_map_type thread_map_
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> thread_map_count_

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terminated_items_type terminated_items_
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> terminated_items_count_
thread_queue_init_parameters parameters_

Public Static Functions

static void deallocate (threads::thread_data *p)

Public Static Attributes

util::internal_allocator<threads::thread_data> thread_alloc_

struct queue_data_print

Public Functions

template<>
queue_data_print (const queue_holder_thread *q)

Public Members

template<>
const queue_holder_thread *q_

Friends

std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, const queue_data_print &d)

struct queue_mc_print

Public Functions

template<>
queue_mc_print (const QueueType *const q)

Public Members

template<>
const QueueType *const q_
Friends

```
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, const queue_mc_print &d)
```

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

template<typename Mutex, typename PendingQueuing, typename StagedQueuing, typename TerminatedQueuing>
class thread_queue

Public Functions

bool cleanup_terminated_locked (bool delete_all = false)
This function makes sure all threads which are marked for deletion (state is terminated) are
properly destroyed.
This returns ‘true’ if there are no more terminated threads waiting to be deleted.

bool cleanup_terminated (bool delete_all = false)

```
thread_queue (std::size_t queue_num = std::size_t(-1), thread_queue_init_parameters parameters = {})
```

```
~thread_queue ()
```

```
std::int64_t get_queue_length (std::memory_order order =
std::memory_order_acquire) const
```

```
std::int64_t get_pending_queue_length (std::memory_order order =
std::memory_order_acquire) const
```

```
std::int64_t get_staged_queue_length (std::memory_order order =
std::memory_order_acquire) const
```

constexpr void increment_num_pending_misses (std::size_t = 1)

constexpr void increment_num_pending_accesses (std::size_t = 1)

constexpr void increment_num_stolen_from_pending (std::size_t = 1)

constexpr void increment_num_stolen_from_staged (std::size_t = 1)

constexpr void increment_num_stolen_to_pending (std::size_t = 1)

constexpr void increment_num_stolen_to_staged (std::size_t = 1)

void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_type *id, error_code &ec)

void move_work_items_from (thread_queue *src, std::int64_t count)

void move_task_items_from (thread_queue *src, std::int64_t count)
bool **get_next_thread** (threads::thread_data *thrd, bool allow_stealing = false, bool steal = false)
Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available

void **schedule_thread** (threads::thread_data *thrd, bool other_end = false)
Schedule the passed thread.

void **destroy_thread** (threads::thread_data *thrd)
Destroy the passed thread as it has been terminated.

**std::int64_t get_thread_count** (thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown) const
Return the number of existing threads with the given state.

void **abort_all_suspended_threads** ()

bool **enumerate_threads** (util::function_nonser<thread_id_type> &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const

bool **wait_or_add_new** (bool running, std::size_t &added, thread_queue *addfrom, bool steal = false)

bool **dump_suspended_threads** (std::size_t num_thread, std::int64_t &idle_loop_count, bool running)

void **on_start_thread** (std::size_t)

void **on_stop_thread** (std::size_t)

void **on_error** (std::size_t, std::exception_ptr const&)

**Public Static Functions**

**static** void **deallocate** (threads::thread_data *p)

**Protected Functions**

template<typename Lock> (threads::thread_id_type &thrd, threads::thread_init_data &data, Lock &lk)

**std::size_t add_new** (std::int64_t add_count, thread_queue *addfrom, std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &lk, bool steal = false)

bool **add_new_always** (std::size_t &added, thread_queue *addfrom, std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &lk, bool steal = false)

void **recycle_thread** (thread_id_type thrd)
Protected Static Attributes

util::internal_allocator<

Private Types

template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

template<>
using thread_map_type = std::unordered_set<thread_id_type, std::hash<thread_id_type>, std::equal_to<thread_id_type>>

template<>
using thread_heap_type = std::list<thread_id_type, util::internal_allocator<thread_id_type>>

template<>
using thread_description = thread_data

template<>
using work_items_type = typename PendingQueuing::template apply<

Private Members

thread_queue_init_parameters parameters_

mutex_type mtx_

thread_map_type thread_map_

std::atomic<std::int64_t> thread_map_count_

work_items_type work_items_

terminated_items_type terminated_items_

std::atomic<std::int64_t> terminated_items_count_

task_items_type new_tasks_

thread_heap_type thread_heap_small_

thread_heap_type thread_heap_medium_

thread_heap_type thread_heap_large_

thread_heap_type thread_heap_huge_

thread_heap_type thread_heap_nostack_

util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int64_t>> new_tasks_count_

util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int64_t>> work_items_count_

struct task_description

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Public Members

```cpp
template<>
thread_init_data data
```

Defines

```cpp
SHARED_PRIORITY_SCHEDULER_DEBUG
SHARED_PRIORITY_QUEUE_SCHEDULER_API
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```cpp
using print_onoff = hpx::debug::enable_print<SHARED_PRIORITY_SCHEDULER_DEBUG>
using print_on = hpx::debug::enable_print<false>
```

Functions

```cpp
static print_onoff hpx::spq_deb("SPQUEUE")
static print_on hpx::spq_arr("SPQUEUE")
```

namespace threads

```cpp
namespace policies
```

Typedefs

```cpp
using default_shared_priority_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue = lockfree_fifo
```

```cpp
struct core_ratios
```

Public Functions

```cpp
core_ratios (std::size_t high_priority, std::size_t normal_priority, std::size_t low_priority)
```

Public Members

```cpp
std::size_t high_priority
std::size_t normal_priority
std::size_t low_priority
```

```cpp
template< typename Mutex = std::mutex, typename PendingQueuing = concurrentqueue_fifo, typename TerminatedQueuing = default_shared_priority_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue >
```
class shared_priority_queue_scheduler : public scheduler_base
#include <shared_priority_queue_scheduler.hpp> The shared_priority_queue_scheduler main-
tains a set of high, normal, and low priority queues. For each priority level there is a core/queue ratio which determines how many cores share a single queue. If the high priority core/queue ratio is 4 the first 4 cores will share a single high priority queue, the next 4 will share another one and so on. In addition, the shared_priority_queue_scheduler is NUMA-aware and takes NUMA scheduling hints into account when creating and scheduling work.
Warning: PendingQueuing lifo causes lockup on termination

Public Types

template<>
using has_periodic_maintenance = std::false_type
template<>
using thread_queue_type = thread_queue_mc<Mutex, PendingQueuing, PendingQueuing, TerminatedQueuing>
template<>
using thread_holder_type = queue_holder_thread<thread_queue_type>
typedef init_parameter init_parameter_type

Public Functions

shared_priority_queue_scheduler (init_parameter const &init)
virtual ~shared_priority_queue_scheduler ()
void set_scheduler_mode (scheduler_mode mode)
void abort_all_suspended_threads ()
std::size_t local_thread_number ()
bool cleanup_terminated (bool delete_all)
bool cleanup_terminated (std::size_t, bool delete_all)
void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_type *thrd, error_code &ec)
template<typename T>
bool steal_by_function (std::size_t domain, std::size_t q_index, bool steal_numa, bool steal_core, thread_holder_type *origin, T &var, const char *prefix, util::function_nonser<bool> std::size_t, std::size_t, thread_holder_type*, T&, bool, bool > operation_HP, util::function_nonser<bool>std::size_t, std::size_t, thread_holder_type*, T&, bool, bool> operation

virtual bool get_next_thread (std::size_t thread_num, bool running, threads::thread_data *&thrd, bool enable_stealing)
Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none available.

virtual bool wait_or_add_new (std::size_t, bool, std::int64_t&, bool, std::size_t &added)
Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none available.
void schedule_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal)

Schedule the passed thread.

void schedule_thread_last(threads::thread_data *thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal)

Put task on the back of the queue: not yet implemented just put it on the normal queue for now.

void destroy_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd)

std::int64_t get_queue_length(std::size_t thread_num = std::size_t(-1)) const

std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority::default_, std::size_t thread_num = std::size_t(-1), bool = false) const

bool is_core_idle(std::size_t num_thread) const

bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonser<bool>) thread_id_type > const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const

void on_start_thread(std::size_t local_thread)

void on_stop_thread(std::size_t thread_num)

void on_error (std::size_t thread_num, std::exception_ptr const &)

Public Static Functions

static std::string get_scheduler_name ()

Protected Types

typedef queue_holder_numa<thread_queue_type> numa_queues

Protected Attributes

std::array<std::size_t, HPX_HAVE_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT> q_counts_
std::array<std::size_t, HPX_HAVE_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT> q_offset_
std::array<numa_queues, HPX_HAVE_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT> numa_holder_
std::array<std::size_t, HPX_HAVE_MAX_CPU_COUNT> d_lookup_
std::array<std::size_t, HPX_HAVE_MAX_CPU_COUNT> q_lookup_
core_ratios cores_per_queue_
bool round_robin_
bool steal_hp_first_
bool numa_stealing_
bool core_stealing_

std::size_t num_workers_

std::size_t num_domains_

detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_

const thread_queue_init_parameters queue_parameters_

std::mutex init_mutex

volatile bool initialized_

volatile bool debug_init_

volatile std::size_t thread_init_counter_

std::size_t pool_index_

struct init_parameter

Public Functions

template<>
init_parameter (std::size_t num_worker_threads, const core_ratios &cores_per_queue, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data, const thread_queue_init_parameters &thread_queue_init, char const *description = "shared_priority_queue_scheduler")

template<>
init_parameter (std::size_t num_worker_threads, const core_ratios &cores_per_queue, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data, char const *description)

Public Members

template<>
std::size_t num_worker_threads_

template<>
core_ratios cores_per_queue_

template<>
thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init_

template<>
detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_

template<>
char const *description_

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies
Typedefs

using default_local_priority_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue = lockfree_fifo

template<typename Mutex = std::mutex, typename PendingQueuing = lockfree_fifo, typename StagedQueuing = lockfree_fifo, typename TerminatedQueuing = default_local_priority_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue>
class local_priority_queue_scheduler : public scheduler_base

#include <local_priority_queue_scheduler.hpp> The local_priority_queue_scheduler maintains exactly one queue of work items (threads) per OS thread, where this OS thread pulls its next work from. Additionally it maintains separate queues: several for high priority threads and one for low priority threads. High priority threads are executed by the first N OS threads before any other work is executed. Low priority threads are executed by the last OS thread whenever no other work is available.

Public Types

typedef std::false_type has_periodic_maintenance
typedef thread_queue<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQueuing> thread_queue_type
typedef init_parameter init_parameter_type

Public Functions

local_priority_queue_scheduler (init_parameter_type const &init, bool deferred_initialization = true)

~local_priority_queue_scheduler ()

void abort_all_suspended_threads ()

bool cleanup_terminated (bool delete_all)

bool cleanup_terminated (std::size_t num_thread, bool delete_all)

void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_type *id, error_code &ec)

bool get_next_thread (std::size_t num_thread, bool running, threads::thread_data *&thrd, bool enable_stealing)

Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available

void schedule_thread (threads::thread_data *thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal)

Schedule the passed thread.

void schedule_thread_last (threads::thread_data *thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal)

void destroy_thread (threads::thread_data *thrd)

Destroy the passed thread as it has been terminated.

std::int64_t get_queue_length (std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1)) const
std::int64_t get_thread_count (thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_, std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1), bool = false) const

bool is_core_idle (std::size_t num_thread) const

bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown) const

bool wait_or_add_new (std::size_t num_thread, bool running, std::int64_t &idle_loop_count, bool enable_stealing, std::size_t &added)

This is a function which gets called periodically by the thread manager to allow for maintenance tasks to be executed in the scheduler. Returns true if the OS thread calling this function has to be terminated (i.e. no more work has to be done).

void on_start_thread (std::size_t num_thread)

void on_stop_thread (std::size_t num_thread)

void on_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e)

void reset_thread_distribution ()

Public Static Functions

static std::string get_scheduler_name ()

Protected Attributes

std::atomic<std::size_t> curr_queue_

detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_

const std::size_t num_queues_

const std::size_t num_high_priority_queues_

thread_queue_type low_priority_queue_

std::vector<util::cache_line_data<thread_queue_type>*> queues_

std::vector<util::cache_line_data<thread_queue_type>*> high_priority_queues_

std::vector<util::cache_line_data<std::vector<std::size_t>>> victim_threads_

struct init_parameter

Public Functions

template<>
init_parameter (std::size_t num_queues, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data, std::size_t num_high_priority_queues = std::size_t(-1), thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init = {}, char const *description = "local_priority_queue_scheduler")

template<>
init_parameter (std::size_t num_queues, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data, char const *description)
Public Members

template<> std::size_t num_queues_
template<> std::size_t num_high_priority_queues_
template<> thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init_
template<> detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_
template<> char const *description_

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

struct concurrentqueue_fifo

template<typename T>
struct apply

Public Types

template<>
using type = moodycamel_fifo_backend<T>

struct lockfree_fifo

template<typename T>
struct apply

Public Types

template<>
using type = lockfree_fifo_backend<T>

template<typename T>
struct lockfree_fifo_backend
Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using container_type = boost::lockfree::queue<T>
```

```cpp
template<>
using value_type = T
```

```cpp
template<>
using reference = T&
```

```cpp
template<>
using const_reference = T const&
```

```cpp
template<>
using size_type = std::uint64_t
```

Public Functions

```cpp
lockfree_fifo_backend(size_type initial_size = 0, size_type = size_type(-1))
```

```cpp
bool push(const_reference val, bool = false)
```

```cpp
bool pop(reference val, bool = true)
```

```cpp
bool empty()
```

Private Members

```cpp
container_type queue_
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct moodycamel_fifo_backend
```

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using container_type = hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue<T>
```

```cpp
template<>
using value_type = T
```

```cpp
template<>
using reference = T&
```

```cpp
template<>
using const_reference = T const&
```

```cpp
template<>
using rval_reference = T&&
```

```cpp
template<>
using size_type = std::uint64_t
```

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
**Public Functions**

`moodycamel_fifo_backend(size_type initial_size = 0, size_type = size_type(-1))`

bool `push(rval_reference val, bool = false)`

bool `push(const_reference val, bool = false)`

bool `pop(reference val, bool = true)`

bool `empty()`

**Private Members**

`container_type queue_`

**serialization**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/serialization.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/serialization.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See **Public API** for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

**Defines**

`HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER()`

`HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE(T)`

`HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE_TEMPLATE(TEMPLATE, ARGS)`

namespace hpx

    namespace serialization

        **Functions**

        template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Hash, typename KeyEqual, typename Alloc>
        void `serialize(input_archive &ar, std::unordered_map<Key, Value, Hash, KeyEqual, Alloc> &t, unsigned)`

        template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Hash, typename KeyEqual, typename Alloc>
        void `serialize(output_archive &ar, const std::unordered_map<Key, Value, Hash, KeyEqual, Alloc> &t, unsigned)`

namespace hpx

    namespace serialization

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Functions

```cpp
template<typename T>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::complex<T> &c, unsigned)

template<typename T>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::complex<T> const &c, unsigned)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace serialization

```cpp
template<typename Container, typename Chunker>
struct filtered_output_container : public hpx::serialization::output_container<Container, Chunker>
```

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using access_traits = traits::serialization_access_data<Container>
template<>
using base_type = output_container<Container, Chunker>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
filtered_output_container(Container &cont, std::vector<serialization_chunk> *chunks = nullptr)
~filtered_output_container()
void flush()
void set_filter(binary_filter *filter)
void save_binary(void const *address, std::size_t count)
std::size_t save_binary_chunk(void const *address, std::size_t count)
```

Protected Attributes

```cpp
std::size_t start_compressing_at_
binary_filter *filter_
```
Public Types

template<>
using access_traits = traits::serialization_access_data<Container>

Public Functions

output_container(Container &cont, std::vector<serialization_chunk> *chunks = nullptr)
~output_container()
void flush()
std::size_t get_num_chunks() const
void reset()
void set_filter(binary_filter*)
void save_binary(void const *address, std::size_t count)
std::size_t save_binary_chunk(void const *address, std::size_t count)
bool is_preprocessing() const

Protected Attributes

Container &cont_
std::size_t current_
Chunker chunker_

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<
typename T>
void load(input_archive &ar, std::shared_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)

template<
typename T>
void save(output_archive &ar, std::shared_ptr<T> const &ptr, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
Functions

template<typename Archive>
void save (Archive &ar, std::exception_ptr const &e, unsigned int)

template<typename Archive>
void load (Archive &ar, std::exception_ptr &e, unsigned int)

namespace util

Enums

enum exception_type

Values:

unknown_exception = 0
std_runtime_error = 1
std_invalid_argument = 2
std_out_of_range = 3
std_logic_error = 4
std_bad_alloc = 5
std_bad_cast = 6
std_bad_typeid = 7
std_bad_exception = 8
std_exception = 9
boost_system_error = 10
hpx_exception = 11
hpx_thread_interrupted_exception = 12
std_system_error = 14

template<typename T>
struct serialize_non_intrusive<T, typename std::enable_if<has_serialize_adl<T>::value>::type>

Public Static Functions

template<typename Archive>
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

class access
Public Static Functions

template<class Archive, class T>
static void serialize (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

template<class Archive, typename T>
static void save_base_object (Archive &ar, T const &t, unsigned)

template<class Archive, typename T>
static void load_base_object (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

template<typename T>
static std::string get_name (T const *t)

template<class T>
class has_serialize

Public Static Attributes

constexpr bool value = decltype(test<T>(0))::value

Private Static Functions

template<class T1>
static std::false_type test (...)

template<class T1, class = decltype(std::declval<typename std::remove_const<T1>::type&>().serialize(std::declval<output_archive&>(), 0u))>
static std::true_type test (int)

class serialize_dispatcher

Public Types

template<>
using type = typename std::conditional::type

struct empty

Public Static Functions

template<class Archive>
static void call (Archive&, T&, unsigned)

struct intrusive_polymorphic
Public Static Functions

template<>
static void call (hpx::serialization::input_archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

template<>
static void call (hpx::serialization::output_archive &ar, T const &t, unsigned)

struct intrusive_usual

Public Static Functions

template<class Archive>
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

struct non_intrusive

Public Static Functions

template<class Archive>
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

template<typename T>
class has_serialize_adl

Public Static Attributes

constexpr bool value = decltype(test<T>(0)).value

Private Static Functions

template<typename T1>
static std::false_type test (…)

template<typename T1, typename = decltype(serialize(std::declval<hpx::serialization::output_archive&>(), std::declval<typename std::remove_const<T1>::type&>(), 0u))>
static std::true_type test (int)

template<typename T>
struct serialize_non_intrusive<T, typename std::enable_if<has_serialize_adl<T>::value>::type>

Public Static Functions

template<typename Archive>
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

template<typename Container>
struct input_container : public hpx::serialization::erased_input_container

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## Public Functions

```cpp
input_container (Container const &cont, std::size_t inbound_data_size)
input_container (Container const &cont, std::vector<serialization_chunk> const *chunks, std::size_t inbound_data_size)
void set_filter (binary_filter *filter)
void load_binary (void *address, std::size_t count)
void load_binary_chunk (void *address, std::size_t count)
```

## Public Members

```cpp
Container const &cont_
std::size_t current_
std::unique_ptr<binary_filter> filter_
std::size_t decompressed_size_
std::vector<serialization_chunk> const *chunks_
std::size_t current_chunk_
std::size_t current_chunk_size_
```

## Private Types

```cpp
template<>
using access_traits = traits::serialization_access_data<Container>
```

## Private Functions

```cpp
std::size_t get_chunk_size (std::size_t chunk) const
std::uint8_t get_chunk_type (std::size_t chunk) const
chunk_data get_chunk_data (std::size_t chunk) const
std::size_t get_num_chunks () const
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace serialization

template<typename T, typename Allocator = std::allocator<T>>
class serialize_buffer
```


Public Types

```cpp
enum init_mode {
    copy = 0,
    reference = 1,
    take = 2
};
```

```cpp
using value_type = T;
```

Public Functions

```cpp
serialize_buffer (allocator_type const & alloc = allocator_type())
```

```cpp
serialize_buffer (std::size_t size, allocator_type const & alloc = allocator_type())
```

```cpp
serialize_buffer (T * data, std::size_t size, init_mode mode = copy, allocator_type const & alloc = allocator_type())
```

```cpp
template<typename Deallocator>
serialize_buffer (T * data, std::size_t size, allocator_type const & alloc, Deallocator const & dealloc)
```

```cpp
template<typename Deleter>
serialize_buffer (T * data, std::size_t size, init_mode mode, Deleter const & deleter, allocator_type const & alloc = allocator_type())
```

```cpp
template<typename Deleter>
serialize_buffer (T const * data, std::size_t size, init_mode mode, Deleter const & deleter, allocator_type const & alloc = allocator_type())
```

```cpp
template<typename Deallocator, typename Deleter>
serialize_buffer (T * data, std::size_t size, allocator_type const & alloc, Deallocator const & deleter)
```

```cpp
serialize_buffer (T const * data, std::size_t size, allocator_type const & alloc = allocator_type())
```

```cpp
T * data()
```

```cpp
T const * data() const
```

```cpp
T * begin()
```

```cpp
T * end()
```

```cpp
T & operator[] (std::size_t idx)
```

```cpp
T operator[] (std::size_t idx) const
```
buffer_type *data_array() const

std::size_t size() const

**Private Types**

template<>
using allocator_type = Allocator

template<>
using buffer_type = boost::shared_array<T>

**Private Functions**

template<typename Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, unsigned int const) const

template<typename Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, unsigned int const)

**Private Members**

buffer_type *data_

std::size_t size_

Allocator alloc_

**Private Static Functions**

static void no_deleter (T*)

template<typename Deallocator>
static void deleter (T *p, Deallocator dealloc, std::size_t size)

**Friends**

friend hpx::serialization::hpx::serialization::access

bool operator== (serialize_buffer const &rhs, serialize_buffer const &lhs)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

struct output_archive : public hpx::serialization::basic_archive<output_archive>
Public Types

using base_type = basic_archive<output_archive>

Public Functions

template<typename Container>
output_archive (Container &buffer, std::uint32_t flags = 0U,
std::vector<serialization_chunk> *chunks = nullptr, binary_filter *filter = nullptr)

std::size_t bytes_written() const

std::size_t get_num_chunks() const

std::size_t current_pos() const

void reset ()

void flush ()

bool is_preprocessing() const

Protected Functions

template<typename T>
void invoke_impl (T const &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_integral<T>::value && !std::is_enum<T>::value>::type

save (T const &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if<std::is_integral<T>::value || std::is_enum<T>::value>::type

save (T t)

void save (float f)

void save (double d)

void save (char c)

void save (bool b)

template<typename T>
void save_bitwise (T const &t, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void save_bitwise (T const &t, std::true_type)

template<typename T>
void save_nonintrusively_polymorphic (T const &t, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void save_nonintrusively_polymorphic (T const &t, std::true_type)

template<typename T>
void save_integral (T val, std::false_type)
template<typename T>
void save_integral(T val, std::true_type)

template<class Promoted>
void save_integral_impl(Promoted l)

void save_binary(void const *address, std::size_t count)

void save_binary_chunk(void const *address, std::size_t count)

Protected Attributes

std::unique_ptr<erased_output_container> buffer_

Private Static Functions

static std::uint32_t make_flags(std::uint32_t flags, std::vector<serialization_chunk>* chunks)

Friends

friend hpx::serialization::basic_archive< output_archive >
friend hpx::serialization::array

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, std::tuple<Ts...> &t, unsigned int version)

template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive&, std::tuple<>&, unsigned int)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Enums

enum chunk_type
Values:

chunk_type_index = 0
chunk_type_pointer = 1
Functions

serialization_chunk create_index_chunk (std::size_t index, std::size_t size)

serialization_chunk create_pointer_chunk (void const *pos, std::size_t size, std::uint64_t rkey = 0)

union chunk_data

Public Members

std::size_t index_

void const *cpos_

void *pos_

struct serialization_chunk

Public Members

chunk_data data_

std::size_t size_

std::uint64_t rkey_

std::uint8_t type_

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

struct erased_input_container
    Subclassed by hpx::serialization::input_container< Container >

Public Functions

virtual ~erased_input_container ()

virtual bool is_preprocessing () const

virtual void set_filter (binary_filter *filter) = 0

virtual void load_binary (void *address, std::size_t count) = 0

virtual void load_binary_chunk (void *address, std::size_t count) = 0

struct erased_output_container
    Subclassed by hpx::serialization::output_container< Container, Chunker >

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
Public Functions

virtual ~erased_output_container ()
virtual bool is_preprocessing () const
virtual void set_filter (binary_filter *filter) = 0
virtual void save_binary (void const *address, std::size_t count) = 0
virtual std::size_t save_binary_chunk (void const *address, std::size_t count) = 0
virtual void reset () = 0
virtual std::size_t get_num_chunks () const = 0
virtual void flush () = 0

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<class T>
array<T> make_array (T *begin, std::size_t size)

template<typename Archive, typename T, std::size_t N>
void serialize (Archive &ar, std::array<T, N> &a, const unsigned int)

template<typename T>
output_archive &operator<< (output_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator>> (input_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T>
output_archive &operator& (output_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator& (input_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
output_archive &operator<< (output_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
input_archive &operator>> (input_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
output_archive &operator& (output_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
input_archive &operator& (input_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<class T>
class array
Public Types

template<>
using value_type = T

Public Functions

array (value_type *t, std::size_t s)
value_type *address () const
std::size_t count () const

template<class Archive>
void serialize_optimized (Archive &ar, unsigned int, std::false_type)
void serialize_optimized (output_archive &ar, unsigned int, std::true_type)
void serialize_optimized (input_archive &ar, unsigned int, std::true_type)

template<class Archive>
void serialize (Archive &ar, unsigned int v)

Private Members

value_type *m_t
std::size_t m_element_count

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize (input_archive &ar, std::deque<T, Allocator> &d, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize (output_archive &ar, std::deque<T, Allocator> const &d, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
Functions

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::list<T, Allocator> &ls, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, const std::list<T, Allocator> &ls, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename Key, typename Value>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::pair<Key, Value> &t, unsigned)

template<typename Key, typename Value>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, const std::pair<Key, Value> &t, unsigned)

template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Comp, typename Alloc>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::map<Key, Value, Comp, Alloc> &t, unsigned)

template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Comp, typename Alloc>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::map<Key, Value, Comp, Alloc> const &t, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::vector<bool, Allocator> &v, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::vector<T, Allocator> &v, unsigned)

template<typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::vector<bool, Allocator> const &v, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::vector<T, Allocator> const &v, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

2.8. API reference
Functions

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Compare, typename Allocator>
void serialize (input_archive & ar, set<T, Compare, Allocator> & set, unsigned)
```

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Compare, typename Allocator>
void serialize (output_archive & ar, const set<T, Compare, Allocator> & set, unsigned)
```

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

```cpp
template<std::size_t N>
void serialize (input_archive & ar, bitset<N> & d, unsigned)
```

```cpp
template<std::size_t N>
void serialize (output_archive & ar, const bitset<N> & bs, unsigned)
```

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

```cpp
template<typename T>
void serialize (input_archive & ar, valarray<T> & arr, int)
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
void serialize (output_archive & ar, const valarray<T> & arr, int)
```

template<typename Derived, typename Base>
```
struct base_object_type<Derived, Base, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
base_object_type (Derived & d)
```

```cpp
template<class Archive>
void save (Archive & ar, unsigned) const
```

```cpp
template<class Archive>
void load (Archive & ar, unsigned)
```

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER ()
Public Members

Derived &d_

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions serialization

template<typename Base, typename Derived>
base_object_type<Derived, Base> base_object (Derived &d)

template<typename D, typename B>
output_archive &operator<<(output_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

template<typename D, typename B>
input_archive &operator>>(input_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

template<typename D, typename B>
output_archive &operator& (output_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

template<typename D, typename B>
input_archive &operator& (input_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

Public Functions

base_object_type (Derived &d)

void serialize (Archive &ar, unsigned)

Public Members

Derived &d_

template<typename Derived, typename Base>
struct base_object_type<Derived, Base, std::true_type>

Public Functions

base_object_type (Derived &d)

void save (Archive &ar, unsigned) const

void load (Archive &ar, unsigned)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER ()
Public Members

Derived &d_

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

struct binary_filter

Public Functions

virtual void set_max_length (std::size_t size) = 0
virtual void save (void const *src, std::size_t src_count) = 0
virtual bool flush (void *dst, std::size_t dst_count, std::size_t &written) = 0
virtual std::size_t init_data (char const *buffer, std::size_t size, std::size_t buffer_size) = 0
virtual void load (void *dst, std::size_t dst_count) = 0

template<class T>
void serialize (T &, unsigned)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_POLYMORPHIC_ABSTRACT (binary_filter)

virtual ~binary_filter()

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename T>
output_archive &operator<<(output_archive &ar, T const &t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator>>(input_archive &ar, T &t)

template<typename T>
output_archive &operator&(output_archive &ar, T const &t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator&(input_archive &ar, T &t)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, hpx::tuple<Ts...> &t, unsigned int version)

template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive&, hpx::tuple<>&, unsigned)

template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void load_construct_data(Archive &ar, hpx::tuple<Ts...> *t, unsigned int version)

template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void save_construct_data(Archive &ar, hpx::tuple<Ts...> const *t, unsigned int version)
```

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

```cpp
struct input_archive : public hpx::serialization::basic_archive<input_archive>
```

Public Types

```cpp
using base_type = basic_archive<input_archive>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
template<typename Container>
input_archive(Container &buffer, std::size_t inbound_data_size = 0, const std::vector<serialization_chunk>* chunks = nullptr)

template<typename T>
void invoke_impl(T &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_integral<T>::value && !std::is_enum<T>::value>::type load(T &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if<std::is_integral<T>::value || std::is_enum<T>::value>::type load(T &t)

void load(float &f)

void load(double &d)

void load(char &c)

void load(bool &b)

std::size_t bytes_read() const

std::size_t current_pos() const
```
Private Functions

template<typename T>
void load_bitwise (T & t, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void load_bitwise (T & t, std::true_type)

template<class T>
void load_nonintrusively_polymorphic (T & t, std::false_type)

template<class T>
void load_nonintrusively_polymorphic (T & t, std::true_type)

template<typename T>
void load_integral (T & val, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void load_integral (T & val, std::true_type)

template<class Promoted>
void load_integral_impl (Promoted & l)

void load_binary (void * address, std::size_t count)

void load_binary_chunk (void * address, std::size_t count)

Private Members

std::unique_ptr<erased_input_container> buffer_

Friends

friend hpx::serialization::basic_archive< input_archive >

friend hpx::serialization::array

template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char>
class basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type>

Public Functions

constexpr basic_any ()

basic_any (basic_any const & x)

basic_any (basic_any & & x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any (T && x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>::type* = nullptr)

~basic_any ()

basic_any & operator= (basic_any const & x)
basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value &&
    std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type() const

template<typename T>
T const &cast() const

bool has_value() const

void reset()

bool equal_to(basic_any const &rhs) const

Private Functions

basic_any &assign(basic_any const &x)

void load(IArch &ar, const unsigned version)

void save(OArch &ar, const unsigned version) const

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER()

Private Members

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type> *table

void *object

Private Static Functions

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

Friends

friend hpx::serialization::access

namespace hpx
Typedefs

```cpp
using any = util::basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, char, std::true_type>
```

Functions

```cpp
namespace util

using instead = basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, char, std::true_type>
using wany = basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, wchar_t, std::true_type>

template<typename T, typename Char>
util::basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, Char> make_any (T &&t)
```

Typedefs

```cpp
using instead = basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, char, std::true_type>
using wany = basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, wchar_t, std::true_type>
```

Functions

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Char> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::make_any is deprecated. Please use hpx::make_any instead.")
template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char>
class basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr basic_any ()
basic_any (basic_any const &x)
basic_any (basic_any &&x)
```

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)
```

```cpp
~basic_any ()
basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)
basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)
```

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value && std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type>
basic_any &operator= (T &&rhs)
basic_any &swap (basic_any &x)
```

```cpp
std::type_info const &type () const
```

```cpp
template<typename T> T const &cast () const
```

```cpp
bool has_value () const
```

```cpp
void reset ()
```
bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const

Private Functions

basic_any &assign (basic_any const &x)
void load (IArch &ar, const unsigned version)
void save (OArch &ar, const unsigned version) const

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER()

Private Members

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type> *table
void *object

Private Static Functions

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

Friends

friend hpx::util::hpx::serialization::access

struct hash_any

Public Functions

template<typename Char>
std::size_t operator() (const basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, Char, std::true_type> &elem) const

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
Functions

```cpp
template<typename T>
void save(output_archive &ar, hpx::util::optional<T> const &o, unsigned)

template<typename T>
void load(input_archive &ar, hpx::util::optional<T> &o, unsigned)
```

```cpp
namespace serialization::HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE_TEMPLATE((template< typename T >), (hpx::util::optional< T >))
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
namespace serialization
```

Enums

```cpp
define enum archive_flags
Values:

  no_archive_flags = 0x00000000
  enable_compression = 0x00002000
  endian_big = 0x00004000
  endian_little = 0x00008000
  disable_array_optimization = 0x00010000
  disable_data_chunking = 0x00020000
  all_archive_flags = 0x0003e000
```

Functions

```cpp
void reverse_bytes (std::size_t size, char *address)

template<typename Archive>
void save_binary (Archive &ar, void const *address, std::size_t count)

template<typename Archive>
void load_binary (Archive &ar, void *address, std::size_t count)

template<typename Archive>
std::size_t current_pos (const Archive &ar)
```

```cpp
struct basic_archive
  Subclassed by hpx::serialization::output_archive
```
Public Functions

virtual ~basic_archive()

template<typename T>
void invoke (T &t)

bool enable_compression() const

bool endian_big() const

bool endian_little() const

bool disable_array_optimization() const

bool disable_data_chunking() const

std::uint32_t flags() const

bool is_preprocessing() const

std::size_t current_pos() const

void save_binary (void const *address, std::size_t count)

void load_binary (void *address, std::size_t count)

void reset()

template<typename T>
T &get_extra_data()

template<typename T>
T *try_get_extra_data()

Public Static Attributes

const std::uint64_t npos = std::uint64_t(-1)

Protected Functions

basic_archive (std::uint32_t flags)

basic_archive (basic_archive const &)

basic_archive &operator= (basic_archive const &)

Protected Attributes

std::uint32_t flags_

std::size_t size_

detail::extra_archive_data extra_data_

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Char, typename CharTraits, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::basic_string<Char, CharTraits, Allocator> &s, unsigned)

template<typename Char, typename CharTraits, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::basic_string<Char, CharTraits, Allocator> const &s, unsigned)
```

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

```cpp
template<typename T>
void load(input_archive &ar, std::unique_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)

template<typename T>
void save(output_archive &ar, const std::unique_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)
```

namespace hpx

namespace traits

```cpp
template<typename Container>
struct default_serialization_access_data
    Subclassed by hpx::traits::serialization_access_data< Container >

Public Types

```cpp
using preprocessing_only = std::false_type
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static constexpr bool is_preprocessing() 
static constexpr void write (Container&, std::size_t, std::size_t, void const*) 
static bool flush (serialization::binary_filter*, Container&, std::size_t, std::size_t size, std::size_t &written) 
static constexpr void read (Container const&, std::size_t, std::size_t, void*) 
static constexpr std::size_t init_data (Container const&, serialization::binary_filter*, std::size_t, std::size_t decompressed_size) 
static constexpr void reset (Container&)
```

```cpp
template<typename Container>
```
struct serialization_access_data : public hpx::traits::default_serialization_access_data<Container>
Subclassed by hpx::traits::serialization_access_data<Container const>

Public Static Functions

static std::size_t size (Container const & cont)
static void resize (Container & cont, std::size_t count)
static void write (Container & cont, std::size_t count, std::size_t current, void const * address)
static bool flush (serialization::binary_filter * filter, Container & cont, std::size_t current, std::size_t & size, std::size_t & written)
static void read (Container const & cont, std::size_t count, std::size_t current, void * address)
static std::size_t init_data (Container const & cont, serialization::binary_filter * filter, std::size_t current, std::size_t decompressed_size)

Defines

HPX_TRAITS_NONINTRUSIVE_POLYMORPHIC (Class)
HPX_TRAITS_NONINTRUSIVE_POLYMORPHIC_TEMPLATE (TEMPLATE, ARG_LIST)
HPX_TRAITS_SERIALIZED_WITH_ID (Class)
HPX_TRAITS_SERIALIZED_WITH_ID_TEMPLATE (TEMPLATE, ARG_LIST)

Defines

HPX_IS_BITWISE_SERIALIZABLE (T)

static_reinit

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/static_reinit.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/static_reinit.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

    namespace util
Functions

void reinit_register (util::function_nonser<void> const & destruct)
void reinit_construct ()
void reinit_destruct ()

Defines

HPX_EXPORT_REINITIALIZABLE_STATIC
namespace hpx

namespace util

Variables

template<typename T, typename Tag = T, std::size_t N = 1>
struct HPX_EXPORT_REINITIALIZABLE_STATIC reinitializable_static

template<typename T, typename Tag, std::size_t N>
struct reinitializable_static

Public Types

typedef T value_type

typedef T & reference

typedef T const & const_reference

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (reinitializable_static)

reinitializable_static ()
template<typename U>
reinitializable_static (U const & val)
operator reference ()
operator const_reference () const
reference get (std::size_t item = 0)
const_reference get (std::size_t item = 0) const
Private Types

typedef std::add_pointer<value_type>::type pointer

typedef std::aligned_storage<sizeof(value_type), std::alignment_of<value_type>::value>::type storage_type

Private Static Functions

static void default_construct()

template<typename U>
static void value_construct(U const &v)

static void destruct()

static void default_constructor()

template<typename U>
static void value_constructor(U const *pv)

static pointer get_address(std::size_t item)

Private Static Attributes

reinitializable_static<T, Tag, N>::storage_type data_

std::once_flag constructed_

statistics

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/statistics.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/statistics.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename T>constexpr T const&() hpx::util::max(T const & a, T const & b)

namespace hpx

namespace util
Functions

template<typename T> constexpr T const&() hpx::util::min(T const & a, T const & b)

namespace boost

namespace accumulators

namespace extract

Variables

const extractor<tag::rolling_min> rolling_min = {};

namespace tag

struct rolling_min : public depends_on<rolling_window>

struct impl

    template<typename Sample, typename Weight>
    struct apply

Public Types

typedef hpx::util::detail::rolling_min_impl<Sample> type

namespace boost

namespace accumulators

namespace extract

Variables

const extractor<tag::histogram> histogram = {};

namespace tag

struct histogram : public depends_on<count>, public histogram_num_bins, public histogram_min_range,

struct impl

    template<typename Sample, typename Weight>
    struct apply
Public Types

typedef hpx::util::detail::histogram_impl<Sample> type

namespace boost

namespace accumulators

namespace extract

Variables

const extractor<tag::rolling_max> rolling_max = {}

namespace tag

struct rolling_max : public depends_on<rolling_window>

struct impl

template<typename Sample, typename Weight>
struct apply

Public Types

typedef hpx::util::detail::rolling_max_impl<Sample> type

string_util

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/string_util.hpp. These headers
may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these
at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including
the module header hpx/modules/string_util.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you
would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace string_util
Functions

template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Allocator>
detail::is_any_of_pred<CharT, Traits, Allocator> is_any_of (std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Allocator> const &chars)

auto is_any_of (char const *chars)

struct is_space

Public Functions

bool operator() (int c) const

namespace hpx

namespace string_util

Enums

enum token_compress_mode

Values:

off

on

Functions

template<typename Container, typename Predicate, typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Allocator>
void split (Container &container, std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Allocator> const &str, Predicate &&pred, token_compress_mode compress_mode = token_compress_mode::off)

template<typename Container, typename Predicate>
void split (Container &container, char const *str, Predicate &&pred, token_compress_mode compress_mode = token_compress_mode::off)

namespace hpx

namespace string_util

Functions

template<typename CharT, class Traits, class Alloc>
void to_lower (std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> &s)

namespace hpx

namespace string_util
Functions

```cpp
template<typename CharT, class Traits, class Alloc>
void trim (std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> &s)

template<typename CharT, class Traits, class Alloc>
std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> trim_copy (std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> const &s)
```

synchronization

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/synchronization.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/synchronization.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

Typedefs

```cpp
template<std::ptrdiff_t LeastMaxValue = PTRDIFF_MAX>
using counting_semaphore = hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<LeastMaxValue>

using binary_semaphore = hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_binary_semaphore<> 
```

namespace hpx

Typedefs

```cpp
using latch = hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_latch
```

namespace hpx

Typedefs

```cpp
template<typename OnCompletion = lcos::local::detail::empty_oncompletion>
using barrier = lcos::local::cpp20_barrier<OnCompletion>
```

namespace hpx

Functions

```cpp
template<typename Callback>
stop_callback<typename std::decay<Callback>::type> make_stop_callback (stop_token const &st, Callback &&cb)

template<typename Callback>
stop_callback<typename std::decay<Callback>::type> make_stop_callback (stop_token &st, Callback &&cb)

void swap (stop_token &lhs, stop_token &rhs)

void swap (stop_source &lhs, stop_source &rhs)
```
Variables

HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE nostopstate_t hpx::nostopstate = {}

struct nostopstate_t

Public Functions

nostopstate_t()

template<typename Callback>
class stop_callback:private hpx::detail::stop_callback_base

Public Types

template<>
using callback_type = Callback

Public Functions

template<typename CB, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<Callback, CB>::value>::type>
stop_callback(stop_token const &st, CB &&cb)

template<typename CB, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<Callback, CB>::value>::type>
stop_callback(stop_token &&st, CB &&cb)

~stop_callback()

stop_callback(stop_callback const&)

stop_callback(stop_callback&&)

stop_callback &operator=(stop_callback const&)

stop_callback &operator=(stop_callback&&)

Private Functions

void execute()

Private Members

Callback callback_

hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::stop_state> state_

class stop_source
Public Functions

stop_source()

stop_source (nostopstate_t)

stop_source (stop_source const &rhs)

stop_source (stop_source&&)

stop_source &operator=(stop_source const &rhs)

stop_source &operator=(stop_source&&)

~stop_source()

void swap (stop_source &s)

HPX_NODISCARD stop_token hpx::stop_source::get_token() const

HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_source::stop_possible() const

HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_source::stop_requested() const

bool request_stop()

Private Members

hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::stop_state> state_

Friends

HPX_NODISCARD friend bool operator==(stop_source const & lhs, stop_source const & rhs)

HPX_NODISCARD friend bool operator!=(stop_source const & lhs, stop_source const & rhs)

class stop_token

Public Functions

stop_token()

stop_token (stop_token const &rhs)

stop_token (stop_token&&)

stop_token &operator=(stop_token const &rhs)

stop_token &operator=(stop_token&&)

~stop_token()

void swap (stop_token &s)

HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_token::stop_requested() const

HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_token::stop_possible() const
Private Functions

\texttt{stop\_token} (\texttt{hpx::memory::intrusive\_ptr\langle\texttt{detail::stop\_state}\rangle const \& state})

Private Members

\texttt{hpx::memory::intrusive\_ptr\langle\texttt{detail::stop\_state}\rangle state_}

Friends

friend hpx::stop\_callback
friend hpx::stop\_source

HPX\_NODISCARD friend bool operator== (\texttt{stop\_token} \texttt{const \& lhs, stop\_token} \texttt{const \& rhs})

HPX\_NODISCARD friend bool operator!= (\texttt{stop\_token} \texttt{const \& lhs, stop\_token} \texttt{const \& rhs})

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

class \texttt{cpp20\_latch}

\#include \texttt{<latch.hpp>} Latches are a thread coordination mechanism that allow one or more threads to block until an operation is completed. An individual latch is a single-use object; once the operation has been completed, the latch cannot be reused.

Subclassed by \texttt{hpx\::lcos\::local\::latch}

Public Functions

\textbf{HPX\_NON\_COPYABLE} (\texttt{cpp20\_latch})

\texttt{cpp20\_latch} (\texttt{std::ptrdiff\_t count})

Initialize the latch

Requires: \texttt{count} >= 0. Synchronization: None Postconditions: \texttt{counter\_} == \texttt{count}.

\texttt{~cpp20\_latch}()

Requires: No threads are blocked at the synchronization point.

\textbf{Note} May be called even if some threads have not yet returned from \texttt{wait()} or \texttt{count\_down\_and\_wait()}, provided that \texttt{counter\_} is 0.

\textbf{Note} The destructor might not return until all threads have exited \texttt{wait()} or \texttt{count\_down\_and\_wait()}.

\textbf{Note} It is the caller’s responsibility to ensure that no other thread enters \texttt{wait()} after one thread has called the destructor. This may require additional coordination.
void **count_down**(std::ptrdiff_t update)
Decrements counter_ by n. Does not block.

Requires: counter_ >= n and n >= 0.

Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all try_wait calls
on this latch that return true.

**Exceptions**
- Nothing:

bool **try_wait** () const
Returns: With very low probability false. Otherwise counter == 0.

void **wait** () const
If counter_ is 0, returns immediately. Otherwise, blocks the calling thread at the synchroniza-
tion point until counter_ reaches 0.

**Exceptions**
- Nothing:

void **arrive_and_wait**(std::ptrdiff_t update = 1)
Effects: Equivalent to: count_down(update); wait();

**Public Static Functions**

static constexpr std::ptrdiff_t **max**()
Returns: The maximum value of counter that the implementation supports.

**Protected Types**

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type

**Protected Attributes**

util::cache_line_data<mutex_type> mtx_
util::cache_line_data<local::detail::condition_variable> cond_
std::atomic<std::ptrdiff_t> counter_
bool notified_

class latch **public** hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_latch
#include <latch.hpp> A latch maintains an internal counter_ that is initialized when the latch is
created. Threads may block at a synchronization point waiting for counter_ to be decremented to
0. When counter_ reaches 0, all such blocked threads are released.

Calls to countdown_and_wait(), count_down(), wait(), is_ready(), count_up(), and reset()
behave as atomic operations.

**Note** A local::latch is not an LCO in the sense that it has no global id and it can’t be triggered
using the action (parcel) mechanism. Use lcos::latch instead if this is required. It is just a low
level synchronization primitive allowing to synchronize a given number of threads.
Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (latch)

latch (std::ptrdiff_t count)
Initialize the latch

Requires: count >= 0. Synchronization: None Postconditions: counter_ == count.

~latch ()
Requires: No threads are blocked at the synchronization point.

Note May be called even if some threads have not yet returned from wait() or count_down_and_wait(), provided that counter_ is 0.

Note The destructor might not return until all threads have exited wait() or count_down_and_wait().

Note It is the caller’s responsibility to ensure that no other thread enters wait() after one thread has called the destructor. This may require additional coordination.

void count_down_and_wait ()
Decrements counter_ by 1. Blocks at the synchronization point until counter_ reaches 0.

Requires: counter_ > 0.

Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all is_ready calls on this latch that return true.

Exceptions
• Nothing.

bool is_ready () const
Returns: counter_ == 0. Does not block.

Exceptions
• Nothing.

void abort_all ()

void count_up (std::ptrdiff_t n)
Increments counter_ by n. Does not block.

Requires: n >= 0.

Exceptions
• Nothing.

void reset (std::ptrdiff_t n)
Reset counter_ to n. Does not block.

Requires: n >= 0.

Exceptions
• Nothing.

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
## Typedefs

using recursive_mutex = detail::recursive_mutex_impl<>

### namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

### Typedefs

typedef sliding_semaphore_var sliding_semaphore

template<typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>
class sliding_semaphore_var

#include <sliding_semaphore.hpp> A semaphore is a protected variable (an entity storing a value) or abstract data type (an entity grouping several variables that may or may not be numerical) which constitutes the classic method for restricting access to shared resources, such as shared memory, in a multiprogramming environment. Semaphores exist in many variants, though usually the term refers to a counting semaphore, since a binary semaphore is better known as a mutex. A counting semaphore is a counter for a set of available resources, rather than a locked/unlocked flag of a single resource. It was invented by Edsger Dijkstra. Semaphores are the classic solution to preventing race conditions in the dining philosophers problem, although they do not prevent resource deadlocks.

Sliding semaphores can be used for synchronizing multiple threads as well: one thread waiting for several other threads to touch (signal) the semaphore, or several threads waiting for one other thread to touch this semaphore. The difference to a counting semaphore is that a sliding semaphore will not limit the number of threads which are allowed to proceed, but will make sure that the difference between the (arbitrary) number passed to set and wait does not exceed a given threshold.

### Public Functions

**sliding_semaphore_var**(std::int64_t max_difference, std::int64_t lower_limit = 0)

Construct a new sliding semaphore.

**Parameters**

- **max_difference**: [in] The max difference between the upper limit (as set by wait()) and the lower limit (as set by signal()) which is allowed without suspending any thread calling wait().
- **lower_limit**: [in] The initial lower limit.

**void set_max_difference**(std::int64_t max_difference, std::int64_t lower_limit = 0)

Set/Change the difference that will cause the semaphore to trigger.

**Parameters**

- **max_difference**: [in] The max difference between the upper limit (as set by wait()) and the lower limit (as set by signal()) which is allowed without suspending any thread calling wait().
- **lower_limit**: [in] The initial lower limit.
void **wait**\( (**std**::int64_t** upper\_limit**)\)

Wait for the semaphore to be signaled.

**Parameters**
- **upper\_limit**: [in] The new upper limit. The calling thread will be suspended if the difference between this value and the largest lower\_limit which was set by **signal**() is larger than the max\_difference.

bool **try\_wait**\( (**std**::int64_t** upper\_limit** = 1)\)

Try to wait for the semaphore to be signaled.

**Return** The function returns true if the calling thread would not block if it was calling **wait**().

**Parameters**
- **upper\_limit**: [in] The new upper limit. The calling thread will be suspended if the difference between this value and the largest lower\_limit which was set by **signal**() is larger than the max\_difference.

void **signal**\( (**std**::int64_t** lower\_limit**)\)

Signal the semaphore.

**Parameters**
- **lower\_limit**: [in] The new lower limit. This will update the current lower limit of this semaphore. It will also re-schedule all suspended threads for which their associated upper limit is not larger than the lower limit plus the max\_difference.

**std**::int64_t **signal\_all**()

**Private Types**

**typedef** Mutex **mutex\_type**

**Private Members**

**mutex\_type** mtx_

detail::sliding_semaphore sem_

namespace **hpx**

namespace lcos

namespace local

**Typedefs**

template<\typename T>

**using channel\_mpsc** = base\_channel\_mpsc\(T, **hpx**:lcos**:local**:spinlock>\n
template<\typename T, \typename Mutex = util**:spinlock>**

class base\_channel\_mpsc**
Public Functions

`base_channel_mpsc(std::size_t size)`

`base_channel_mpsc(base_channel_mpsc &&rhs)`

`base_channel_mpsc &operator=(base_channel_mpsc &&rhs)`

`~base_channel_mpsc()`

bool `get(T *val = nullptr) const`

bool `set(T &&t)`

`std::size_t close()`

`std::size_t capacity() const`

Private Types

`template<>`

`using mutex_type = Mutex`

Private Functions

bool `is_full(std::size_t tail) const`

bool `is_empty(std::size_t head) const`

Private Members

`hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::atomic<std::size_t>> head_`

`hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<tail_data> tail_`

`std::size_t size_`

`std::unique_ptr<T[]> buffer_`

`std::atomic<bool> closed_`

`struct tail_data`

Public Members

`template<>`

`mutex_type mtx_`

`template<>`

`std::atomic<std::size_t> tail_`

namespace hpx

namespace lcos
namespace local

class barrier
#include <barrier.hpp> A barrier can be used to synchronize a specific number of threads, blocking all of the entering threads until all of the threads have entered the barrier.

Note A barrier is not a LCO in the sense that it has no global id and it can’t be triggered using the action (parcel) mechanism. It is just a low level synchronization primitive allowing to synchronize a given number of threads.

Public Functions

barrier (std::size_t number_of_threads)
~barrier ()

void wait ()
  The function wait will block the number of entering threads (as given by the constructor parameter number_of_threads), releasing all waiting threads as soon as the last thread entered this function.

void count_up ()
  The function count_up will increase the number of threads to be waited in wait function.

void reset (std::size_t number_of_threads)
  The function reset will reset the number of threads as given by the function parameter number_of_threads. the newer coming threads executing the function wait will be waiting until total_is equal to barrier_flag. The last thread exiting the wait function will notify the newer threads waiting and the newer threads will get the reset number_of_threads_. The function reset can be executed while previous threads executing waiting after they have been waken up. Thus total_can not be reset to barrier_flag which will break the comparison condition under the function wait.

Private Types

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type

Private Members

std::size_t number_of_threads_
std::size_t total_
mutex_type mtx_
local::detail::condition_variable cond_
Private Static Attributes

```cpp
constexpr std::size_t barrier_flag = static_cast<std::size_t>(1) << (CHAR_BIT * sizeof(std::size_t) - 1)
```

template<typename OnCompletion = detail::empty_oncompletion> class cpp20_barrier

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using arrival_token = bool
```

Public Functions

```cpp
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (cpp20_barrier)
cpp20_barrier (std::ptrdiff_t expected, OnCompletion completion = OnCompletion())
HPX_NODISCARD arrival_token hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_barrier::arrive(std::ptrdiff_t)
void wait (arrival_token &&old_phase) const
void arrive_and_wait ()
    Effects: Equivalent to: wait(arrive()).
void arrive_and_drop ()
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static constexpr std::ptrdiff_t() hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_barrier::max()
```

Private Types

```cpp
template<>
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock
```

Private Members

```cpp
mutex_type mtx_
local::detail::condition_variable cond_
std::ptrdiff_t expected_
std::ptrdiff_t arrived_
OnCompletion completion_
bool phase_
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace lcos
```
namespace local

class mutex
   Subclassed by hpx::lcos::local::timed_mutex

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (mutex)

mutex (char const *const description = "")
~mutex ()
void lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
void lock (error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock (error_code &ec = throws)
void unlock (error_code &ec = throws)

Protected Types

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type

Protected Attributes

mutex_type mtx_
threads::thread_id_type owner_id_
lcos::local::detail::condition_variable cond_

class timed_mutex: private hpx::lcos::local::mutex

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (timed_mutex)

timed_mutex (char const *const description = "")
~timed_mutex ()
bool try_lock_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, error_code &ec = throws)
void lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
void lock (error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock (error_code &ec = throws)
void unlock (error_code &ec = throws)

namespace threads

typedefs

using thread_id_type = thread_id
using thread_self = coroutines::detail::coroutine_self

functions

thread_id_type get_self_id ()
  The function get_self_id returns the HPX thread id of the current thread (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

thread_self *get_self_ptr ()
  The function get_self_ptr returns a pointer to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

typedefs

template<typename T>
using channel_mpmc = bounded_channel<T, hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>
template<typename T, typename Mutex = util::spinlock>
class bounded_channel

public functions

bounded_channel (std::size_t size)
bounded_channel (bounded_channel &&rhs)
b bounded_channel &operator= (bounded_channel &&rhs)
~bounded_channel ()
bool get (T *val = nullptr) const
bool set (T &t)
std::size_t close()
std::size_t capacity() const

Protected Functions

std::size_t close (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l)

Private Types

template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

Private Functions

bool is_full (std::size_t tail) const
bool is_empty (std::size_t head) const

Private Members

hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<mutex_type> mtx_
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::size_t> head_
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::size_t> tail_
std::size_t size_
std::unique_ptr<T[]> buffer_
bool closed_

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

Functions

template<typename Mutex>
void swap (upgrade_lock<Mutex> &lhs, upgrade_lock<Mutex> &rhs)

template<typename Mutex>
class upgrade_lock
Public Types

template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

Public Functions

upgrade_lock (upgrade_lock const&)
upgrade_lock &operator= (upgrade_lock const&)
upgrade_lock ()
upgrade_lock (Mutex &m_)
upgrade_lock (Mutex &m_, std::adopt_lock_t)
upgrade_lock (Mutex &m_, std::defer_lock_t)
upgrade_lock (Mutex &m_, std::try_to_lock_t)
upgrade_lock (upgrade_lock<Mutex> &&other)
upgrade_lock (std::unique_lock<Mutex> &&other)
upgrade_lock &operator= (upgrade_lock<Mutex> &&&other)

void swap (upgrade_lock &other)
Mutex *mutex () const
Mutex *release ()
~upgrade_lock ()

void lock ()

bool try_lock ()

void unlock ()

operator bool () const

bool owns_lock () const

Protected Attributes

Mutex *m

bool is_locked
Friends

friend hpx::lcos::local::upgrade_to_unique_lock

template<typename Mutex>
class upgrade_to_unique_lock

Public Types

template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

Public Functions

upgrade_to_unique_lock(upgrade_to_unique_lock const&)
upgrade_to_unique_lock & operator=(upgrade_to_unique_lock const&)
upgrade_to_unique_lock (upgrade_lock<Mutex> &m_)
~upgrade_to_unique_lock()
upgrade_to_unique_lock (upgrade_to_unique_lock<Mutex> &&other)
upgrade_to_unique_lock & operator=(upgrade_to_unique_lock<Mutex> &&other)
void swap (upgrade_to_unique_lock &&other)

operator bool() const
bool owns_lock() const
Mutex * mutex() const

Private Members

upgrade_lock<Mutex> *source
std::unique_lock<Mutex> exclusive

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
Typedefs

typedef counting_semaphore_var counting_semaphore

template<typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock, int N = 0>
class counting_semaphore_var: private hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<PTRDIFF_MAX, hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>,

Public Functions

counting_semaphore_var (std::ptrdiff_t value = N)
counting_semaphore_var (counting_semaphore_var const&)
counting_semaphore_var &operator= (counting_semaphore_var const&)
void wait (std::ptrdiff_t count = 1)
bool try_wait (std::ptrdiff_t count = 1)
void signal (std::ptrdiff_t count = 1)
Signal the semaphore.
std::ptrdiff_t signal_all ()

Private Types

template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

template<typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>
class cpp20_binary_semaphore: public hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_countingSemaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_binary_semaphore>}

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (cpp20_binary_semaphore)
cpp20_binary_semaphore (std::ptrdiff_t value = 1)
~cpp20_binary_semaphore ()

template<std::ptrdiff_t LeastMaxValue = PTRDIFF_MAX, typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>
class cpp20_counting_semaphore

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (cpp20_counting_semaphore)
cpp20_counting_semaphore (std::ptrdiff_t value)
~cpp20_counting_semaphore ()
void release (std::ptrdiff_t update = 1)
bool try_acquire ()
void acquire()

bool try_acquire_until(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)

bool try_acquire_for(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)

Public Static Functions

static constexpr std::ptrdiff_t() hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore::max()

Protected Types

template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

Protected Attributes

mutex_type mtx_

detail::counting_semaphore sem_

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

Typedefs

typedef detail::shared_mutex shared_mutex

namespace hpx
detail::mutex

amespace lcos

namespace local

class event

#include <event.hpp> Event semaphores can be used for synchronizing multiple threads that need to wait for an event to occur. When the event occurs, all threads waiting for the event are woken up.
Public Functions

**event()**
Construct a new event semaphore.

bool **occurred()**
Check if the event has occurred.

void **wait()**
Wait for the event to occur.

void **set()**
Release all threads waiting on this semaphore.

void **reset()**
Reset the event.

Private Types

```cpp
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Private Functions

```cpp
void wait_locked(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l)
void set_locked(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> l)
```

Private Members

```cpp
mutex_type mtx_
This mutex protects the queue.
local::detail::condition_variable cond_
std::atomic<bool> event_
```

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

```cpp
struct spinlock
```
Public Functions

`HPX_NON_COPYABLE (spinlock)`

`spinlock (char const *const desc = "hpx::lcos::local::spinlock")`

`~spinlock ()`

`void lock ()`

`bool try_lock ()`

`void unlock ()`

Private Functions

`bool acquire_lock ()`

`void relinquish_lock ()`

`bool is_locked () const`

Private Members

`std::atomic<bool> v_`

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

Enums

`enum cv_status Values:`

`no_timeout`

`timeout`

`error`

`class condition_variable`
Public Functions

condition_variable()
~condition_variable()

void notify_one(error_code &ec = throws)
void notify_all(error_code &ec = throws)

void wait (std::unique_lock<mutex> &lock, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Predicate>
void wait (std::unique_lock<mutex> &lock, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

cv_status wait_until (std::unique_lock<mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Predicate>
bool wait_until (std::unique_lock<mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

cv_status wait_for (std::unique_lock<mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Predicate>
bool wait_for (std::unique_lock<mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

Private Types

using mutex_type = detail::condition_variable_data::mutex_type
using data_type = hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::condition_variable_data>

Private Members

hpx::util::cache_aligned_data_derived<data_type> data_

class condition_variable_any

Public Functions

condition_variable_any()
~condition_variable_any()

void notify_one(error_code &ec = throws)
void notify_all(error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock>
void wait (Lock &lock, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
void wait (Lock &lock, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock>
cv_status wait_until (Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_until (Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock>
cv_status wait_for (Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_for (Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_until (Lock &lock, stop_token stoken, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_for (Lock &lock, stop_token stoken, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

Private Types

using mutex_type = detail::condition_variable_data::mutex_type

using data_type = hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::condition_variable_data>

Private Members

hpx::util::cache_aligned_data_derived<data_type> data_

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

struct no_mutex
Public Functions

void lock()
bool try_lock()
void unlock()

Defines

HPX_ONCE_INIT

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void call_once(once_flag &flag, F &&f, Args&&... args)

struct once_flag

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE(once_flag)

once_flag()

Private Members

std::atomic<long> status_
lcos::local::event event_

Friends

template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void call_once(once_flag &flag, F &&f, Args&&... args)

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

template<typename T>
class channel_spsc
Public Functions

`channel_spsc(std::size_t size)`

`channel_spsc(channel_spsc &&rhs)`

`channel_spsc &operator=(channel_spsc &&rhs)`

`~channel_spsc()`

bool `get(T *val = nullptr) const`

bool `set(T &&t)`

`std::size_t close()`

`std::size_t capacity() const`

Private Functions

bool `is_full(std::size_t tail) const`

bool `is_empty(std::size_t head) const`

Private Members

`hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::atomic<std::size_t>> head_`

`hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::atomic<std::size_t>> tail_`

`std::size_t size_`

`std::unique_ptr<T[]> buffer_`

`std::atomic<bool> closed_`

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

struct spinlock_no_backoff

#include <spinlock_no_backoff.hpp> boost::mutex-compatible spinlock class
Public Functions

`HPX_NON_COPYABLE(spinlock_no_backoff)`

`spinlock_no_backoff()`

`~spinlock_no_backoff()`

`void lock()`

`bool try_lock()`

`void unlock()`

Private Functions

`bool acquire_lock()`

`void relinquish_lock()`

`bool is_locked()` const

Private Members

`std::atomic<bool> v_`

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

template<typename Tag, std::size_t N = HPX_HAVE_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM>
class spinlock_pool

Public Static Functions

`static lcos::local::spinlock &spinlock_for(void const *pv)`

Private Static Attributes

`util::cache_aligned_data<lcos::local::spinlock> pool_`

class scoped_lock
Public Functions

```cpp
template<>
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (scoped_lock)
```

```cpp
template<>
scoped_lock (void const *pv)
```

```cpp
template<>
~scoped_lock()
```

```cpp
template<>
void lock()
```

```cpp
template<>
void unlock()
```

Private Members

```cpp
template<>
hp::lcos::local::spinlock &sp_
```

testing

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/testing.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/testing.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```cpp
HPX_TEST (...)  
HPX_TEST(...)  
HPX_TEST_1 (expr)  
HPX_TEST_2 (strm, expr)  
HPX_TEST_IMPL (fixture, expr)  
HPX_TEST_MSG (...)  
HPX_TEST_MSG(...)  
HPX_TEST_MSG_2 (expr, msg)  
HPX_TEST_MSG_3 (strm, expr, msg)  
HPX_TEST_EQ (...)  
HPX_TEST_EQ(...)  
HPX_TEST_EQ_2 (expr1, expr2)  
HPX_TEST_EQ_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
```
HPX_TEST_EQ_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_NEQ (...)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_ (...)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LT (...)
HPX_TEST_LT_ (...)
HPX_TEST_LT_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LT_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LT_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LTE (...)
HPX_TEST_LTE_ (...)
HPX_TEST_LTE_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LTE_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LTE_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_RANGE (...)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_ (...)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_3 (expr1, expr2, expr3)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, expr3)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, expr3)
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG (...
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_ (...)
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_3 (expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG (...)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_ (...)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_3 (expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG (...)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_ (...)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_3 (expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG(...) 
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_(...) 
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_3(expr1, expr2, msg) 
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_4(strm, expr1, expr2, msg) 
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_IMPL(fixture, expr1, expr2, msg) 
HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG(...) 
HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG_4(expr1, expr2, expr3, msg) 
HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG_5(strm, expr1, expr2, expr3, msg) 
HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG_IMPL(fixture, expr1, expr2, expr3, msg) 
HPX_SANITY(...) 
HPX_SANITY_(...) 
HPX_SANITY_1(expr) 
HPX_SANITY_2(strm, expr) 
HPX_SANITY_IMPL(fixture, expr) 
HPX_SANITY_MSG(...) 
HPX_SANITY_MSG_(...) 
HPX_SANITY_MSG_2(expr, msg) 
HPX_SANITY_MSG_3(strm, expr, msg) 
HPX_SANITY_MSG_IMPL(fixture, expr, msg) 
HPX_SANITY_EQ(...) 
HPX_SANITY_EQ_(...) 
HPX_SANITY_EQ_2(expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_EQ_3(strm, expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_EQ_IMPL(fixture, expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_NEQ(...) 
HPX_SANITY_NEQ_(...) 
HPX_SANITY_NEQ_2(expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_NEQ_3(strm, expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_NEQ_IMPL(fixture, expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_LT(...) 
HPX_SANITY_LT_(...) 
HPX_SANITY_LT_2(expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_LT_3(strm, expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_LT_IMPL(fixture, expr1, expr2) 
HPX_SANITY_LTE(...) 

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
namespace hpx

namespace util

**Typedefs**

```cpp
using test_failure_handler_type = function_nonser<void()>
```

**Enums**

```cpp
enum counter_type

Values:

counter_sanity

counter_test
```
Functions

void set_test_failure_handler (test_failure_handler_type f)

int report_errors (std::ostream &stream = std::cerr)

void print_cdash_timing (const char *name, double time)

void print_cdash_timing (const char *name, std::uint64_t time)

thread_pools

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/thread_pools.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/thread_pools.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

thread_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/thread_support.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/thread_support.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

void set_thread_name (char const*)

Defines

HPX_EXPORT_THREAD_SPECIFIC_PTR

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename Mutex>

class unlock_guard
Public Types

template<>  
using mutex_type = Mutex

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (unlock_guard)  
unlock_guard (Mutex &m)  
~unlock_guard ()

Private Members

Mutex &m_

Defines

HPX_ASSERT_OWNS_LOCK (l)  
HPX_ASSERT_DOESNT_OWN_LOCK (l)

namespace hpx

    namespace util

        class atomic_count

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (atomic_count)  
atomic_count (long value)  
atomic_count &operator= (long value)

long operator++ ()  
long operator-- ()  
atomic_count &operator+= (long n)  
atomic_count &operator-= (long n)

operator long () const
Private Members

\texttt{std::atomic<long> value_}

\texttt{threading_base}

The contents of this module can be included with the header \texttt{hpx/modules/threading_base.hpp}. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we \textit{strongly} suggest only including the module header \texttt{hpx/modules/threading_base.hpp}, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public \textit{HPX} API.

\texttt{namespace hpx}

\textbf{Enums}

\texttt{enum state}

\textit{Values:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{state_invalid} = -1
  \item \texttt{state_initialized} = 0
  \item \texttt{first_valid_runtime_state} = \texttt{state_initialized}
  \item \texttt{state_pre_startup} = 1
  \item \texttt{state_startup} = 2
  \item \texttt{state_pre_main} = 3
  \item \texttt{state_starting} = 4
  \item \texttt{state_running} = 5
  \item \texttt{state_suspended} = 6
  \item \texttt{state_pre_sleep} = 7
  \item \texttt{state_sleeping} = 8
  \item \texttt{state_pre_shutdown} = 9
  \item \texttt{state_shutdown} = 10
  \item \texttt{state_stopping} = 11
  \item \texttt{state_terminating} = 12
  \item \texttt{state_stopped} = 13
  \item \texttt{last_valid_runtime_state} = \texttt{state_stopped}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{namespace hpx}
Functions

`std::size_t get_worker_thread_num()`  
Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the runtime instance the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread which executes the current HPX-thread.

**Note** The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the overall number of OS-threads executed (as returned by `get_os_thread_count()`).

**Note** This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

`std::size_t get_worker_thread_num(error_code &ec)`  
Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the runtime instance the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread which executes the current HPX-thread.

**Note** The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the overall number of OS-threads executed (as returned by `get_os_thread_count()`). It will return -1 if the current thread is not a known thread or if the runtime is not in running state.

**Note** This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters  
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit.

`std::size_t get_local_worker_thread_num()`  
Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread on the current thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

**Note** The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of OS-threads executed on the current thread pool. It will return -1 if the current thread is not a known thread or if the runtime is not in running state.

**Note** This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

`std::size_t get_local_worker_thread_num(error_code &ec)`  
Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread on the current thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

**Note** The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of OS-threads executed on the current thread pool. It will return -1 if the current thread is not a known thread or if the runtime is not in running state.

**Note** This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters  
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit.
std::size_t get_thread_pool_num()
Return the number of the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.
This function returns the zero based index of the thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of thread pools started by the runtime. It will return -1 if the current thread pool is not a known thread pool or if the runtime is not in running state.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

std::size_t get_thread_pool_num(error_code &ec)
Return the number of the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.
This function returns the zero based index of the thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of thread pools started by the runtime. It will return -1 if the current thread pool is not a known thread pool or if the runtime is not in running state.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters
  • ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit.

namespace hpx

namespace this_thread

Functions

threads::thread_restart_state suspend(threads::thread_schedule_state state, threads::thread_id_type const &id, util::thread_description const &description = util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"), error_code &ec = throws)
The function suspend will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to the thread state passed as the parameter.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions
  • If &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::yield_aborted if it is signaled with wait_aborted. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::null_thread_id. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::invalid_status.

threads::thread_restart_state suspend(threads::thread_schedule_state::pending = threads::thread_schedule_state::pending, util::thread_description const &description = util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"), error_code &ec = throws)
The function suspend will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to the thread state passed as the parameter.
Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

• If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::yield_aborted if it is signaled with wait_aborted. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::null_thread_id. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::invalid_status.

threads::thread_restart_state suspend(const hpx::chrono::steady_time_point &abs_time, threads::thread_id_type const &id, util::thread_description const &description = util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"), error_code &ec = throws)

The function suspend will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to suspended and schedules a wakeup for this threads at the given time.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

• If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::yield_aborted if it is signaled with wait_aborted. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::null_thread_id. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::invalid_status.

threads::thread_restart_state suspend(const hpx::chrono::steady_duration &rel_time, util::thread_description const &description = util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"), error_code &ec = throws)

The function suspend will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to suspended and schedules a wakeup for this threads after the given duration.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

• If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::yield_aborted if it is signaled with wait_aborted. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::null_thread_id. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::invalid_status.
error code of hpx::invalid_status.

```cpp
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time,
threads::thread_id_type const &id,
util::thread_description const &description =
util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),
error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function `suspend` will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to `suspended` and schedules a wakeup for this thread after the given duration.

**Note** Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

**Exceptions**

- If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::yield_aborted if it is signaled with wait_aborted. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::null_thread_id. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::invalid_status.

```cpp
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(std::uint64_t ms,
util::thread_description const &description =
util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),
error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function `suspend` will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to `suspended` and schedules a wakeup for this thread after the given time (specified in milliseconds).

**Note** Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

**Exceptions**

- If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::yield_aborted if it is signaled with wait_aborted. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::null_thread_id. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::invalid_status.

```cpp
threads::thread_pool_base *get_pool(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Returns a pointer to the pool that was used to run the current thread

**Exceptions**

- If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::yield_aborted if it is signaled with wait_aborted. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::null_thread_id. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an hpx::exception with an error code of hpx::invalid_status.
Functions

thread_state set_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state stateex = thread_restart_state::signaled, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active = true, hpx::error_code &ec = throws)

Set the thread state of the thread referenced by the thread_id id.

Note If the thread referenced by the parameter id is in thread_state::active state this function schedules a new thread which will set the state of the thread as soon as its not active anymore. The function returns thread_state::active in this case.

Return This function returns the previous state of the thread referenced by the id parameter. It will return one of the values as defined by the thread_state enumeration. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be thread_state::unknown.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters
• id: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
• state: [in] The new state to be set for the thread referenced by the id parameter.
• stateex: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread referenced by the id parameter.
• priority:
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

thread_id_type set_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, std::atomic<bool> *started, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state stateex = thread_restart_state::timeout, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active = true, error_code &ec = throws)

Set a timer to set the state of the given thread to the given new value after it expired (at the given time)

Return As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters
• id: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
• abs_time: [in] Absolute point in time for the new thread to be run
• started: [in,out] A helper variable allowing to track the state of the timer helper thread
• state: [in] The new state to be set for the thread referenced by the id parameter.
• stateex: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread referenced by the id parameter.
• priority:
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

thread_id_type set_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state stateex = thread_restart_state::timeout, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active = true, error_code& = throws)
thread_id_type set_thread_state (thread_id_type const &id, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state stateex = thread_restart_state::timeout, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active = true, error_code &ec = throws)

Set the thread state of the thread referenced by the thread_id id.

Return

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters

• id: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
• rel_time: [in] Time duration after which the new thread should be run
• state: [in] The new state to be set for the thread referenced by the id parameter.
• stateex: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread referenced by the id parameter.
• priority:
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

thread_state get_thread_state (thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)

The function get_thread_state is part of the thread related API. It queries the state of one of the threads known to the thread-manager.

Return This function returns the thread state of the thread referenced by the id parameter. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be terminated.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters

• id: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

std::size_t get_thread_phase (thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)

The function get_thread_phase is part of the thread related API. It queries the phase of one of the threads known to the thread-manager.

Return This function returns the thread phase of the thread referenced by the id parameter. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be ~0.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters

• id: [in] The thread id of the thread the phase should be modified for.
**ec**: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
bool get_thread_interruption_enabled(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Returns whether the given thread can be interrupted at this point.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the given thread can be interrupted at this point in time. It will return `false` otherwise.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be queried.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
bool set_thread_interruption_enabled(thread_id_type const &id, bool enable, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Set whether the given thread can be interrupted at this point.

**Return** This function returns the previous value of whether the given thread could have been interrupted.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread which should receive the new value.
- `enable`: [in] This value will determine the new interruption enabled status for the given thread.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
bool get_thread_interruption_requested(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Returns whether the given thread has been flagged for interruption.

**Return** This function returns `true` if the given thread was flagged for interruption. It will return `false` otherwise.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be queried.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
void interrupt_thread(thread_id_type const &id, bool flag, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Flag the given thread for interruption.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be interrupted.
- `flag`: [in] The flag encodes whether the thread should be interrupted (if it is `true`), or ‘uninterrupted’ (if it is `false`).
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.
void interruption_point(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
    Interrupt the current thread at this point if it was canceled. This will throw a thread_interrupted exception, which will cancel the thread.

    **Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be interrupted.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`threads::thread_priority get_thread_priority(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

Return priority of the given thread

    **Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread whose priority is queried.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

Return stack size of the given thread

    **Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread whose priority is queried.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`threads::thread_pool_base *get_pool(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

Returns a pointer to the pool that was used to run the current thread

**Exceptions**
- If `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::yield_aborted` if it is signaled with `wait_aborted`. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::null_thread_id`. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::invalid_status`.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{

namespace util
{
```
Functions


 template<typename F>
 F &&annotated_function (F &&f, char const* = nullptr)
 Given a function as an argument, the user can annotated_function as well. Annotating includes setting
 the thread description per thread id.

 Parameters
 • function:

 struct annotate_function

 Public Functions

 HPX_NON_COPYABLE (annotate_function)

 annotate_function (char const*)

template<typename F>
 annotate_function (F &&)

 ~annotate_function ()

 namespace hpx

 namespace threads

 namespace policies

 struct thread_queue_init_parameters
Public Functions

\texttt{thread_queue_init_parameters}(std::int64_t \texttt{max\_thread\_count} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MAX\_THREAD\_COUNT),
std::int64_t \texttt{min\_tasks\_to\_steal\_pending} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MIN\_TASKS\_TO\_STEAL\_PENDING),
std::int64_t \texttt{min\_tasks\_to\_steal\_staged} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MIN\_TASKS\_TO\_STEAL\_STAGED),
std::int64_t \texttt{min\_add\_new\_count} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MIN\_ADD\_NEW\_COUNT),
std::int64_t \texttt{max\_add\_new\_count} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MAX\_ADD\_NEW\_COUNT),
std::int64_t \texttt{min\_delete\_count} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MIN\_DELETE\_COUNT),
std::int64_t \texttt{max\_delete\_count} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MAX\_DELETE\_COUNT),
std::int64_t \texttt{max\_terminated\_threads} = std::int64_t(HPX\_THREAD\_QUEUE\_MAX\_TERMINATED\_THREADS),
double \texttt{max\_idle\_backoff\_time} = \texttt{double(HPX\_IDLE\_BACKOFF\_TIME\_MAX)},
std::ptrdiff_t \texttt{small\_stacksize} = HPX\_SMALL\_STACK\_SIZE,
std::ptrdiff_t \texttt{medium\_stacksize} = HPX\_MEDIUM\_STACK\_SIZE,
std::ptrdiff_t \texttt{large\_stacksize} = HPX\_LARGE\_STACK\_SIZE,
std::ptrdiff_t \texttt{huge\_stacksize} = HPX\_HUGE\_STACK\_SIZE)

Public Members

\texttt{std::int64\_t max\_thread\_count}
\texttt{std::int64\_t min\_tasks\_to\_steal\_pending}
\texttt{std::int64\_t min\_tasks\_to\_steal\_staged}
\texttt{std::int64\_t min\_add\_new\_count}
\texttt{std::int64\_t max\_add\_new\_count}
\texttt{std::int64\_t min\_delete\_count}
\texttt{std::int64\_t max\_delete\_count}
\texttt{std::int64\_t max\_terminated\_threads}
\texttt{double max\_idle\_backoff\_time}
\texttt{const std::ptrdiff\_t small\_stacksize}
\texttt{const std::ptrdiff\_t medium\_stacksize}
\texttt{const std::ptrdiff\_t large\_stacksize}
\texttt{const std::ptrdiff\_t huge\_stacksize}
\texttt{const std::ptrdiff\_t nostack\_stacksize}

\texttt{namespace hpx}
namespace threads

template<typename T>
class thread_specific_ptr

Public Types

typedef T element_type

Public Functions

thread_specific_ptr()
thread_specific_ptr(void (*func_) T*)
~thread_specific_ptr()
T *get() const
T *operator->() const
T &operator*() const
T *release()
void reset (T *new_value = nullptr)

Private Types

typedef coroutines::detail::tss_cleanup_function cleanup_function

Private Functions

thread_specific_ptr(thread_specific_ptr&)

thread_specific_ptr &operator=(thread_specific_ptr&)

Private Members

std::shared_ptr<cleanup_function> cleanup_

struct delete_data : public tss_cleanuup_function
Public Functions

template<>
void operator() (void *data)

struct run_custom_cleanup_function : public tss_cleanup_function

Public Functions

template<>
run_custom_cleanup_function (void (*cleanup_function_)) T*

template<>
void operator() (void *data)

Public Members

template<>
void (*cleanup_function)(T*)

struct hash<::hpx::threads::thread_id>

Public Functions

std::size_t operator() (::hpx::threads::thread_id const &v) const

namespace std

template<>
struct hash<::hpx::threads::thread_id>

Public Functions

std::size_t operator() (::hpx::threads::thread_id const &v) const

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

util::thread_description get_thread_description (thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)

The function get_thread_description is part of the thread related API allows to query the description of one of the threads known to the thread-manager.

Return  This function returns the description of the thread referenced by the id parameter. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be the string "<unknown>".

Note  As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.
Parameters

- **id**: [in] The thread id of the thread being queried.
- **ec**: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
util::thread_description set_thread_description(thread_id_type const &id, util::thread_description const &desc = util::thread_description(), error_code &ec = throws)
```

```cpp
util::thread_description get_thread_lco_description(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```cpp
util::thread_description set_thread_lco_description(thread_id_type const &id, util::thread_description const &desc = util::thread_description(), error_code &ec = throws)
```

```cpp
namespace util
```

Functions

```cpp
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream&, thread_description const&)
```

```cpp
std::string as_string(thread_description const &desc)
```

```cpp
struct thread_description
```

Public Types

```cpp
enum data_type
```

```cpp
Values:
```

```cpp
data_type_description = 0
```

```cpp
data_type_address = 1
```

Public Functions

```cpp
thread_description() const
```

```cpp
thread_description(char const*)
```

```cpp
template<typename F, typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<F, thread_description>::value && !traits::is_action<F>::value>::type>
```

```cpp
thread_description(F const& char const* = nullptr)
```

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename std::enable_if<!traits::is_action<Action>::value>::type>
```

```cpp
thread_description(Action, char const* = nullptr)
```

```cpp
data_type kind() const
```

```cpp
char const *get_description() const
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_address() const
```

```cpp
operator bool() const
```

```cpp
bool valid() const
```
Private Functions

void init_from_alternative_name(char const *altname)

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

struct scheduler_base
#include <scheduler_base.hpp> The scheduler_base defines the interface to be implemented by all scheduler policies

Public Types

typedef std::mutex pu_mutex_type
using polling_function_ptr = void (*)()

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (scheduler_base)
scheduler_base(std::size_t num_threads, char const *description = "", thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init = {}, scheduler_mode mode = nothing_special)

virtual ~scheduler_base()

threads::thread_pool_base *get_parent_pool()

void set_parent_pool (threads::thread_pool_base *p)

std::size_t global_to_local_thread_index (std::size_t n)

std::size_t local_to_global_thread_index (std::size_t n)

char const *get_description () const

void idle_callback (std::size_t num_thread)

void do_some_work (std::size_t)
This function gets called by the thread-manager whenever new work has been added, allowing the scheduler to reactivate one or more of possibly idling OS threads

virtual void suspend (std::size_t num_thread)

virtual void resume (std::size_t num_thread)

std::size_t select_active_PU (std::unique_lock<pu_mutex_type> &l, std::size_t num_thread, bool allow_fallback = false)

std::atomic<hpx::state> &get_state (std::size_t num_thread)
std::atomic<hpx::state> const &get_state(std::size_t num_thread) const

void set_all_states(hpx::state s)

void set_all_states_at_least(hpx::state s)

bool has_reached_state(hpx::state s) const

bool is_state(hpx::state s) const

std::pair<hpx::state, hpx::state> get_minmax_state() const

scheduler_mode get_scheduler_mode() const

bool has_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode) const

virtual void set_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode)

void add_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode)

void remove_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode)

void add_remove_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode to_add_mode, scheduler_mode to_remove_mode)

void update_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode, bool set)

pu_mutex_type &get_pu_mutex(std::size_t num_thread)

std::size_t domain_from_local_thread_index(std::size_t n)

std::size_t num_domains(const std::size_t workers)

std::vector<std::size_t> domain_threads(std::size_t local_id, const std::vector<std::size_t> &ts, util::function_nonser<bool> std::size_t, std::size_t)

virtual std::int64_t get_queue_length(std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1)) const = 0

virtual std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_, std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1), bool reset = false) const = 0

virtual bool is_core_idle(std::size_t num_thread) const = 0

std::int64_t get_background_thread_count()

void increment_background_thread_count()

void decrement_background_thread_count()

virtual bool enumerate_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type > const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const = 0

virtual void abort_all_suspended_threads() = 0

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virtual bool cleanup_terminated (bool delete_all) = 0
virtual bool cleanup_terminated (std::size_t num_thread, bool delete_all) = 0
virtual void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_type *id, error_code &ec) = 0
virtual bool get_next_thread (std::size_t num_thread, bool running, threads::thread_data *)&thrd, bool enable_stealing) = 0
virtual void schedule_thread (threads::thread_data *thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal) = 0
virtual void schedule_thread_last (threads::thread_data *thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal) = 0
virtual void destroy_thread (threads::thread_data *thrd) = 0
virtual bool wait_or_add_new (std::size_t num_thread, bool running, std::int64_t &idle_loop_count, bool enable_stealing, std::size_t &added) = 0
virtual void on_start_thread (std::size_t num_thread) = 0
virtual void on_stop_thread (std::size_t num_thread) = 0
virtual void on_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e) = 0
virtual void reset_thread_distribution ()
std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size (threads::thread_stacksize stacksize) const
void set_mpi_polling_function (polling_function_ptr mpi_func)
void clear_mpi_polling_function ()
void set_cuda_polling_function (polling_function_ptr cuda_func)
void clear_cuda_polling_function ()
void custom_polling_function () const

Public Static Functions

static void null_polling_function ()
Protected Attributes

util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<scheduler_mode>> mode_
std::vector<pu_mutex_type> suspend_mtxs_
std::vector<std::condition_variable> suspend_conds_
std::vector<pu_mutex_type> pu_mtxs_
std::vector<std::atomic<hpx::state>> states_
char const *description_
thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init_
threads::thread_pool_base *parent_pool_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> background_thread_count_
std::atomic<polling_function_ptr> polling_function_mpi_
std::atomic<polling_function_ptr> polling_function_cud

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace external_timer

Functions

std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper> new_task (thread_description const&, std::uint32_t,
threads::thread_id_type const&)

std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper> update_task (std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper>,
thread_description const&)

struct scoped_timer

Public Functions

scoped_timer (std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper>)

~scoped_timer ()

void stop (void)

void yield (void)

namespace hpx

namespace threads

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Functions

```cpp
constexpr thread_data *get_thread_id_data(thread_id_type const &tid)

thread_self &get_self()
    The function `get_self` returns a reference to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

default_thread_self *get_self_ptr()
    The function `get_self_ptr` returns a pointer to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

default_thread_self_impl_type *get_ctx_ptr()
    The function `get_ctx_ptr` returns a pointer to the internal data associated with each coroutine.

default_thread_self *get_self_ptr_checked(error_code &ec = throws)
    The function `get_self_ptr_checked` returns a pointer to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

default_thread_id_type get_self_id()
    The function `get_self_id` returns the HPX thread id of the current thread (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

default_thread_data *get_self_id_data()
    The function `get_self_id_data` returns the data of the HPX thread id associated with the current thread (or nullptr if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

default_thread_id_type get_parent_id()
    The function `get_parent_id` returns the HPX thread id of the current thread’s parent (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

    **Note** This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with HPX_HAVE_THREAD_PARENT_REFERENCE being defined.

debug::size_t get_parent_phase()
    The function `get_parent_phase` returns the HPX phase of the current thread’s parent (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

    **Note** This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with HPX_HAVE_THREAD_PARENT_REFERENCE being defined.

debug::ptrdiff_t get_self_stacksize()
    The function `get_self_stacksize` returns the stack size of the current thread (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

thread_stacksize get_self_stacksize_enum()
    The function `get_self_stacksize_enum` returns the stack size of the l.

std::uint32_t get_parent_locality_id()
    The function `get_parent_locality_id` returns the id of the locality of the current thread’s parent (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

    **Note** This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with HPX_HAVE_THREAD_PARENT_REFERENCE being defined.

std::uint64_t get_self_component_id()
    The function `get_self_component_id` returns the lva of the component the current thread is acting on.
Note This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with HPX_HAVE_THREAD_TARGET_ADDRESS being defined.

class thread_data
#include <thread_data.hpp> A thread is the representation of a ParalleX thread. It’s a first class object in ParalleX. In our implementation this is a user level thread running on top of one of the OS threads spawned by the thread-manager.

A thread encapsulates:
• A thread status word (see the functions thread::get_state and thread::set_state)
• A function to execute (the thread function)
• A frame (in this implementation this is a block of memory used as the threads stack)
• A block of registers (not implemented yet)

Generally, threads are not created or executed directly. All functionality related to the management of threads is implemented by the thread-manager.

Subclassed by hpx::threads::thread_data_stackful, hpx::threads::thread_data_stackless

Public Types

using spinlock_pool = util::spinlock_pool<thread_data>

Public Functions

thread_data (thread_data const&)

thread_data (thread_data&&)

thread_data &operator= (thread_data const&)

thread_data &operator= (thread_data&&)

thread_state get_state (std::memory_order order = std::memory_order_acquire) const
The get_state function queries the state of this thread instance.

Return This function returns the current state of this thread. It will return one of the values as defined by the thread_state enumeration.

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will be retrieved by using the function threadmanager::get_state.

thread_state set_state (thread_schedule_state state, thread_restart_state state_ex = thread_restart_state::unknown, std::memory_order load_order = std::memory_order_acquire, std::memory_order exchange_order = std::memory_order_seq_cst)

The set_state function changes the state of this thread instance.

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will have to be changed using the threadmanager. Moreover, changing the thread state using this function does not change its scheduling status. It only sets the thread’s status word. To change the thread’s scheduling status threadmanager::set_state should be used.

Parameters
• newstate: [in] The new state to be set for the thread.

bool set_state_tagged (thread_schedule_state newstate, thread_state &prev_state, thread_state &new_tagged_state, std::memory_order exchange_order = std::memory_order_seq_cst)
void interruption_requested() const

bool interruption_enabled() const

bool set_interruption_enabled(bool enable)

void interrupt(bool flag = true)

bool interruption_point(bool throw_on_interrupt = true)

bool add_thread_exit_callback(const function_nonser<void> &f)

util::backtrace const *get_backtrace() const
util::backtrace const *set_backtrace(util::backtrace const *)

constexpr std::uint32_t get_parent_thread_id() const

Return the thread id of the parent thread.

constexpr std::size_t get_parent_thread_phase() const

Return the phase of the parent thread.

constexpr util::backtrace const *get_backtrace() const

Return the id of the component this thread is running in.

util::thread_description get_description() const

util::thread_description get_lco_description() const

util::thread_description set_lco_description(util::thread_description)

util::thread_description get_lco_description() const

Return the locality of the parent thread.

constexpr thread_id_type get_parent_thread_id() const

Return the id of the parent thread.

constexpr std::uint64_t get_component_id() const

Return the id of the component this thread is running in.

constexpr std::uint64_t get_component_id() const

Return the id of the component this thread is running in.

restored_state(bool new_state, thread_state old_state, std::memory_order load_order = std::memory_order_relaxed, std::memory_order load_exchange = std::memory_order_seq_cst)
The restore_state function changes the state of this thread instance depending on its current state. It will change the state atomically only if the current state is still the same as passed as the second parameter. Otherwise it won’t touch the thread state of this instance.

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will have to be changed using the threadmanager. Moreover, changing the thread state using this function does not change its scheduling status. It only sets the thread’s status word. To change the thread’s scheduling status threadmanager::set_state should be used.

Return This function returns true if the state has been changed successfully.

Parameters
- newstate: [in] The new state to be set for the thread.
- oldstate: [in] The old state of the thread which still has to be the current state.
void run_thread_exit_callbacks()
void free_thread_exit_callbacks()

policies::scheduler_base *get_scheduler_base() const

std::size_t get_last_worker_thread_num() const

void set_last_worker_thread_num(std::size_t last_worker_thread_num)

std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size() const

thread_stacksize get_stack_size_enum() const

template<typename ThreadQueue>
ThreadQueue &get_queue()

coroutine_type::result_type operator() (hpx::execution_base::this_thread::detail::agent_storage *agent_storage)

Execute the thread function.

Return This function returns the thread state the thread should be scheduled from this point on.

The thread manager will use the returned value to set the thread’s scheduling status.

virtual thread_id_type get_thread_id() const
virtual std::size_t get_thread_phase() const
virtual std::size_t get_thread_data() const = 0
virtual std::size_t set_thread_data(std::size_t data) = 0
virtual void rebind (thread_init_data &init_data) = 0

thread_data (thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stacksize, bool is_stackless = false)

virtual ~thread_data ()
virtual void destroy () = 0

Public Members

bool is_stackless_

Protected Functions

thread_restart_state set_state_ex (thread_restart_state new_state)

The set_state function changes the extended state of this thread instance.

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will have
to be changed using the threadmanager.

Parameters
• newstate: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread.

void rebind_base (thread_init_data &init_data)
Private Members

```
std::atomic<thread_state> current_state_

thread_priority priority_

bool requested_interrupt_

bool enabled_interrupt_

bool ran_exit_funcs_

std::forward_list<util::function_nonser<void()>> exit_funcs_

policies::scheduler_base *scheduler_base_

std::size_t last_worker_thread_num_

std::ptrdiff_t stacksize_

thread_stacksize stacksize_enum_

void *queue_
```

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

Enums

`enum scheduler_mode`

This enumeration describes the possible modes of a scheduler.

Values:

- `nothing_special = 0x000`
  As the name suggests, this option can be used to disable all other options.

- `do_background_work = 0x001`
  The scheduler will periodically call a provided callback function from a special HPX thread to enable performing background-work, for instance driving networking progress or garbage-collect AGAS.

- `reduce_thread_priority = 0x002`
  The kernel priority of the os-thread driving the scheduler will be reduced below normal.

- `delay_exit = 0x004`
  The scheduler will wait for some unspecified amount of time before exiting the scheduling loop while being terminated to make sure no other work is being scheduled during processing the shutdown request.

- `fast_idle_mode = 0x008`
  Some schedulers have the capability to act as ‘embedded’ schedulers. In this case it needs to periodically invoke a provided callback into the outer scheduler more frequently than normal. This option enables this behavior.
enable_elasticity = 0x010
This option allows for the scheduler to dynamically increase and reduce the number of processing units it runs on. Setting this value not succeed for schedulers that do not support this functionality.

enable_stealing = 0x020
This option allows schedulers that support work thread/stealing to enable/disable it

enable_stealing_numa = 0x040
This option allows scheduler that support it to disallow stealing between numa domains

assign_work_round_robin = 0x080
This option tells scheduler that support it to add tasks round robin to queues on each core

assign_work_thread_parent = 0x100
This option tells schedulers that support it to add tasks round to the same core/queue that the parent task is running on

steal_high_priority_first = 0x200
This option tells schedulers that support it to always (try to) steal high priority tasks from other queues before finishing their own lower priority tasks

steal_after_local = 0x400
This option tells schedulers that support it to steal tasks only when their local queues are empty

enable_idle_backoff = 0x0800
This option allows for certain schedulers to explicitly disable exponential idle-back off

default_mode = do_background_work | reduce_thread_priority | delay_exit | enable_stealing | enable_stealing_numa | assign_work_round_robin | assign_work_thread_parent | steal_high_priority_first | steal_after_local | enable_idle_backoff
This option represents the default mode.

all_flags = do_background_work | reduce_thread_priority | delay_exit | fast_idle_mode | enable_elasticity | enable_stealing | enable_stealing_numa | assign_work_round_robin | assign_work_thread_parent | steal_high_priority_first | steal_after_local | enable_idle_backoff
This enables all available options.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

class thread_data_stackful : public hpx::threads::thread_data
#include <thread_data_stackful.hpp> A thread is the representation of a ParalleX thread. It’s a first class object in ParalleX. In our implementation this is a user level thread running on top of one of the OS threads spawned by the thread-manager.

A thread encapsulates:
• A thread status word (see the functions thread::get_state and thread::set_state)
• A function to execute (the thread function)
• A frame (in this implementation this is a block of memory used as the threads stack)
• A block of registers (not implemented yet)
Generally, threads are not created or executed directly. All functionality related to the management of threads is implemented by the thread-manager.
Public Functions

coroutine_type::result_type call (hpx::execution_base::this_thread::detail::agent_storage *agent_storage)

std::size_t get_thread_data() const
std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t data)
void rebind (thread_init_data &init_data)

thread_data_stackful (thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stack_size)

~thread_data_stackful ()

void destroy ()

Public Static Functions

thread_data *create (thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stacksize)

Private Functions

thread_data *this_ ()

Private Members

coroutine_type coroutine_
execution_agent agent_

Private Static Attributes

util::internal_allocator<thread_data_stackful> thread_alloc_

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

template<typename F>
thread_function_type make_thread_function (F &&f)

template<typename F>
thread_function_type make_thread_function_nullary (F &f)

threads::thread_id_type register_thread (threads::thread_init_data &data, threads::thread_pool_base *pool, error_code &ec = throws)

Create a new thread using the given data.
This function will return the internal id of the newly created HPX-thread.

As long as \( ec \) is not pre-initialized to \( hpx::\text{throws} \) this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter \( ec \). Otherwise it throws an instance of \( hpx::\text{exception} \).

Parameters
- \( \text{data} \): [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- \( \text{pool} \): [in] The thread pool to use for launching the work.
- \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( hpx::\text{throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions
- \text{invalid\_status}: if the runtime system has not been started yet.

Create a new thread using the given data on the same thread pool as the calling thread, or on the default thread pool if not on an HPX thread.

Parameters
- \( \text{data} \): [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( hpx::\text{throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions
- \text{invalid\_status}: if the runtime system has not been started yet.

Create a new work item using the given data.

Parameters
- \( \text{data} \): [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- \( \text{pool} \): [in] The thread pool to use for launching the work.
- \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( hpx::\text{throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions
- \text{invalid\_status}: if the runtime system has not been started yet.

Create a new work item using the given data on the same thread pool as the calling thread, or on the default thread pool if not on an HPX thread.

Parameters
- \( \text{data} \): [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( hpx::\text{throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions
- \text{invalid\_status}: if the runtime system has not been started yet.
class thread_init_data

Public Functions

thread_init_data()
thread_init_data &operator=(thread_init_data &rhs)
thread_init_data(thread_init_data &rhs)

template<typename F>
thread_init_data(F &&f, util::thread_description const &desc, thread_priority priority_ = thread_priority::normal, thread_schedule_hint os_thread = thread_schedule_hint(), thread_stacksize stacksize_ = thread_stacksize::default_, thread_schedule_state initial_state_ = thread_schedule_state::pending, bool run_now_ = false, policies::scheduler_base *scheduler_base_ = nullptr)

Public Members

threads::thread_function_type func
thread_priority priority
thread_schedule_hint schedulehint
thread_stacksize stacksize
thread_schedule_state initial_state
bool run_now
policies::scheduler_base *scheduler_base

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

class callback_notifier

Public Types

typedef util::function_nonser<void (std::size_t, std::size_t, char const*, char const*)> on_startstop_type
typedef util::function_nonser<bool (std::size_t, std::exception_ptr const&)> on_error_type
Public Functions

callback_notifier()

void on_start_thread(std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const *pool_name, char const *postfix) const
void on_stop_thread(std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const *pool_name, char const *postfix) const
bool on_error(std::size_t global_thread_num, std::exception_ptr const &e) const
void add_on_start_thread_callback(on_startstop_type const &callback)
void add_on_stop_thread_callback(on_startstop_type const &callback)
void set_on_error_callback(on_error_type const &callback)

Public Members

std::deque<on_startstop_type> on_start_thread_callbacks_
std::deque<on_startstop_type> on_stop_thread_callbacks_
on_error_type on_error_

namespace hpx

namespace threads

struct execution_agent : public agent_base

Public Functions

execution_agent (coroutines::detail::coroutine_impl *coroutine)
std::string description () const
execution_context const &context () const
void yield (char const *desc)
void yield_k (std::size_t k, char const *desc)
void suspend (char const *desc)
void resume (char const *desc)
void abort (char const *desc)
void sleep_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &sleep_duration, char const *desc)
void sleep_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &sleep_time, char const *desc)
Private Functions

```cpp
hpx::threads::thread_restart_state do_yield(char const *desc,
threads::thread_schedule_state state)
```

```cpp
void do_resume(char const *desc, hpx::threads::thread_restart_state statex)
```

Private Members

```cpp
coroutines::detail::coroutine_stackful_self self_
execution_context context_
```

```cpp
struct execution_context : public context_base
```

Public Functions

```cpp
hpx::execution_base::resource_base const &resource() const
```

Public Members

```cpp
hpx::execution_base::resource_base resource_
```

namespace hpx

namespace threads

```cpp
struct executor_statistics
#include <thread_pool_base.hpp> Data structure which stores statistics collected by an executor in-
stance.
```

Public Functions

```cpp
executor_statistics()
```

Public Members

```cpp
std::uint64_t tasks_scheduled_
std::uint64_t tasks_completed_
std::uint64_t queue_length_
```

```cpp
class thread_pool_base
#include <thread_pool_base.hpp> The base class used to manage a pool of OS threads.
```
Public Functions

```cpp
virtual void suspend_processing_unit_direct (std::size_t virt_core, error_code &ec = throws) = 0
```
Suspend the given processing unit. Blocks until the processing unit has been suspended.

**Parameters**
- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit on the the pool to be suspended. The processing units are indexed starting from 0.

```cpp
virtual void resume_processing_unit_direct (std::size_t virt_core, error_code &ec = throws) = 0
```
Resume the given processing unit. Blocks until the processing unit has been resumed.

**Parameters**
- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit on the the pool to be resumed. The processing units are indexed starting from 0.

```cpp
virtual void resume_direct (error_code &ec = throws) = 0
```
Resume the thread pool. Blocks until all OS threads on the thread pool have been resumed.

**Parameters**
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
virtual void suspend_direct (error_code &ec = throws) = 0
```
Suspend the thread pool. Blocks until all OS threads on the thread pool have been suspended.

**Note** A thread pool cannot be suspended from an HPX thread running on the pool itself.

**Parameters**
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

**Exceptions**
- `hpx::exception`: if called from an HPX thread which is running on the pool itself.

```cpp
struct thread_pool_init_parameters
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
thread_pool_init_parameters (std::string const &name, std::size_t index, 
policies::scheduler_mode mode, std::size_t num_threads, std::size_t thread_offset, 
hpx::threads::policies::callback_notifier &notifier, 
hpx::threads::policies::detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data, 
hpx::threads::detail::network_background_callback_type const &network_background_callback = hpx::threads::detail::network_background_callback_type(), 
std::size_t max_background_threads = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t max_idle_loop_count = HPX_IDLE_LOOP_COUNT_MAX, 
std::size_t max_busy_loop_count = HPX_BUSY_LOOP_COUNT_MAX)
```

Public Members

std::string const & name_
std::size_t index_
policies::scheduler_mode mode_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::size_t thread_offset_
hpx::threads::policies::callback_notifier & notifier_
hpx::threads::policies::detail::affinity_data const & affinity_data_
hpx::threads::detail::network_background_callback_type const & network_background_callback_
std::size_t max_background_threads_
std::size_t max_idle_loop_count_
std::size_t max_busy_loop_count_

namespace hpx

namespace threads

class thread_data_stackless : public hpx::threads::thread_data
#include <thread_data_stackless.hpp> A thread is the representation of a ParalleX thread. It’s a first class object in ParalleX. In our implementation this is a user level thread running on top of one of the OS threads spawned by the thread-manager.

A thread encapsulates:
• A thread status word (see the functions thread::get_state and thread::set_state)
• A function to execute (the thread function)
• A frame (in this implementation this is a block of memory used as the threads stack)
• A block of registers (not implemented yet)

Generally, threads are not created or executed directly. All functionality related to the management of threads is implemented by the thread-manager.

Public Functions

stackless_coroutine_type::result_type call ()
std::size_t get_thread_data () const
std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t data)
void rebind (thread_init_data & init_data)

thread_data_stackless (thread_init_data & init_data, void * queue, std::ptrdiff_t stack_size)
~thread_data_stackless ()
void destroy ()

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Public Static Functions

\[
\text{thread\_data}^*\text{create}(\text{thread\_init\_data} \& \text{init\_data}, \text{void}^* \text{queue}, \text{std}\::\text{ptrdiff\_t} \text{stacksize})
\]

Private Functions

\[
\text{thread\_data}^*\text{this\_}()
\]

Private Members

\text{stackless\_coroutine\_type} \text{coroutine}_

Private Static Attributes

\text{util}\::\text{internal\_allocator}<\text{thread\_data\_stackless}> \text{thread\_alloc}_

timing

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/timing.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/timing.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

class tick_counter

Public Functions

tick_counter (std::uint64_t &output)

~tick_counter()

Protected Static Functions

static std::uint64_t take_time_stamp()
namespace hpx
namespace chrono

class steady_duration

Public Functions

steady_duration (value_type const &rel_time)

template<typename Rep, typename Period>
steady_duration (std::chrono::duration<Rep, Period> const &rel_time)

value_type const &value () const

steady_clock::time_point from_now () const

Private Types

typedef steady_clock::duration value_type

Private Members

value_type _rel_time

class steady_time_point

Public Functions

steady_time_point (value_type const &abs_time)

template<typename Clock, typename Duration>
steady_time_point (std::chrono::time_point<Clock, Duration> const &abs_time)

value_type const &value () const

Private Types

typedef steady_clock::time_point value_type
Private Members

value_type _abs_time

namespace util

Typedefs

typedef hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer instead

namespace hpx

namespace chrono

struct high_resolution_clock

Public Static Functions

static std::uint64_t now()
static std::uint64_t() hpx::chrono::high_resolution_clock::min()
static std::uint64_t() hpx::chrono::high_resolution_clock::max()

namespace hpx

namespace util

template< typename T>
struct scoped_timer

Public Functions

scoped_timer (T &t, bool enabled = true)
scoped_timer (scoped_timer const&)
scoped_timer (scoped_timer &&rhs)
~scoped_timer ()
scoped_timer &operator= (scoped_timer const &rhs)
scoped_timer &operator= (scoped_timer &&rhs)
bool enabled () const
Private Members

std::uint64_t started_at_

T *t_

namespace hpx

namespace chrono

class high_resolution_timer

Public Functions

high_resolution_timer()

high_resolution_timer(double t)

void restart()

double elapsed() const

std::int64_t elapsed_microseconds() const

std::int64_t elapsed_nanoseconds() const

double elapsed_max() const

double elapsed_min() const

Public Static Functions

static double now()

Protected Static Functions

static std::uint64_t take_time_stamp()

Private Members

std::uint64_t start_time_

topology

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/topology.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/topology.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx
namespace threads

Typedefs

using hwloc_bitmap_ptr = std::shared_ptr<hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper>

Enums

enum hpx_hwloc_membind_policy

Please see hwloc documentation for the corresponding enums HWLOC_MEMBIND_XXX.

Values:

membind_default = HWLOC_MEMBIND_DEFAULT
membind_firsttouch = HWLOC_MEMBIND_FIRSTTOUCH
membind_bind = HWLOC_MEMBIND_BIND
membind_interleave = HWLOC_MEMBIND_INTERLEAVE
membind_replicate = HWLOC_MEMBIND_REPLICATE
membind_nexttouch = HWLOC_MEMBIND_NEXTTOUCH
membind_mixed = HWLOC_MEMBIND_MIXED
membind_user = HWLOC_MEMBIND_MIXED + 256

Functions

topology &create_topology()

HPX_NODISCARD unsigned int hpx::threads::hardware_concurrency()

std::size_t get_memory_page_size()

struct hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper)

hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper()

hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper (void *bmp)

~hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper()

void reset (hwloc_bitmap_t bmp)

operator bool () const

hwloc_bitmap_t get_bmp () const
Private Members

hwloc_bitmap_t bmp_

Friends

std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper const *bmp)

struct topology

Public Functions

topology()

~topology()

std::size_t get_socket_number (std::size_t num_thread, error_code& = throws) const

Return the Socket number of the processing unit the given thread is running on.

Parameters

• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

std::size_t get_numa_node_number (std::size_t num_thread, error_code& = throws) const

Return the NUMA node number of the processing unit the given thread is running on.

Parameters

• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

mask_cref_type get_machine_affinity_mask (error_code &ec = throws) const

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the application.

Parameters

• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

mask_type get_service_affinity_mask (mask_cref_type used_processing_units, error_code &ec = throws) const

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the service threads in the application.

Parameters

• used_processing_units: [in] This is the mask of processing units which are not available for service threads.
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

mask_cref_type get_socket_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread, error_code &ec = throws) const

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the given thread inside the socket it is running on.

Parameters

• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.
Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the given thread inside the NUMA domain it is running on.

Parameters
• \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( \text{hpx::throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit associated with the given NUMA node.

Parameters
• \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( \text{hpx::throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the given thread inside the core it is running on.

Parameters
• \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( \text{hpx::throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Use the given bit mask to set the affinity of the given thread. Each set bit corresponds to a processing unit the thread will be allowed to run on.

Note Use this function on systems where the affinity must be set from inside the thread itself.

Parameters
• \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( \text{hpx::throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit co-located with the memory the given address is currently allocated on.

Parameters
• \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \( \text{hpx::throws} \) the function will throw on error instead.

Prints the.

Parameters
• \( m \): to \( \text{os} \) in a human readable form
bool reduce_thread_priority(error_code &ec = throws) const
Reduce thread priority of the current thread.

**Parameters**
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_sockets() const
Return the number of available NUMA domains.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_numa_nodes() const
Return the number of available NUMA domains.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_cores() const
Return the number of available cores.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_pus() const
Return the number of available hardware processing units.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_numa_node_cores(std::size_t numa) const
Return number of cores in given numa domain.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_numa_node_pus(std::size_t numa) const
Return number of processing units in a given numa domain.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_socket_pus(std::size_t socket) const
Return number of processing units in a given socket.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_core_pus(std::size_t core) const
Return number of processing units in given core.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_number_of_socket_cores(std::size_t socket) const
Return number of cores units in given socket.
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_core_number(std::size_t num_thread, error_code& = throws) const
```

```cpp
std::size_t get_num_pu_number(std::size_t num_core, std::size_t num_pu, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```cpp
custom_type get_cpupind_mask(error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```cpp
custom_type get_cpupind_mask(std::thread &handle, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```cpp
hwloc_bitmap_ptr cpuset_to_nodeset(mask_cref_type cpuset) const
convert a cpu mask into a numa node mask in hwloc bitmap form
```

```cpp
void write_to_log() const
```

```cpp
void *allocate(std::size_t len) const
This is equivalent to malloc(), except that it tries to allocate page-aligned memory from the OS.
```

```cpp
void *allocate_membind(std::size_t len, hwloc_bitmap_ptr bitmap, hpx_membind_policy policy, int flags) const
allocate memory with binding to a numa node set as specified by the policy and flags (see hwloc docs)
```

```cpp
void *get_area_membind_nodeset(const void *addr, std::size_t len) const
```

```cpp
void set_area_membind_nodeset(const void *addr, std::size_t len, void *nodeset) const
```
int get_numa_domain (const void *addr) const

void deallocate (void *addr, std::size_t len) const

   Free memory that was previously allocated by allocate.

void print_vector (std::ostream &os, std::vector<std::size_t> const &v) const

void print_mask_vector (std::ostream &os, std::vector<mask_type> const &v) const

void print_hwloc (std::ostream &) const

mask_type init_socket_affinity_mask_from_socket (std::size_t num_socket) const

mask_type init_numa_node_affinity_mask_from_numa_node (std::size_t num_numa_node) const

mask_type init_core_affinity_mask_from_core (std::size_t num_core,
                                          mask_cref_type default_mask = empty_mask) const

mask_type init_thread_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread) const

mask_type init_thread_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_core, std::size_t num_pu) const

hwloc_bitmap_t mask_to_bitmap (mask_cref_type mask, hwloc_obj_type_t htype) const

mask_type bitmap_to_mask (hwloc_bitmap_t bitmap, hwloc_obj_type_t htype) const

Private Types

using mutex_type = hpx::util::spinlock

Private Functions

std::size_t init_node_number (std::size_t num_thread, hwloc_obj_type_t type)

std::size_t init_socket_number (std::size_t num_thread)

std::size_t init_numa_node_number (std::size_t num_thread)

std::size_t init_core_number (std::size_t num_thread)

void extract_node_mask (hwloc_obj_t parent, mask_type &mask) const

std::size_t extract_node_count (hwloc_obj_t parent, hwloc_obj_type_t type, std::size_t count) const

mask_type init_machine_affinity_mask () const

mask_type init_socket_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread) const

mask_type init_numa_node_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread) const

mask_type init_core_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread) const

void init_num_of_pus ()

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Private Members

hwloc_topology_t topo
std::size_t num_of_pus_
mutex_type topo_mtx
std::vector<std::size_t> socket_numbers_
std::vector<std::size_t> numa_node_numbers_
std::vector<std::size_t> core_numbers_
mask_type machine_affinity_mask_
std::vector<mask_type> socket_affinity_masks_
std::vector<mask_type> numa_node_affinity_masks_
std::vector<mask_type> core_affinity_masks_
std::vector<mask_type> thread_affinity_masks_

Private Static Attributes

mask_type empty_mask
std::size_t memory_page_size_
const std::size_t pu_offset = 0
const std::size_t core_offset = 0

Friends

std::size_t get_memory_page_size()

type_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/type_support.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/type_support.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

    template<typename T>
    struct identity
Public Types

typedef T type
template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T>>

Public Types

typedef T type
template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T> const>

Public Types

typedef T type
namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename T>
unwrap_reference<T>::type & unwrap_ref(T &t)

template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference

Public Types

typedef T type
template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T>>

Public Types

typedef T type
template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T> const>
Public Types

typedef T type

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<>
struct void_guard<void>

Public Functions

template<typename T>
void operator, (T const&) const

Defines

HPX_EXPORT_STATIC_

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename T, typename Tag = T>
struct static_

Public Types

typedef T value_type

typedef T& reference

typedef T const &const_reference

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (static_)
static_()

operator reference()

operator const_reference() const

reference get()

const_reference get() const
Private Types

```cpp
typedef std::add_pointer<value_type>::type pointer

typedef std::aligned_storage<sizeof(value_type), std::alignment_of<value_type>::value>::type storage_type
```

Private Static Functions

```cpp
static pointer get_address()
```

Private Static Attributes

```cpp
static_<T, Tag>::storage_type data_
std::once_flag constructed_
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
template<>
static void construct()
```

```cpp
struct destructor
```

Public Functions

```cpp
template<>
~destructor()
```

Defines

```cpp
HPX_UNUSED(x)
HPX_MAYBE_UNUSED
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace util
```

Variables

```cpp
constexpr unused_type unused = unused_type()
struct unused_type
```
Public Functions

constexpr unused_type ()
constexpr unused_type (unused_type const&)
constexpr unused_type (unused_type&&)

template<typename T>
constexpr unused_type (T const&)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Typedefs

template<template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using is_detected = typename detail::detector<nonesuch, void, Op, Args...>::value_t
template<template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using detected_t = typename detail::detector<nonesuch, void, Op, Args...>::type
template<typename Default, template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using detected_or = detail::detector<Default, void, Op, Args...>::type
template<typename Expected, template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using is_detected_exact = std::is_same<Expected, detected_t<Default, Op, Args...>>
template<typename To, template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using is_detected_convertible = std::is_convertible<detected_t<Default, Op, Args...>, To>

struct nonesuch
Public Functions

nonesuch()

~nonesuch()

nonesuch(nonesuch const&)

void operator=(nonesuch const&)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Typedefs

template<typename... Is>
using index_pack = pack_c<std::size_t, Is...>

template<typename... Ts>
struct pack

Public Types

typedef pack type

Public Static Attributes

const std::size_t size = sizeof...(Ts)

template<typename T, T... Vs>
struct pack_c
    Subclassed by hpx::util::detail::make_index_pack_join< index_pack< Left... >, index_pack< Right... > >, hpx::util::make_index_pack< 1 >

Public Types

typedef pack_c type

Public Static Attributes

const std::size_t size = sizeof...(Vs)

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename T>
struct lazy_enable_if<true, T>
Public Types

typedef T::type type

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename ...T>
struct always_void

Public Types

typedef void type

util

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/util.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/util.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename DestType, typename Config>
typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<DestType, std::string>::value, DestType> get_entry_as(Config const &config, std::string const &key, DestType const &dflt)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

bool parse_sed_expression(std::string const &input, std::string &search, std::string &replace)

Parse a sed command.

Return true if the parsing was successful, false otherwise.

Note Currently, only supports search and replace syntax (s/search/replace/)

Parameters

• input: [in] The content to parse.
• search: [out] If the parsing is successful, this string is set to the search expression.
• search: [out] If the parsing is successful, this string is set to the replace expression.
struct sed_transform
#include <sed_transform.hpp> An unary function object which applies a sed command to its subject and returns the resulting string.

Note Currently, only supports search and replace syntax (s/search/replace/)

Public Functions

sed_transform (std::string const &search, std::string const &replace)

sed_transform (std::string const &expression)

std::string operator() (std::string const &input) const

operator bool () const

bool operator! () const

Private Members

std::shared_ptr<command> command_

namespace hpx

namespace util

class ios_flags_saver

Public Types

typedef ::std::ios_base state_type

typedef ::std::ios_base::fmtflags aspect_type

Public Functions

ios_flags_saver (state_type &s)

ios_flags_saver (state_type &s, aspect_type const &a)

~ios_flags_saver ()

ios_flags_saver (ios_flags_saver const &)

ios_flags_saver &operator= (ios_flags_saver const &)

void restore ()
Private Members

```
state_type &s_save_
const aspect_type a_save_
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

struct manage_config

Public Types

```
typedef std::map<std::string, std::string> map_type
```

Public Functions

```
manage_config (std::vector<std::string> const &cfg)
void add (std::vector<std::string> const &cfg)
template<typename T>
T get_value (std::string const &key, T dflt = T()) const
```

Public Members

```
map_type config_
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

```
std::uint64_t get_and_reset_value (std::uint64_t &value, bool reset)
std::int64_t get_and_reset_value (std::int64_t &value, bool reset)
template<typename T>
T get_and_reset_value (std::atomic<T> &value, bool reset)
std::vector<std::int64_t> get_and_reset_value (std::vector<std::int64_t> &value, bool reset)
```

namespace hpx

namespace util
Functions

\texttt{std::string regex\_from\_pattern (std::string const \&pattern, error\_code \&ec = throws)}

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

\texttt{template<typename Iterator> bool insert\_checked (std::pair<Iterator, bool> const \&r)}

Helper function for writing predicates that test whether an std::map insertion succeeded. This inline template function negates the need to explicitly write the sometimes lengthy std::pair<Iterator, bool> type.

\textbf{Return} This function returns \texttt{r.second}.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{r}: [in] The return value of a std::map insert operation.

\texttt{template<typename Iterator> bool insert\_checked (std::pair<Iterator, bool> const \&r, Iterator \&it)}

Helper function for writing predicates that test whether an std::map insertion succeeded. This inline template function negates the need to explicitly write the sometimes lengthy std::pair<Iterator, bool> type.

\textbf{Return} This function returns \texttt{r.second}.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{r}: [in] The return value of a std::map insert operation.
- \texttt{r}: [out] A reference to an Iterator, which is set to \texttt{r.first}.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

\texttt{std::size\_t calculate\_fanout (std::size\_t size, std::size\_t local\_fanout)}

version

The contents of this module can be included with the header \texttt{hpx/modules/version.hpp}. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we \textit{strongly} suggest only including the module header \texttt{hpx/modules/version.hpp}, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See \textit{Public API} for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx
**Functions**

`std::uint8_t major_version()`  
`std::uint8_t minor_version()`  
`std::uint8_t subminor_version()`  
`std::uint32_t full_version()`  
`std::string full_version_as_string()`  
`std::uint8_t agas_version()`  
`std::string tag()`  
`std::string full_build_string()`  
`std::string build_string()`  
`std::string boost_version()`  
`std::string boost_platform()`  
`std::string boost_compiler()`  
`std::string boost_stdlib()`  
`std::string copyright()`  
`std::string complete_version()`  
`std::string build_type()`  
`std::string build_date_time()`  
`std::string configuration_string()`

**algorithms**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/algorithms.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/algorithms.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See [Public API](#) for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

template-typename **Iterator**>  
**struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename std::enable_if<is_segmented_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type**>
Public Types

typedef segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::local_iterator local_iterator
typedef segmented_local_iterator_traits<local_iterator>::local_raw_iterator type

template<typename Iterator>
struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename std::decay<Iterator>::type>::proxy_type>

Public Types

typedef std::decay<Iterator>::type::proxy_type type

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace traits

    template<typename Proj, typename Iter>
    struct projected

    Public Types

typedef std::decay<Proj>::type projector_type
typedef hpx::traits::projected_iterator<Iter>::type iterator_type

namespace traits

    template<typename T, typename Enable = void>
    struct projected_iterator

    Public Types

typedef std::decay<T>::type type

    template<typename Iterator>
    struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename std::decay<Iterator>::type>::proxy_type>

    Public Types

typedef std::decay<Iterator>::type::proxy_type type

    template<typename Iterator>
    struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename std::enable_if<is_segmented_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type>
Public Types

typedef segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::local_iterator local_iterator
typedef segmented_local_iterator_traits<local_iterator>::local_raw_iterator type

template<typename Proj, typename Rng>
struct projected_range<Proj, Rng, typename std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_range<Rng>::value>::type>

Public Types

typedef std::decay<Proj>::type projector_type
typedef hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type iterator_type

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace traits

template<typename Proj, typename Rng>
struct projected_range<Proj, Rng, typename std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_range<Rng>::value>::type>

Public Types

typedef std::decay<Proj>::type projector_type
typedef hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type iterator_type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Iterator, typename Enable = void>
struct segmented_iterator_traits

Public Types

typedef std::false_type is_segmented_iterator

template<typename Iterator, typename Enable = void>
struct segmented_local_iterator_traits
Public Types

typedef std::false_type is_segmented_local_iterator
typedef Iterator iterator
typedef Iterator local_iterator
typedef Iterator local_raw_iterator

Public Static Functions

static local_raw_iterator const &local (local_iterator const &it)
static local_iterator const &remote (local_raw_iterator const &it)
static local_raw_iterator local (local_iterator &&it)
static local_iterator remote (local_raw_iterator &&it)

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type define_task_block (ExPolicy &&policy, F &&f)

Constructs a task_block, tr, using the given execution policy policy, and invokes the expression f(tr) on the user-provided object, f.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from f have finished execution. A call to define_task_block may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the task block may be parallelized.
• F: The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the define_task_block (deduced). F shall be MoveConstructible.

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• f: The user defined function to invoke inside the task block. Given an lvalue tr of type task_block, the expression, (void)f(tr), shall be well-formed.

Note It is expected (but not mandated) that f will (directly or indirectly) call tr.run(callable_object).

Exceptions
• An: exception_list, as specified in Exception Handling.

template<typename F>
void define_task_block (F &&f)

Constructs a task_block, tr, and invokes the expression f(tr) on the user-provided object, f. This version uses parallel_policy for task scheduling.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from f have finished execution. A call to define_task_block may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Template Parameters
• **F**: The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the define_task_block (deduced). \( F \) shall be MoveConstructible.

**Parameters**
• **f**: The user defined function to invoke inside the task block. Given an lvalue \( tr \) of type task_block, the expression, \((\text{void}) f(tr)\), shall be well-formed.

**Note** It is expected (but not mandated) that \( f \) will (directly or indirectly) call \( tr.run(\text{callable_object}) \).

**Exceptions**
• An: exception_list, as specified in Exception Handling.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type
define_task_block_restore_thread(ExPolicy &&policy, F &&f)
```

Constructs a task_block, \( tr \), and invokes the expression \( f(tr) \) on the user-provided object, \( f \).

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from \( f \) have finished execution. A call to define_task_block_restore_thread always returns on the same thread as that on which it was called.

**Template Parameters**
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the task block may be parallelized.
• **F**: The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the define_task_block (deduced). \( F \) shall be MoveConstructible.

**Parameters**
• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **f**: The user defined function to invoke inside the define_task_block. Given an lvalue \( tr \) of type task_block, the expression, \((\text{void}) f(tr)\), shall be well-formed.

**Exceptions**
• An: exception_list, as specified in Exception Handling.

**Note** It is expected (but not mandated) that \( f \) will (directly or indirectly) call \( tr.run(\text{callable_object}) \).

```cpp
namespace v2

template<typename F>
void
define_task_block_restore_thread(F &&f)
```

Constructs a task_block, \( tr \), and invokes the expression \( f(tr) \) on the user-provided object, \( f \). This version uses parallel_policy for task scheduling.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from \( f \) have finished execution. A call to define_task_block_restore_thread always returns on the same thread as that on which it was called.

**Template Parameters**
• **F**: The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the define_task_block (deduced). \( F \) shall be MoveConstructible.

**Parameters**
• **f**: The user defined function to invoke inside the define_task_block. Given an lvalue \( tr \) of type task_block, the expression, \((\text{void}) f(tr)\), shall be well-formed.

**Exceptions**
• An: exception_list, as specified in Exception Handling.

**Note** It is expected (but not mandated) that \( f \) will (directly or indirectly) call \( tr.run(\text{callable_object}) \).
class task_block
#include <task_block.hpp> The class task_block defines an interface for forking and joining parallel tasks. The define_task_block and define_task_block_restore_thread function templates create an object of type task_block and pass a reference to that object to a user-provided callable object.

An object of class task_block cannot be constructed, destroyed, copied, or moved except by the implementation of the task region library. Taking the address of a task_block object via operator& or addressof is ill formed. The result of obtaining its address by any other means is unspecified.

A task_block is active if it was created by the nearest enclosing task block, where “task block” refers to an invocation of define_task_block or define_task_block_restore_thread and “nearest enclosing” means the most recent invocation that has not yet completed. Code designated for execution in another thread by means other than the facilities in this section (e.g., using thread or async) are not enclosed in the task region and a task_block passed to (or captured by) such code is not active within that code. Performing any operation on a task_block that is not active results in undefined behavior.

The task_block that is active before a specific call to the run member function is not active within the asynchronous function that invoked run. (The invoked function should not, therefore, capture the task_block from the surrounding block.)

Example:

```cpp
define_task_block([&](auto & tr) {
    tr.run([&] {
        tr.run([] { f(); }); // Error: tr is not active
    });
});
```

```cpp
define_task_block([&](auto & tr) {
    // Nested task block
    tr.run(f);
    // OK: inner tr is active

    /// ...
});
```

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The execution policy an instance of a task_block was created with. This defaults to parallel_policy.
Public Types

typedef ExPolicy execution_policy

Refers to the type of the execution policy used to create the task_block.

Public Functions

execution_policy const &get_execution_policy() const

Return the execution policy instance used to create this task_block

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
void run(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

Causes the expression f() to be invoked asynchronously. The invocation of f is permitted to
run on an unspecified thread in an unordered fashion relative to the sequence of operations
following the call to run(f) (the continuation), or indeterminately sequenced within the same
thread as the continuation.

The call to run synchronizes with the invocation of f. The completion of f() synchronizes with
the next invocation of wait on the same task_block or completion of the nearest enclosing task
block (i.e., the define_task_block or define_task_block_restore_thread that created this task
block).

Requires: F shall be MoveConstructible. The expression, (void)f(), shall be well-formed.
Precondition: this shall be the active task_block.
Postconditions: A call to run may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Note The call to run is sequenced before the continuation as if run returns on the same thread.
The invocation of the user-supplied callable object f may be immediate or may be delayed
until compute resources are available. run might or might not return before invocation of f
 completes.

Exceptions

• This: function may throw task_canceled_exception, as described in Exception Handling.

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void run(Executor &exec, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

Causes the expression f() to be invoked asynchronously using the given executor. The invocation
of f is permitted to run on an unspecified thread associated with the given executor and in
an unordered fashion relative to the sequence of operations following the call to run(exec, f)
(the continuation), or indeterminately sequenced within the same thread as the continuation.

The call to run synchronizes with the invocation of f. The completion of f() synchronizes with
the next invocation of wait on the same task_block or completion of the nearest enclosing task
block (i.e., the define_task_block or define_task_block_restore_thread that created this task
block).

Requires: Executor shall be a type modeling the Executor concept. F shall be MoveCon-
structible. The expression, (void)f(), shall be well-formed.
Precondition: this shall be the active task_block.
Postconditions: A call to run may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Note The call to run is sequenced before the continuation as if run returns on the same thread.
The invocation of the user-supplied callable object f may be immediate or may be delayed
until compute resources are available. run might or might not return before invocation of f
 completes.
Exceptions

- This function may throw task_canceled_exception, as described in Exception Handling.

void \texttt{wait}()

Blocks until the tasks spawned using this \texttt{task_block} have finished.

Precondition: this shall be the active \texttt{task_block}.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned by the nearest enclosing task region have finished. A call to \texttt{wait} may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

\begin{verbatim}
Example:
define_task_block([z](auto & tr) {
  tr.run([z] { process(a, w, x); }); // Process a[w] through a[x]
  if (y < x) tr.wait(); // Wait if overlap between [w, x) and [y, z)
  process(a, y, z); // Process a[y] through a[z]
});
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Note} The call to \texttt{wait} is sequenced before the continuation as if \texttt{wait} returns on the same thread.

Exceptions

- This function may throw task_canceled_exception, as described in Exception Handling.

\textbf{ExPolicy \&\texttt{policy}()}

Returns a reference to the execution policy used to construct this object.

Precondition: this shall be the active \texttt{task_block}.

\textbf{ExPolicy const \&\texttt{policy}() const}

Returns a reference to the execution policy used to construct this object.

Precondition: this shall be the active \texttt{task_block}.

\textbf{Private Members}

- \texttt{mutex_type mtx_}
- \texttt{std::vector<hpx::future<>> tasks_}
- \texttt{parallel::exception_list errors_}
- \texttt{threads::thread_id_type id_}
- \texttt{ExPolicy policy_}

\textbf{class task_canceled_exception: public exception}

\#include <task_block.hpp> The class task_canceled_exception defines the type of objects thrown by \texttt{task_block::run} or \texttt{task_block::wait} if they detect that an exception is pending within the current parallel region.
Public Functions

`task_canceled_exception()`

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ... Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<hpx::parallel::execution::is_async_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value>::type>
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> define_spmd_block(ExPolicy &&policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ... Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<!hpx::is_async_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value>::type>
void define_spmd_block(ExPolicy &&&policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)

template<typename F, typename ... Args>
void define_spmd_block(std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)

struct spmd_block

#include <spmd_block.hpp> The class spmd_block defines an interface for launching multiple images while giving handles to each image to interact with the remaining images. The define_spmd_block function templates create multiple images of a user-defined function (or lambda) and launches them in a possibly separate thread. A temporary spmd block object is created and diffused to each image. The constraint for the function (or lambda) given to the define_spmd_block function is to accept a spmd_block as first parameter.

Public Functions

spmd_block(std::size_t num_images, std::size_t image_id, barrier_type &barrier, table_type &barriers, mutex_type &mtx)

spmd_block(spmd_block&&)

spmd_block(spmd_block const&)

spmd_block &operator=(spmd_block&&)

spmd_block &operator=(spmd_block const&)

std::size_t get_num_images() const

std::size_t this_image() const

void sync_all() const

void sync_images(std::set<std::size_t> const &images) const

void sync_images(std::vector<std::size_t> const &input_images) const
template<typename Iterator>
std::enable_if<std::input_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type sync_images(Iterator begin, Iterator end) const

template<typename ...I>
std::enable_if<std::all_of<typename std::is_integral<I>::value>::value>::type sync_images(I ...) const

Private Types

using barrier_type = hpx::lcos::local::barrier
using table_type = std::map<std::set<std::size_t>, std::shared_ptr<barrier_type>>
using mutex_type = hpx::lcos::local::mutex

Private Members

std::size_t num_images_
std::size_t image_id_
std::reference_wrapper<barrier_type> barrier_
std::reference_wrapper<table_type> barriers_
std::reference_wrapper<mutex_type> mtx_

namespace parallel

Typedefs

using spmd_block = hpx::lcos::local::spmd_block
The class spmd_block defines an interface for launching multiple images while giving handles to each image to interact with the remaining images. The define_spmd_block function templates create multiple images of a user-defined function (or lambda) and launches them in a possibly separate thread. A temporary spmd block object is created and diffused to each image. The constraint for the function (or lambda) given to the define_spmd_block function is to accept a spmd_block as first parameter.

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ...Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<hpx::parallel::execution::is_async_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value>::type>
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> define_spmd_block(ExPolicy &&policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ...Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<hpx::is_async_executable<F>::value>::type>
void define_spmd_block(ExPolicy &policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)

void define_spmd_block(std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)
template<typename Compare>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity>

Public Functions

template<typename Compare_
constexpr compare_projected (Compare_\&\&comp, util::projection_identity)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator() (T1 \&\&t1, T2 \&\&t2) const

Public Members

Compare comp_

template<typename Compare, typename Proj2>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, Proj2>

Public Functions

template<typename Compare_, typename Proj2_
constexpr compare_projected (Compare_\&\&comp, util::projection_identity, Proj2_\&\&proj2)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator() (T1 \&\&t1, T2 \&\&t2) const

Public Members

Compare comp_
Proj2 proj2_

template<typename Compare, typename Proj1>
struct compare_projected<Compare, Proj1, util::projection_identity>

Public Functions

template<typename Compare_, typename Proj1_
constexpr compare_projected (Compare_\&\&comp, Proj1_\&\&proj1, util::projection_identity)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator() (T1 \&\&t1, T2 \&\&t2) const
Public Members

Compare `comp_
Proj1 `proj1__`
template<
typename Compare>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, util::projection_identity>

Public Functions

template<
typename Compare_
constexpr compare_projected (Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity, util::projection_identity)

template<
typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator() (T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const

Public Members

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

template<
typename Compare, typename Proj>
struct compare_projected<Compare, Proj>

Public Functions

template<
typename Compare_, typename Proj_
constexpr compare_projected (Compare_ &&comp, Proj_ &&proj)

template<
typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator() (T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const

Public Members

Compare `comp_
Proj proj_

template<
typename Compare, typename Proj1, typename Proj2>
struct compare_projected<Compare, Proj1, Proj2>
Public Functions

template<typename Compare_, typename Proj1_, typename Proj2_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, Proj1_ &&proj1, Proj2_ &&proj2)

Public Members

Compare comp_
Proj1 proj1_
Proj2 proj2_

Public Functions

template<typename Compare_, typename Proj1_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, Proj1_ &&proj1, util::projection_identity)

Public Members

Compare comp_
Proj1 proj1_

Public Functions

template<typename Compare_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity)

Public Members

Compare comp_
Public Members

Compare comp_<

template<typename Compare, typename Proj2>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, Proj2>

Public Functions

template<typename Compare_, typename Proj2_>
constexpr compare_projected (Compare_&& comp, util::projection_identity, Proj2_&& proj2)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator() (T1&& t1, T2&& t2) const

Public Members

Compare comp_<

Proj2 proj2_<

template<typename Compare>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, util::projection_identity>

Public Functions

template<typename Compare_>
constexpr compare_projected (Compare_&& comp, util::projection_identity, util::projection_identity)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator() (T1&& t1, T2&& t2) const

Public Members

Compare comp_<

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util
### Functions

```cpp
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>  
in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> copy(InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest)  

template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>  
in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> copy_n(InIter first, std::size_t count, OutIter dest)  

template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>  
void copy_synchronize(InIter const& first, OutIter const& dest)  

template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>  
in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> move(InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest)  

template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>  
in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> move_n(InIter first, std::size_t count, OutIter dest)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx  
namespace parallel  
namespace util
```

### Functions

```cpp
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>  
void merge_level4(util::range<Iter1, Sent1> dest, std::vector<util::range<Iter2, Sent2>> &v_input, std::vector<util::range<Iter1, Sent1>> &v_output, Compare comp)  

Merge the ranges in the vector v_input using full_merge4. The v_output vector is used as auxiliary memory in the internal process. The final results is in the dest range. All the ranges of v_output are inside the range dest.  

**Return** range with all the elements moved  

**Parameters**  
- [in] dest:: range where move the elements merged  
- [in] v_input:: vector of ranges to merge  
- [in] v_output:: vector of ranges obtained  
- [in] comp:: comparison object

```cpp
template<typename Value, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Compare>  
void uninit_merge_level4(util::range<Value*> dest, std::vector<util::range<Iter, Sent>> &v_input, std::vector<util::range<Value*>> &v_output, Compare comp)  

Merge the ranges over uninitialized memory, in the vector v_input using full_merge4. The v_output vector is used as auxiliary memory in the internal process. The final results is in the dest range. All the ranges of v_output are inside the range dest.  

**Return** range with all the elements moved  

**Parameters**  
- [in] dest:: range where move the elements merged  
- [in] v_input:: vector of ranges to merge  
- [in] v_output:: vector of ranges obtained  
- [in] comp:: comparison object
```
util::range<Iter2, Sent2> merge_vector4 (util::range<Iter1, Sent1> range_input,
util::range<Iter2, Sent2> range_output,
std::vector<util::range<Iter1, Sent1>> &v_input,
std::vector<util::range<Iter2, Sent2>> &v_output,
Compare comp)

Merge the ranges in the vector v_input using merge_level4. The v_output vector is used as auxiliary memory in the internal process. The final results is in the range_output range. All the ranges of v_output are inside the range range_output. All the ranges of v_input are inside the range range_input.

Parameters
• [in] range_input::range including all the ranges of v_input

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

Functions

constexpr std::uint32_t nbits32 (std::uint32_t num)

Obtain the number of bits equal or greater than num.

Return Number of bits

Parameters
• [in] num: Number to examine

Exceptions
• none:

constexpr std::uint64_t nbits64 (std::uint64_t num)

Obtain the number of bits equal or greater than num.

Return Number of bits

Parameters
• [in] num: Number to examine

Exceptions
• none:

Variables

HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE const std::uint32_t hpx::parallel::util::tmsb[256]

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util
**Typedefs**

template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
using range = hpx::util::iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel>

**Functions**

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
range<Iter, Sent> concat (range<Iter, Sent> const &it1, range<Iter, Sent> const &it2)
concatenate two contiguous ranges

Return range resulting of the concatenation

Parameters
• [in] it1:: first range
• [in] it2:: second range

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2>
range<Iter2, Sent2> init_move (range<Iter2, Sent2> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src)
Move objects from the range src to dest.

Return range with the objects moved and the size adjusted

Parameters
• [in] dest:: range where move the objects
• [in] src:: range from where move the objects

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2>
range<Iter2, Sent2> uninit_move (range<Iter2, Sent2> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src)
Move objects from the range src creating them in dest.

Return range with the objects moved and the size adjusted

Parameters
• [in] dest:: range where move and create the objects
• [in] src:: range from where move the objects

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
void destroy_range (range<Iter, Sent> r)
destroy a range of objects

Parameters
• [in] r:: range to destroy

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
range<Iter, Sent> init (range<Iter, Sent> const &r, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::value_type &val)
initialize a range of objects with the object val moving across them

Return range initialized

Parameters
• [in] r:: range of elements not initialized
• [in] val:: object used for the initialization

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
bool is_mergeable (range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2,
Compare comp)
: indicate if two ranges have a possible merge
Parameters
  • [in] src1: first range
  • [in] src2: second range
  • [in] comp: object to compare elements

Exceptions
  •

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Sent3, typename Compare>
range<Iter3, Sent3> full_merge(range<Iter3, Sent3> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2, Compare comp)
```

Merge two contiguous ranges src1 and src2, and put the result in the range dest, returning the range merged.

Return range with the elements merged and the size adjusted

Parameters
  • [in] dest: range where locate the elements merged. the size of dest must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of src1 and src2
  • [in] src1: first range to merge
  • [in] src2: second range to merge
  • [in] comp: comparison object

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Value, typename Compare>
range<Value*> uninit_full_merge(const range<Value*> &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2, Compare comp)
```

Merge two contiguous ranges src1 and src2, and create and move the result in the uninitialized range dest, returning the range merged.

Return range with the elements merged and the size adjusted

Parameters
  • [in] dest: range where locate the elements merged. the size of dest must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of src1 and src2. Initially is uninitialized memory
  • [in] src1: first range to merge
  • [in] src2: second range to merge
  • [in] comp: comparison object

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
range<Iter2, Sent2> half_merge(range<Iter2, Sent2> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2, Compare comp)
```

: Merge two buffers. The first buffer is in a separate memory

Return : range with the two buffers merged

Parameters
  • [in] dest: range where finish the two buffers merged
  • [in] src1: first range to merge in a separate memory
  • [in] src2: second range to merge, in the final part of the range where deposit the final results
  • [in] comp: object to compare two elements of the type pointed by the Iter1 and Iter2

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Sent3, bool>
in_place_merge_uncontiguous(range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2, range<Iter3, Sent3> &aux, Compare comp)
```

: merge two non contiguous buffers src1, src2, using the range aux as auxiliary memory

Parameters
• [in] src1: first range to merge
• [in] src2: second range to merge
• [in] aux: auxiliary range used in the merge
• [in] comp: object for to compare elements

Exceptions
•

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
range<Iter1, Sent1> in_place_merge (const &src1, range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src2, range<Iter2, Sent2> &buf, Compare comp)

: merge two contiguous buffers (src1, src2) using buf as auxiliary memory

Parameters
• [in] src1: first range to merge
• [in] src2: second range to merge
• [in] buf: auxiliary memory used in the merge
• [in] comp: object for to compare elements

Exceptions
•

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
void merge_flow (range<Iter1, Sent1> rng1, range<Iter2, Sent2> rbuf, range<Iter1, Sent1> rng2, Compare cmp)

: merge two contiguous buffers

Template Parameters
• Iter: iterator to the elements
• compare: object for to compare two elements pointed by Iter iterators

Parameters
• [in] first: iterator to the first element
• [in] last: iterator to the element after the last in the range
• [in] comp: object for to compare elements

Exceptions
•

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

template<typename Pred, typename Proj>
struct invoke_projected
Public Types

template<>
using pred_type = typename std::decay<Pred>::type
template<>
using proj_type = typename std::decay<Proj>::type

Public Functions

template<typename Pred_, typename Proj_>
invoke_projected (Pred_&& pred, Proj_&& proj)
template<typename T>
decltype(auto) operator() (T&& t)
template<typename T>
decltype(auto) operator() (T&& t, T&& u)

Public Members

pred_type pred_
proj_type proj_

template<typename Pred>
struct invoke_projected<Pred, projection_identity>

Public Types

template<>
using pred_type = typename std::decay<Pred>::type

Public Functions

template<typename Pred_>
invoke_projected (Pred_&& pred, projection_identity)
template<typename T>
decltype(auto) operator() (T&& t)
template<typename T>
bool operator() (T&& t, T&& u)
Public Members

pred_type pred_

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename ...Tags, typename ...Ts>
   hpx::future<typename detail::tagged_tuple_helper<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Tags)>> type>
   make_tagged_tuple(hpx::future<hpx::tuple<Ts...>> && f)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
   typename std::decay<T1>::type
   make_tagged_pair(hpx::future<std::pair<T1, T2>> && f)

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

Functions

template<typename I, typename O>
   O get_second_element (util::in_out_result<I, O> && p)

template<typename I, typename O>
   hpx::future<O> get_second_element (hpx::future<util::in_out_result<I, O>> && f)

template<typename I1, typename I2, typename O>
   O get_third_element (util::in_in_out_result<I1, I2, O> && p)

template<typename I1, typename I2, typename O>
   hpx::future<O> get_third_element (hpx::future<util::in_in_out_result<I1, I2, O>> && f)

template<typename I, typename F>
   struct in_fun_result
Public Functions

template<typename I2, typename F2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
    std::is_convertible<I const &, I2 &>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<F const &, F2 &>::value>::type>
const expr operator in_fun_result<I2, F2>() const &

template<typename I2, typename F2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
    std::is_convertible<I, I2>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<F, F2>::value>::type>
const expr operator in_fun_result<I2, F2>() &&

template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive & ar, unsigned)

Public Members

HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I hpx::parallel::util::in_fun_result::in
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS F hpx::parallel::util::in_fun_result::fun

template<typename I1, typename I2, typename O>
struct in_in_out_result

Public Functions

template<typename II1, typename II2, typename O1, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
    std::is_convertible<I1 const &, II1 &>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<I2 const &, II2 &>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<O const &, O1 &>::value>::type>
const expr operator in_in_out_result<II1, II2, O1>() const &

template<typename II1, typename II2, typename O1, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
    std::is_convertible<I1, II1>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<I2, II2>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<O, O1>::value>::type>
const expr operator in_in_out_result<II1, II2, O1>() &&

template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive & ar, unsigned)

Public Members

HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I1 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result::in1
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I2 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result::in2
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS O hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result::out

template<typename I1, typename I2>
struct in_in_result

Public Functions

template<typename II1, typename II2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
    std::is_convertible<I1, II1>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<I2, II2>::value>::type>
const expr operator in_in_result<II1, II2>() const &

template<typename II1, typename II2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<
    std::is_convertible<I1, II1>::value &&
    std::is_convertible<I2, II2>::value>::type>
const expr operator in_in_result<II1, II2>() &&

template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive & ar, unsigned)
HPX Documentation, master

Public Members

HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I1 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_result::in1
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I2 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_result::in2

template<typename I, typename O>
struct in_out_result

Public Functions

template<typename I2, typename O2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<I const &, I2 &>::value && std::is_convertible<O const &, O2 &>::value>::type>
constexpr operator in_out_result<I2, O2>() const &

template<typename I2, typename O2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<I, I2>::value && std::is_convertible<O, O2>::value>::type>
constexpr operator in_out_result<I2, O2>() &

template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive & ar, unsigned)

Public Members

HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result::in
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS O hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result::out

namespace hpx

Typedefs

using identity = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity

namespace parallel

namespace util

struct projection_identity

Public Types

using is_transparent = std::true_type

Public Functions

template<typename T>
constexpr T & & operator() (T & & val) const

namespace hpx

namespace parallel
namespace util

template<typename T = detail::no_data, typename Pred = std::less_equal<T>>
class cancellation_token

Public Functions

cancellation_token(T data)
bool was_cancelled(T data) const
void cancel(T data)
T get_data() const

Private Types

typedef std::atomic<T> flag_type

Private Members

std::shared_ptr<flag_type> was_cancelled_

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename OutIter, typename F>
std::pair<Iter, OutIter> transform_loop(ExPolicy&&, Iter it, Iter end, OutIter dest, F &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
std::enable_if<!hpx::is_vectorpack_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, hpx::tuple<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter>>::type transform_binary_loop(InIter1 first1, InIter1 last1, InIter2 first2, OutIter dest, F &&f)


std::enable_if<!\(hpx::is_vectorpack\_execution\_policy<ExPolicy>::value, hpx::tuple<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter>::type\> transform\_binary\_loop\(\)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename OutIter, typename F>
std::enable_if<!\(hpx::is_vectorpack\_execution\_policy<ExPolicy>::value, std::pair<Iter, OutIter>::type\> transform\_loop\_n\(\)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
std::enable_if<!\(hpx::is_vectorpack\_execution\_policy<ExPolicy>::value, hpx::tuple<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter>::type\> transform\_binary\_loop\_n\(\)

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util
Functions

template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Compare>
bool less_range (Iter it1, std::uint32_t pos1, Sent it2, std::uint32_t pos2, Compare comp)

Compare the elements pointed by it1 and it2, and if they are equals, compare their position, doing a stable comparison.

Return  result of the comparison

Parameters
• [in] it1: iterator to the first element
• [in] pos1: position of the object pointed by it1
• [in] it2: iterator to the second element
• [in] pos2: position of the element pointed by it2
• [in] comp: comparison object

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
util::range<Iter1, Sent1> full_merge4 (util::range<Iter1, Sent1> &dest, util::range<Iter2, Sent2> vrange_input[4], std::uint32_t nrange_input, Compare comp)

Merge four ranges.

Return  range with all the elements move with the size adjusted

Parameters
• [in] dest: range where move the elements merged. Their size must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of the ranges in the array R
• [in] R: array of ranges to merge
• [in] nrange_input: number of ranges in R
• [in] comp: comparison object

template<typename Value, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Compare>
util::range<Value*> uninit_full_merge4 (util::range<Value*> const &dest, util::range<Iter, Sent> vrange_input[4], std::uint32_t nrange_input, Compare comp)

Merge four ranges and put the result in uninitialized memory.

Return  range with all the elements move with the size adjusted

Parameters
• [in] dest: range where create and move the elements merged. Their size must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of the ranges in the array R
• [in] R: array of ranges to merge
• [in] nrange_input: number of ranges in vrange_input
• [in] comp: comparison object

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util
Functions

template<typename Value, typename ...Args>
void construct_object (Value *ptr, Args&&... args)
create an object in the memory specified by ptr

Template Parameters
• Value:: typename of the object to create
• Args:: parameters for the constructor

Parameters
• [in] ptr:: pointer to the memory where to create the object
• [in] args:: arguments to the constructor

template<typename Value>
void destroy_object (Value *ptr)
destroy an object in the memory specified by ptr

Template Parameters
• Value:: typename of the object to create

Parameters
• [in] ptr:: pointer to the object to destroy

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
void init (Iter first, Sent last, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::value_type &val)
Initialize a range of objects with the object val moving across them

Return range initialized

Parameters
• [in] r:: range of elements not initialized
• [in] val:: object used for the initialization

template<typename Value, typename ...Args>
void construct (Value *ptr, Args&&... args)
create an object in the memory specified by ptr

Template Parameters
• Value:: typename of the object to create
• Args:: parameters for the constructor

Parameters
• [in] ptr:: pointer to the memory where to create the object
• [in] args:: arguments to the constructor

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2>
Iter2 init_move (Iter2 it_dest, Iter1 first, Sent1 last)
Move objects.

Template Parameters
• Iter:: iterator to the elements
• Value:: typename of the object to create

Parameters
• [in] itdest:: iterator to the final place of the objects
• [in] R:: range to move

template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Value = typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::value_type>
Value *uninit_move (Value *ptr, Iter first, Sent last)
Move objects to uninitialized memory.

Template Parameters
• Iter:: iterator to the elements
- **Value**: typename of the object to construct

**Parameters**
- [in] `ptr`: pointer to the memory where to create the object
- [in] `R`: range to move

```cpp
template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
Iter2 half_merge(Iter1 buf1, Sent1 end_buf1, Iter2 buf2, Sent2 end_buf2, Iter2 buf_out, Compare comp)
: Merge two buffers. The first buffer is in a separate memory. The second buffer have a empty space before buf2 of the same size than the (end_buf1 - buf1)

**Remark** The elements pointed by Iter1 and Iter2 must be the same

**Parameters**
- [in] `buf1`: iterator to the first element of the first buffer
- [in] `end_buf1`: iterator to the last element of the first buffer
- [in] `buf2`: iterator to the first element of the second buffer
- [in] `end_buf2`: iterator to the last element of the second buffer
- [in] `buf_out`: iterator to the first element to the buffer where put the result
- [in] `comp`: object for Compare two elements of the type pointed by the Iter1 and Iter2
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Compare>
bool in_place_merge_uncontiguous(Iter1 src1, Sent1 end_src1, Iter2 src2, Sent2 end_src2, Iter3 aux, Compare comp)

Merge two non contiguous buffers, placing the results in the buffers for to do this use an auxiliary buffer pointed by aux

Parameters

- [in] src1: : iterator to the first element of the first buffer
- [in] end_src1: : last iterator of the first buffer
- [in] src2: : iterator to the first element of the second buffer
- [in] end_src2: : last iterator of the second buffer
- [in] aux: : iterator to the first element of the auxiliary buffer
- [in] comp: : object for to Compare elements

Exceptions

- 

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Compare>
bool in_place_merge(Iter1 src1, Iter1 src2, Sent1 end_src2, Iter2 buf, Compare comp)
: merge two contiguous buffers, using an auxiliary buffer pointed by buf

Parameters

- [in] src1: iterator to the first position of the first buffer
- [in] src2: final iterator of the first buffer and first iterator of the second buffer
- [in] end_src2: : final iterator of the second buffer
- [in] buf: : final iterator of the auxiliary buffer
- [in] comp: : object for to Compare elements

Exceptions

- 

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

Functions

template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts>
detail::prefetcher_context<Iter, Ts const...> make_prefetcher_context(Itr base_begin, Itr base_end, std::size_t p_factor, Ts const&...
rngs)
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename VecOnly, typename F, typename ...Iters>
std::enable_if<!hpx::is_vectorpack_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename hpx::util::invoke_result<F, Iters...>::type>::type loop_step(VecOnly, F&& f, Iters&... its)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter>
constexpr std::enable_if<!hpx::is_vectorpack_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, bool>::type loop_optimization(Iter, Iter)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Begin, typename End, typename F>
constexpr Begin loop(ExPolicy&&, Begin begin, End end, F && f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Begin, typename End, typename CancelToken, typename F>
constexpr Begin loop (ExPolicy&&, Begin begin, End end, CancelToken &tok, F && f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename VecOnly, typename Begin1, typename End1, typename Begin2, typename F>
constexpr std::enable_if<!hpx::is_vectorpack_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, std::pair<Begin1, Begin2>>::type loop2(VecOnly, Begin1 begin1, End1 end1, Begin2 begin2, F&& f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename F>
constexpr std::enable_if<!hpx::is_vectorpack_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, Iter>::type loop_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, F & & f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename CancelToken, typename F>
constexpr std::enable_if<!hpx::is_vectorpack_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, Iter>::type loop_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, CancelToken &tok, F & & f)

template<typename Iter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr Iter loop_with_cleanup(Iter it, Iter last, F & & f, Cleanup & & cleanup)
template<typename Iter, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr FwdIter loop_with_cleanup(Iter it, Iter last, FwdIter dest, F &&f, Cleanup &&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr Iter loop_with_cleanup_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, F &&f, Cleanup &&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr FwdIter loop_with_cleanup_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, FwdIter dest, F &&f, Cleanup &&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename CancelToken, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr Iter loop_with_cleanup_n_with_token(Iter it, std::size_t count, CancelToken &&tok, F &&f, Cleanup &&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename FwdIter, typename CancelToken, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr FwdIter loop_with_cleanup_n_with_token(Iter it, std::size_t count, FwdIter dest, CancelToken &&tok, F &&f, Cleanup &&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename F>
constexpr Iter loop_idx_n(std::size_t base_idx, Iter it, std::size_t count, F &&f)

template<typename Iter, typename CancelToken, typename F>
constexpr Iter loop_idx_n(std::size_t base_idx, Iter it, std::size_t count, CancelToken &&tok, F &&f)

template<typename Iter, typename T, typename Pred>
T accumulate_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, T init, Pred &&f)

template<typename T, typename Iter, typename Reduce, typename Conv = util::projection_identity>
T accumulate(Iter first, Iter last, Reduce &&r, Conv &&conv)

template<typename T, typename Iter1, typename Iter2, typename Reduce, typename Conv>
T accumulate(Iter1 first1, Iter1 last1, Iter2 first2, Reduce &&r, Conv &&conv)

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
bool is_sorted(FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
    Determines if the range [first, last) is sorted. Uses pred to compare elements.
    The comparison operations in the parallel is_sorted algorithm executes in sequential order in the
calling thread.
    Note Complexity: at most (N+S-1) comparisons where N = distance(first, last), S = number of

Template Parameters
    • FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the re-
requirements of a forward iterator.
    • Pred: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
• **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

**Return** The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `bool`. The `is_sorted` algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence `[first, last)` satisfies the predicate passed. If the range `[first, last)` contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
bool is_sorted(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj());
```

Determines if the range `[first, last)` is sorted. Uses `pred` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most \((N+S-1)\) comparisons where \(N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})\). \(S = \text{number of partitions}\)

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

• **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `is_sorted` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.

• **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. 

2.8. API reference
proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel is_sorted algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The is_sorted algorithm returns a hpx::future<bool> if the execution policy is of type task_execution_policy and returns bool otherwise. The is_sorted algorithm returns a bool if each element in the sequence [first, last) satisfies the predicate passed. If the range [first, last) contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

The is_sorted algorithm returns a bool. The is_sorted algorithm returns true if each element in the rng satisfies the predicate passed. If the range rng contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

Determines if the range rng is sorted. Uses pred to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel is_sorted algorithm executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (N+S-1) comparisons where \( N = \text{size(rng)} \) and \( S = \text{number of partitions} \)

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

  ```cpp
  bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that objects of types FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

Return The is_sorted algorithm returns a bool. The is_sorted algorithm returns true if each element in the rng satisfies the predicate passed. If the range rng contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.
• **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `is_sorted` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to:

  ```cpp
defaulted_pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

  The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `bool` if each element in the range `rng` satisfies the predicate passed. If the range `rng` contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred= hpx::parallel::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
FwdIter is_sorted_until (FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range `[first, last)` that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted_until` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most \((N+S-1)\) comparisons where \(N = \text{distance(first, last)}\). \(S = \text{number of partitions}\)

### Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

### Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to:

  ```cpp
defaulted_pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
Return  The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns a *FwdIter*. The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```
template<
    typename ExPolicy, /* Execution Policy */
    typename FwdIter, /* Source Iterators */
    typename Sent, /* Ending Sentinel */
    typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less</* Optional Predicate */>,
    typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity /* Optional Projection Function */>
    hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<
        ExPolicy /* Execution Policy */,
        FwdIter /* Source Iterators */,
        Sent /* Ending Sentinel */,
        Pred /* Optional Predicate */,
        Proj /* Optional Projection Function */>
    is_sorted_until(ExPolicy &&policy, /* Execution Policy */,
                    FwdIter first, /* Beginning Of Sequence */,
                    Sent last, /* End Of Sequence */,
                    Pred &&pred = Pred(), /* Optional Predicate */,
                    Proj &&proj = Proj()) /* Optional Projection Function */) /* template body */
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**  Complexity: at most \((N+S-1)\) comparisons where \(N = \text{distance(first, last)}\). \(S = \text{number of partitions}\)

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *is_sorted_until* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>()`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
Return The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
    hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type is_sorted_until(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range rng that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted_until` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (N+S-1) comparisons where N = size(rng). S = number of partitions

Template Parameters
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

Parameters
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

  ```
  bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const & but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

Return The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns a `FwdIter`. The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type>
    hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type is_sorted_until(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range rng that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted_until` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (N+S-1) comparisons where N = size(rng). S = number of partitions

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Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *is_sorted_until* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::less<>*
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
def pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return

The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```cpp
namespace hpx

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::move_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter>>::type
move(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 iter, Sent1 sent, FwdIter dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range *rng* to another range beginning at *dest*. After this operation the elements in the moved-from range will still contain valid values of the appropriate type, but not necessarily the same values as before the move.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) assignments.

Template Parameters
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **FwdIter1**: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for FwdIter1.

- **FwdIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return**
The *move* algorithm returns a `hpx::future< ranges::move_result< iterator_t<Rng> >>` for the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `ranges::move_result< iterator_t<Rng> >>` otherwise. The *move* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result< ExPolicy, ranges::move_result< typename hpx::traits::range_traits< Rng >::iterator_type, FwdIter > >

```

Moves the elements in the range *rng* to another range beginning at *dest*. After this operation the elements in the moved-from range will still contain valid values of the appropriate type, but not necessarily the same values as before the move.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` assignments.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- **FwdIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The move algorithm returns a hpx::future<ranges::move_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns ranges::move_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2> otherwise. The move algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<
typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type,
OutIter>

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at dest. Copies only the elements for which the comparison operator returns false when compare to val. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

Effects: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator it in the range [first, last) for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: INVOKE(proj, *it) == value

The assignments in the parallel remove_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than last - first assignments, exactly last - first applications of the predicate f.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

• **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

• **T**: The type that the result of dereferencing InIter is compared to.

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

• **val**: Value to be removed.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `remove_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return**

The `remove_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>` otherwise. The `copy` algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type, OutIter>> remove_copy_if(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng&& rng, OutIter dest, F&& f, Proj&& proj = Proj())
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by `[first, last)`, to another range beginning at `dest`. Copies only the elements for which the predicate `f` returns false. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

**Effects**: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator it in the range `[first,last)` for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: `INVOKE(pred, INVOKE(proj, *it)) != false`.

The assignments in the parallel `remove_copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than `last - first` assignments, exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate `f`.

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

• **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*.

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements to be removed. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The *remove_copy_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>>* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Pre...
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::mismatch_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type mismatch (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())

Returns true if the range \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) is mismatch to the range \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\), and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel mismatch algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \textit{sequenced\_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: At most \(\min(\text{last1} - \text{first1}, \text{last2} - \text{first2})\) applications of the predicate \(f\). If \(\text{FwdIter1 and FwdIter2}\) meet the requirements of \textit{RandomAccessIterator} and \((\text{last1} - \text{first1}) \neq (\text{last2} - \text{first2})\) then no applications of the predicate \(f\) are made.

\textbf{Template Parameters}

- \textit{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- \textit{Iter1}: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \textit{Sent1}: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the first range (deduced).
- \textit{Iter2}: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \textit{Sent2}: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the second range (deduced).
- \textit{Pred}: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \textit{mismatch} requires \textit{Pred} to meet the requirements of \textit{CopyConstructible}. This defaults to std::equal\_to\<>
- \textit{Proj1}: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to \textit{util::projection\_identity}
- \textit{Proj2}: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to \textit{util::projection\_identity}

\textbf{Parameters}

- \textit{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \textit{first1}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textit{last1}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textit{first2}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
• **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
• **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &; but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

• **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

• **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `mismatch` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Note** The two ranges are considered mismatch if, for every iterator i in the range \([first1, last1)\), *(first2 + (i - first1)). This overload of `mismatch` uses operator== to determine if two elements are mismatch.

**Return** The `mismatch` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `mismatch` algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are mismatch, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range \([first1, last1)\) does not mismatch the length of the range \([first2, last2)\), it returns false.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::mimatch_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::mimatch_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type mismatch
(ExPolicy &policy,
Rng1 &rng1,
Rng2 &rng2,
Pred &op = Pred(),
Proj1 &proj1 = Proj1(),
Proj2 &proj2 = Proj2())
```

Returns std::pair with iterators to the first two non-equivalent elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `mismatch` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most `last1 - first1` applications of the predicate `f`.

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• **Rng1**: The type of the first source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
• **Rng2**: The type of the second source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `mismatch` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
• **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
• **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **rng1**: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **rng2**: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.
• **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
• **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `mismatch` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `mismatch` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `mismatch` algorithm returns the first mismatching pair of elements from two ranges: one defined by `[first1, last1)` and another defined by `[first2, last2)`.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred = detail::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type::type includes(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1 first1, Sent1 last1, Iter2 first2, Sent2 last2, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Returns true if every element from the sorted range `[first2, last2)` is found within the sorted range `[first1, last1)`. Also returns true if `[first2, last2)` is empty. The version expects both ranges to be sorted with the user supplied binary predicate `f`. 
The comparison operations in the parallel `includes` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** At most \(2 \times (N1+N2-1)\) comparisons, where \(N1 = \text{std::distance(first1, last1)}\) and \(N2 = \text{std::distance(first2, last2)}\).

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter1`.
- `Iter2`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter2`.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `includes` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`.
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as includes. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.
- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `includes` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `includes` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `includes` algorithm returns true every element from the sorted range `[first2, last2)` is found within the sorted range `[first1, last1)`. Also returns true if `[first2, last2)` is empty.
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = detail::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>

util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type::type

includes (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1 &&rng1, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())

Returns true if every element from the sorted range [first2, last2) is found within the sorted range [first1, last1). Also returns true if [first2, last2) is empty. The version expects both ranges to be sorted with the user supplied binary predicate \( f \).

The comparison operations in the parallel includes algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note At most \( 2 \times (N1+N2-1) \) comparisons, where \( N1 = \) std::distance(first1, last1) and \( N2 = \) std::distance(first2, last2).

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of includes requires \( \text{Pred} \) to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::less<>
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **rng2**: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as includes. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

  ```cpp
  bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const &., but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively
- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \( op \) is invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \( op \) is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel includes algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The includes algorithm returns a hpx::future<bool> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns bool otherwise. The includes algorithm returns true every element from the sorted range [first2, last2) is found within the sorted range [first1, last1). Also returns true if [first2, last2) is empty.
namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type find(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last, T const &val, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is equal to value.

The comparison operations in the parallel find algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most last - first applications of the operator==().

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Iter: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Sent: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter.
- T: The type of the value to find (deduced).
- Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- val: the value to compare the elements to
- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel find algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The find algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. The find algorithm returns the first element in the range [first,last) that is equal to val. If no such element in the range of [first,last) is equal to val, then the algorithm returns last.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type find(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T const &val, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is equal to value.

The comparison operations in the parallel find algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most last - first applications of the operator==().

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• T: The type of the value to find (deduced).
• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• val: the value to compare the elements to
• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `find` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `find` algorithm returns the first element in the range `[first,last)` that is equal to `val`. If no such element in the range of `[first,last)` is equal to `val`, then the algorithm returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type
find_end(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1 first1, Sent1 last1, Iter2 first2, Sent2 last2, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Returns the last subsequence of elements `[first2, last2)` found in the range `[first1, last1)` using the given predicate `f` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most \( S \times (N-S+1) \) comparisons where \( S = \text{distance}(first2, \ last2) \) and \( N = \text{distance}(first1, \ last1) \).

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• Iter1: The type of the begin source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• Sent1: The type of the end source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator
type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.

• Iter2: The type of the begin source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

• Sent2: The type of the end source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.

• Pred: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `replace` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

• Proj1: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

• Proj2: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

• `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• `last1`: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• `last2`: Refers to the end of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• `op`: The binary predicate which returns `true` if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `iterator_t<Rng>` and `iterator_t<Rng2>` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

• Proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng1>` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

• Proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng2>` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of `find_end` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate `op`.

Return The `find_end` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `iterator_t<Rng>` otherwise. The `find_end` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence `rng2` in range `rng`. If the length of the subsequence `rng2` is greater than the length of the range `rng`, `end(rng)` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `end(rng)` is also returned.
Returns the last subsequence of elements `rng2` found in the range `rng` using the given predicate `f` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most $S(N-S+1)$ comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(begin(rng2), end(rng2))$ and $N = \text{distance}(begin(rng), end(rng))$.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng1`: The type of the first source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the second source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `replace` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `rng2`: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns `true` if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);  
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `iterator_t<Rng>` and `iterator_t<Rng2>` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.
- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the ele-
ments of the first range of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng1>` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng2>` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of `find_end` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate `op`.

**Return** The `find_end` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `iterator_t<Rng>` otherwise.

The `find_end` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence `rng2` in range `rng`. If the length of the subsequence `rng2` is greater than the length of the range `rng`, `end(rng)` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `end(rng)` is also returned.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type find_first_of(ExPolicy&& policy, Iter1 first1, Sent1 last1, Iter2 first2, Sent2 last2, Pred&& op = Pred(), Proj1&& proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2&& proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range `[first1, last1)` for any elements in the range `[first2, last2)`. Uses binary predicate `p` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most \((S*N)\) comparisons where \(S = \text{distance(first2, last2)}\) and \(N = \text{distance(first1, last1)}\).

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter1`: The type of the begin source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• Sent1: The type of the end source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
• Iter2: The type of the begin source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• Sent2: The type of the end source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.
• Pred: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of replace requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.
• Proj1: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity and is applied to the elements in rng1.
• Proj2: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity and is applied to the elements in rng2.

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first1: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last1: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• first2: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last2: Refers to the end of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• op: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types iterator_t<Rng1> and iterator_t<Rng2> can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

• proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced iterator_t<Rng1> before the function op is invoked.
• proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced iterator_t<Rng2> before the function op is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel find_first_of algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of find_first_of is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate op.

Return The find_end algorithm returns a hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng1>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns iterator_t<Rng1> otherwise. The find_first_of algorithm returns an iterator to the first element in the range rng1 that is equal to an element from the range rng2. If the length of the subsequence rng2 is greater than the length of the range rng1, end(rng1) is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, end(rng1) is also returned.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type find_first_of (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1 &&rng1, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())

Searches the range rng1 for any elements in the range rng2. Uses binary predicate p to compare elements

The comparison operations in the parallel find_first_of algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most ($S*N$) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(\text{begin(rng2)}, \text{end(rng2)})$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{begin(rng1)}, \text{end(rng1)})$.

**Template Parameters**
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng1: The type of the first source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- Rng2: The type of the second source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- Pred: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of replace requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.
- Proj1: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity and is applied to the elements in rng1.
- Proj2: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity and is applied to the elements in rng2.

**Parameters**
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng1: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- rng2: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- op: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
default(pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b));
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types iterator_i<Rng1> and iterator_i<Rng2> can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.
- proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the ele-
ments of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng>` before the function `op` is invoked.

- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng2>` before the function `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of `find_first_of` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate `op`.

**Return** The `find_end` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `iterator_t<Rng>` otherwise.

The `find_first_of` algorithm returns an iterator to the first element in the range `rng1` that is equal to an element from the range `rng2`. If the length of the subsequence `rng2` is greater than the length of the range `rng1`, `end(rng1)` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `end(rng1)` is also returned.

```
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
FwdIter adjacent_find (FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())

Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (result - first) + 1 and (last - first) - 1 application of the predicate where `result` is the value returned

Return The `adjacent_find` algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, `last` is returned.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: The binary predicate which returns `true` if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type **adjacent_find** (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())

Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements. This version uses the given binary predicate pred.

The comparison operations in the parallel **adjacent_find** invoked with an execution policy object of type **sequenced_policy** execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**  Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (result - first) + 1 and (last - first) - 1 application of the predicate where result is the value returned.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for InIter.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to **util::projection_identity**.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of **adjacent_find** requires Pred to meet the requirements of **CopyConstructible**. This defaults to std::equal_to<>

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 must be such that objects of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel **adjacent_find** invoked with an execution policy object of type **parallel_policy** or **parallel_task_policy** are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of **adjacent_find** is available if the user decides to provide their algorithm their own binary predicate pred.

**Return**  The **adjacent_find** algorithm returns an hpx::future<InIter> if the execution policy is of type **sequenced_task_policy** or **parallel_task_policy** and returns InIter otherwise. The **adjacent_find** algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, last is returned.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
    hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::::iterator_type adjacent_find(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng,
                                                               Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Searches the range rng for two consecutive identical elements.
Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of \((\text{result} - \text{std::begin(rng)}) + 1\) and \((\text{std::begin(rng)} - \text{std::end(rng)}) - 1\) applications of the predicate where \text{result} is the value returned.

Return The `adjacent_find` algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, `last` is returned.

Template Parameters
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: The binary predicate which returns `true` if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const T1 &a, const T1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `T1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `T1`.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type adjacent_find(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Searches the range `rng` for two consecutive identical elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `adjacent_find` invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of \((\text{result} - \text{std::begin(rng)}) + 1\) and \((\text{std::begin(rng)} - \text{std::end(rng)}) - 1\) applications of the predicate where \text{result} is the value returned.

Template Parameters
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`.

Parameters
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **pred**: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *adjacent_find* invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of *adjacent_find* is available if the user decides to provide their algorithm their own binary predicate *pred*.

**Return** The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<InIter>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `InIter` otherwise. The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, *last* is returned.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>>::type set_difference(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1 first1, Sent1 last1, Iter2 first2, Sent2 last2, Iter3 dest, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at *dest* consisting of all elements present in the range `[first1, last1)`
and not present in the range [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate \( f \).

Equivalent elements are treated individually, that is, if some element is found \( m \) times in \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) and \( n \) times in \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\), it will be copied to \( \text{dest} \) exactly \( \max(m-n, 0) \) times. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

**Note** Complexity: At most \( 2^*(N1 + N2 - 1) \) comparisons, where \( N1 \) is the length of the first sequence and \( N2 \) is the length of the second sequence. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (\( \text{sequenced} \_\text{policy} \)) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for \( \text{sequenced} \_\text{task} \_\text{policy} \)).

**Template Parameters**

- \( \text{ExPolicy} \): The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- \( \text{Iter1} \): The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \( \text{Sent1} \): The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for \( \text{Iter1} \).
- \( \text{Iter2} \): The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \( \text{Sent2} \): The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for \( \text{Iter2} \).
- \( \text{Iter} \): The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- \( \text{Pred} \): The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \( \text{set} \_\text{difference} \) requires \( \text{Pred} \) to meet the requirements of \( \text{CopyConstructible} \). This defaults to \( \text{std}::\text{less}<\>
- \( \text{Proj1} \): The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to \( \text{util}::\text{projection} \_\text{identity} \)
- \( \text{Proj2} \): The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to \( \text{util}::\text{projection} \_\text{identity} \)

**Parameters**

- \( \text{policy} \): The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \( \text{first1} \): Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{last1} \): Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{first2} \): Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{last2} \): Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{dest} \): Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- \( \text{op} \): The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

\[
\text{bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);}\]

The signature does not need to have \( \text{const} \& \), but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \( \text{Type1} \) must be such that objects of type \( \text{InIter} \) can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \( \text{Type1} \)
- \( \text{proj1} \): Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \( \text{op} \) is invoked.
• **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \( op \) is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `set_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>` otherwise. The `set_difference` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_difference_result<type ranges::range_iterator<Rng1>::type, Iter3>>::type
set_difference(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng1&& rng1, Rng2&& rng2, Iter3 dest, Pred&& op = Pred(), Proj1&& proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2&& proj2 = Proj2())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at `dest` consisting of all elements present in the range \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) and not present in the range \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate \( f \).

Equivalent elements are treated individually, that is, if some element is found \( m \) times in \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) and \( n \) times in \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\), it will be copied to `dest` exactly \( \text{max}(m-n, 0) \) times. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

**Note** Complexity: At most \( 2*(N1 + N2 - 1) \) comparisons, where \( N1 \) is the length of the first sequence and \( N2 \) is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (`sequenced_policy`) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for `sequenced_task_policy`).

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

---

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• **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

• **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_difference` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`

• **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

• **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **rng2**: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

  ```
  bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `set_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>` otherwise. Where `Iter1` is `range_iterator_t<Rng1>` and `Iter2` is `range_iterator_t<Rng2>` The `set_difference` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel
```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type
unique(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&&proj = Proj())
```

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range `rng` and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel `unique` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than N assignments, exactly N - 1 applications of the predicate `pred` and no more than twice as many applications of the projection `proj`, where N = `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `unique` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `{first, last)`. This is an binary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `unique` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `unique` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `unique` algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in(hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type), tag::out>> unique_copy(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, FwdIter2 dest, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())Copies the elements from the range rng, to another range beginning at dest in such a way that there are no consecutive equal elements. Only the first element of each group of equal elements is copied.

The assignments in the parallel unique_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than N assignments, exactly N - 1 applications of the predicate pred, where N = std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)).

**Template Parameters**
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- FwdIter2: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Pred: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of unique_copy requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.
- Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- pred: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by the range rng. This is an binary predicate which returns true for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter1 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel unique_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The unique_copy algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)> otherwise. The unique_copy algorithm returns the pair of the source iterator to last, and the destination iterator to the end of the dest range.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

2.8. API reference
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<
typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type

Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, rotate swaps the elements in the range [first, last) in such a way that the element new_first becomes the first element of the new range and new_first - 1 becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel rotate algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between first and last.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- middle: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.

The assignments in the parallel rotate algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced FwdIter must meet the requirements of MoveAssignable and MoveConstructible.

Return The rotate algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::begin(FwdIter),
tag::end(FwdIter)>> > if the execution policy is of type parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::begin(FwdIter), tag::end(FwdIter)>> otherwise. The rotate algorithm returns the iterator equal to pair(first + (last - new_first), last).

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<
typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>::type

Copies the elements from the range [first, last), to another range beginning at dest_first in such a way, that the element new_first becomes the first element of the new range and new_first - 1 becomes the
last element.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

### Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **middle**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **dest_first**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `rotate_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter),
tag::out(OutIter)>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter), tag::out(OutIter)>>` otherwise. The `rotate_copy` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type
min_element(
    ExPolicy&& policy,
    Rng&& rng,
    F&& f = F(),
    Proj&& proj = Proj())
```

Finds the smallest element in the range `[first, last)` using the given comparison function `f`.

The comparisons in the parallel `min_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly `max(N-1, 0)` comparisons, where `N = std::distance(first, last)`.

### Template Parameters
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `min_element` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the the left argument is less than the right element. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

  ```
  bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

  The comparisons in the parallel `min_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `min_element` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `min_element` algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range `[first, last)`. If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns last if the range is empty.

### Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Proj** = `util::projection_identity`

- **F** = `detail::less`
• **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `max_element` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the left argument is less than the right element. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel `max_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

#### Return

The `max_element` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `max_element` algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range `[first, last)`. If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns `last` if the range is empty.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::min, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>>,
tag::max
```

The comparisons in the parallel `minmax_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most \( \text{max}(\text{floor}(3/2*(N-1)), 0) \) applications of the predicate, where \( N = \text{std::distance(first, last)} \).

### Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `minmax_element` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the the left argument is less than the right element. This argument is optional and defaults to `std::less`. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type1 must be such that objects of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1.

• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel minmax_element algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The minmax_element algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)> otherwise. The minmax_element algorithm returns a pair consisting of an iterator to the smallest element as the first element and an iterator to the greatest element as the second. Returns std::make_pair(first, first) if the range is empty. If several elements are equivalent to the smallest element, the iterator to the first such element is returned. If several elements are equivalent to the largest element, the iterator to the last such element is returned.

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last, Comp &&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj = Proj())

Returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison comp, at most 2 * N applications of the projection proj, where N = last - first.

Template Parameters

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• Iter: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

• Sent: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a sentinel for Iter1.

• Comp: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• iter: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• sent: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **comp**: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `is_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `is_heap` algorithm returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity> util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Comp &&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using operator<()).

`comp` has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

**Note** Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison `comp`, at most 2 * N applications of the projection `proj`, where N = last - first.

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.

• **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **comp**: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.
The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `is_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `is_heap` algorithm returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type
is_heap_until(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent sent, Comp &&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at `first` which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator `it` for which range `[first, it)` is a max heap. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using `operator<()`).

`comp` has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

**Note** Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison `comp`, at most 2 * N applications of the projection `proj`, where N = last - first.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter`: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter1`.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `iter`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `sent`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `comp`: `comp` is a call able object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to `bool`, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that comp will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.
algorithm returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at first which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator it for which range [first, it) is a max heap.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity> util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type is_heap_until((ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Comp &&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj = Proj()))

Returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at first which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator it for which range [first, it) is a max heap. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison comp, at most 2 * N applications of the projection proj, where N = last - first.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- Comp: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- comp: comp is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type Comp, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that comp will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
Return The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<RandIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `RandIter` otherwise. The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at first which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator `it` for which range `[first, it)` is a max heap.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type, typename Proj2 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type>::type>

search(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1 &&rng1, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range `[first, last)` for any elements in the range `[s_first, s_last)`. Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `search` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S*N) comparisons where \( S = \text{distance}(s\text{\_first}, s\text{\_last}) \) and \( N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last}) \).

Template Parameters
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the examine range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the search range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity and is applied to the elements of `Rng1`.
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity and is applied to the elements of `Rng2`.

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Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be examining.
- **rng2**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- **op**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

  ```cpp
  bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
  ```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of rng1 as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of rng2 as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel search algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The search algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type task_execution_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. The search algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence [s_first, s_last) in range [first, last). If the length of the subsequence [s_first, s_last) is greater than the length of the range [first, last), last is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty first is returned. If no subsequence is found, last is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type, typename Proj2 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type>::type>

    search_n(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng1&& rng1, std::size_t count, Rng2&& rng2, Pred&& op = Pred(), Proj1&& proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2&& proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel search algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most \((S*N)\) comparisons where \(S = \text{distance}(s\text{\_first, } s\text{\_last})\) and \(N = \text{distance}(\text{first, last})\).
Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the examine range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the search range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of `Rng1`.
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of `Rng2`.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be examining.
- **count**: The number of elements to apply the algorithm on.
- **rng2**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- **op**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of `rng1` as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of `rng2` as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel search algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return

The search algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The search algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence `[s_first, s_last)` in range `[first, last)`. If the length of the subsequence `[s_first, s_last)` is greater than the length of the range `[first, last)`, `last` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty `first` is returned. If no subsequence is found, `last` is returned.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges
```
Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in either of the sorted ranges \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) and \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\), but not in both of them are copied to the range beginning at dest. The resulting range is also sorted. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate \(f\).

If some element is found \(m\) times in \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) and \(n\) times in \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\), it will be copied to dest exactly \(\text{std::abs}(m-n)\) times. If \(m>n\), then the last \(m-n\) of those elements are copied from \([\text{first1},\text{last1}), \) otherwise the last \(n-m\) elements are copied from \([\text{first2},\text{last2}). \) The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

**Note** Complexity: At most \(2^*(N1 + N2 - 1)\) comparisons, where \(N1\) is the length of the first sequence and \(N2\) is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (sequenced_policy) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for sequenced_task_policy).

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Iter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
- **Iter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence.
This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.

- **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_symmetric_difference` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`.

- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

  ```cpp
  bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const & but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `set_symmetric_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. The `set_symmetric_difference` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename
```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<typename traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type, typename traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type, Iter3>::type

set_symmetric_difference(
    ExPolicy &&policy,
    Rng1 &&rng1,
    Rng2 &&rng2,
    Iter3 dest,
    Pred &&op = Pred(),
    Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(),
    Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())

Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in either of the sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2), but not in both of them are copied to the range beginning at dest. The resulting range is also sorted. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f.

If some element is found m times in [first1, last1) and n times in [first2, last2), it will be copied to dest exactly std::abs(m-n) times. If m>n, then the last m-n of those elements are copied from [first1, last1), otherwise the last n-m elements are copied from [first2, last2). The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most 2*(N1 + N2 - 1) comparisons, where N1 is the length of the first sequence and N2 is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (sequenced_policy) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for sequenced_task_policy).

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of set_symmetric_difference requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::less<>.
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• rng1: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• rng2: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
• op: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type1 must be such that objects of type InIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1.

• proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate op is invoked.

• proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate op is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The set_symmetric_difference algorithm returns a hpx::future<ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3> otherwise. where Iter1 is range_iterator_t<Rng1> and Iter2 is range_iterator_t<Rng2> The set_symmetric_difference algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator>::difference_type>
count(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T const &value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the number of elements in the range [first, last) satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts the elements that are equal to the given value.

The comparisons in the parallel count algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly last - first comparisons.

**Template Parameters**
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
• **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• **T**: The type of the value to search for (deduced).
• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to search for.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

**Note** The comparisons in the parallel `count` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `count` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<difference_type>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `difference_type` otherwise (where `difference_type` is defined by `std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::difference_type`). The `count` algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<Rng>::difference_type>::type
count_if(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng&& rng, F&& f, Proj&& proj = Proj())
```

Returns the number of elements in the range `[first, last)` satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts elements for which predicate `f` returns true.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate.

**Note** The assignments in the parallel `count_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** The assignments in the parallel `count_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `count_if` algorithm returns `hpx::future<difference_type>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `difference_type` otherwise (where `difference_type` is defined by `std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::difference_type`). The `count` algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `count_if` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. 

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• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`.

This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
namespace parallel
```

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type
reverse(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng)
```

Reverses the order of the elements in the range `[first, last)`. Behaves as if applying `std::iter_swap` to every pair of iterators `first+i, (last-i) - 1` for each non-negative `i < (last-first)/2`.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `reverse` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<BidirIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `BidirIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter>
```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>::type
 reverser_copy(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng&& rng, OutIter dest_first)

Copies the elements from the range [first, last) to another range beginning at dest_first in such a way
that the elements in the new range are in reverse order. Behaves as if by executing the assignment
*(dest_first + (last - first) - 1 - i) = *(first + i) once for each non-negative i < (last - first) If the source
and destination ranges (that is, [first, last) and [dest_first, dest_first+(last-first)) respectively) overlap,
the behavior is undefined.

The assignments in the parallel reverse_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of
type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly last - first assignments.

**Template Parameters**
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in
which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes
the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type
must meet the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- OutputIter: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This
iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

**Parameters**
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest_first: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel reverse_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of
type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in un-
specified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The reverse_copy algorithm returns a hpx::future<in_out_result<BidirIter, OutIter> > if
the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns
in_out_result<BidirIter, OutIter> otherwise. The copy algorithm returns the pair of the input
iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to
the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges
```

2.8. API reference
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_result<Iter1, Iter>>::type
copy(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1 iter, Sent1 sent, FwdIter dest)

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly last - first assignments.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Iter1: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Sent1: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
- FwdIter: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- iter: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- sent: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The copy algorithm returns a hpx::future<ranges::copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns ranges::copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter> otherwise. The copy algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_result< typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type, FwdIter>>::type
copy(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, FwdIter dest)

Copies the elements in the range rng to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) assignments.

Template Parameters
ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

FwdIter: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The copy algorithm returns a hpx::future<ranges::copy_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns ranges::copy_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2> otherwise. The copy algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2>

hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_n_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type copy_n(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter1 first, Size count, FwdIter2 dest)

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1, to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel copy_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly count assignments, if count > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter1: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
- FwdIter2: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- count: Refers to the number of elements starting at first the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel copy_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The copy_n algorithm returns a hpx::future<ranges::copy_n_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>
if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::copy_n_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `copy` algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>

hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_if_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type, OutIter>>::type

copy_if(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter1 iter, Sent1 sent, FwdIter dest, F&& f, Proj&& proj = Proj())
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last) to another range beginning at `dest`. Copies only the elements for which the predicate `f` returns true. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

The assignments in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` assignments, exactly `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` applications of the predicate `f`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `FwdIter1`.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `copy_if` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `iter`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `sent`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and
The assignments in the parallel copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The copy_if algorithm returns a hpx::future<hpx::ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2> otherwise. The copy_if algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

The assignments in the parallel copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) assignments, exactly std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) applications of the predicate f.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of copy_if requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns true for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:
The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \texttt{Type} must be such that an object of type \texttt{InIter} can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \texttt{Type}.

- \texttt{proj}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel \texttt{copy_if} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{parallel_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

\textbf{Return} The \texttt{copy_if} algorithm returns a \texttt{hp::future<ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>}} if the execution policy is of type \texttt{sequenced_task_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} and returns \texttt{ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>}} otherwise. The \texttt{copy_if} algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator \texttt{last} and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

\begin{verbatim}
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

\texttt{template<\texttt{name}}\texttt{ExPolicy, type}}\texttt{Rng, type}}\texttt{F>}
\texttt{util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, \texttt{typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type}\texttt{generate(ExPolicy}}\texttt{&&policy, Rng}}\texttt{&&rng, F}}\texttt{&&f)}
\end{verbatim}

Assign each element in range \texttt{[first, last)} a value generated by the given function object \texttt{f}

The assignments in the parallel \texttt{generate} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{sequenced_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: Exactly \texttt{distance(first, last)} invocations of \texttt{f} and assignments.

\textbf{Template Parameters}

- \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- \texttt{Rng}: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \texttt{F}: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \texttt{equal} requires \texttt{F} to meet the requirements of \texttt{CopyConstructible}.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \texttt{rng}: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \texttt{f}: generator function that will be called. signature of function should be equivalent to the following:

\begin{verbatim}
Ret fun();
\end{verbatim}

The type \texttt{Ret} must be such that an object of type \texttt{FwdIter} can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type \texttt{Ret}.
The assignments in the parallel `generate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type generate(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last, F &&f)
```

Assign each element in range `[first, last)` a value generated by the given function object `f`.

The assignments in the parallel `generate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly `distance(first, last)` invocations of `f` and assignments.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter`: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: generator function that will be called. signature of function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
Ret fun();
```

The type `Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type `Ret`.

The assignments in the parallel `generate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F>
utl::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type generate_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count, F &&f)
```

Assigns each element in range `[first, first+count)` a value generated by the given function object `g`.

The assignments in the parallel `generate_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly `count` invocations of `f` and assignments, for `count > 0`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• \( F \): The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires \( F \) to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements in the sequence the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: Refers to the generator function object that will be called. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
Ret fun();
```

The type `Ret` must be such that an object of type `OutputIt` can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type `Ret`.

The assignments in the parallel `generate_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Comp = hpx::ranges::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::merge_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>::type
merge(ExPolicy&& policy,
Iter1 first1,
Sent1 last1,
Iter2 first2,
Sent2 last2,
Iter3 dest,
Comp &&comp
= Comp(),
Proj1 &&proj1
= Proj1(),
Proj2 &&proj2
= Proj2())
```

Merges two sorted ranges `[first1, last1)` and `[first2, last2)` into one sorted range beginning at `dest`. The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements
in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range. The destination range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The assignments in the parallel `merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std::distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1}) + \text{std::distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2}))$ applications of the comparison `comp` and the each projection.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter1`.
- **Iter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter2`.
- **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `merge` requires `Comp` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **comp**: `comp` is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `RandIter1` and `RandIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both `Type1` and `Type2`
- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual comparison `comp` is invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual comparison `comp` is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
**Return** The `merge` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<merge_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `merge_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. The `merge` algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator `last1`, the source iterator `last2`, the destination iterator to the end of the `dest` range.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename RandIter3, typename Comp = hpx::range::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::merge_result<
    typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type,
    typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type,
    RandIter3>::type
merge(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng1&& rng1, Rng2&& rng2, RandIter3 dest,
    Comp&& comp = Comp(), Proj1&& proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2&& proj2 = Proj2())
```

Merges two sorted ranges `[first1, last1)` and `[first2, last2)` into one sorted range beginning at `dest`. The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range. The destination range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The assignments in the parallel `merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std::distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1}) + \text{std::distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2}))$ applications of the comparison `comp` and the each projection.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the first source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the second source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **RandIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `merge` requires `Comp` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **rng1**: Refers to the first range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **rng2**: Refers to the second range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
• **comp**: *comp* is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```cpp
def bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b):
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *RandIter1* and *RandIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*.

• **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual comparison *comp* is invoked.
• **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual comparison *comp* is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The *merge* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<merge_result<RandIter1, RandIter2, RandIter3>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `merge_result<RandIter1, RandIter2, RandIter3>` otherwise. The *merge* algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator *last1*, the source iterator *last2*, the destination iterator to the end of the *dest* range.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Comp = hpx::ranges::less, typename Proj = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type>
    inplace_merge(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Iter middle, Sent last, Comp &&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Merges two consecutive sorted ranges [first, middle) and [middle, last) into one sorted range [first, last). The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range.

The assignments in the parallel *inplace_merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs $O(std::distance(first, last))$ applications of the comparison *comp* and the each projection.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter*.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *inplace_merge* requires *Comp* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the first sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
• **middle**: Refers to the end of the first sorted range and the beginning of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
• **last**: Refers to the end of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
• **comp**: `comp` is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `RandIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both `Type1` and `Type2`.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `inplace_merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `inplace_merge` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<Iter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `Iter` otherwise. The `inplace_merge` algorithm returns the source iterator `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename RandIter, typename Comp = hpx::ranges::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandIter>::type inplace_merge(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, RandIter middle, Comp &&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Merges two consecutive sorted ranges `[first, middle)` and `[middle, last)` into one sorted range `[first, last)`. The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range.

The assignments in the parallel `inplace_merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs O(std::distance(first, last)) applications of the comparison `comp` and the each projection.

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
• **RandIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
• **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `inplace_merge` requires `Comp` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to std::less<>
• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **rng**: Refers to the range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **middle**: Refers to the end of the first sorted range and the beginning of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
• **comp**: `comp` is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types RandIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both Type1 and Type2.

- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel inplace_merge algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The inplace_merge algorithm returns a hpx::future<RandIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns RandIter otherwise. The inplace_merge algorithm returns the source iterator last.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>::type
set_union(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1 first1, Sent1 last1, Iter2 first2, Sent2 last2, Iter3 dest, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())

Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in one or both sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f.

If some element is found m times in [first1, last1) and n times in [first2, last2), then all m elements will be copied from [first1, last1) to dest, preserving order, and then exactly std::max(n-m, 0) elements will be copied from [first2, last2) to dest, also preserving order.
**Note** Complexity: At most \(2(N_1 + N_2 - 1)\) comparisons, where \(N_1\) is the length of the first sequence and \(N_2\) is the length of the second sequence. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (\(\text{sequenced\_policy}\)) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for \(\text{sequenced\_task\_policy}\)).

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Iter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
- **Iter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.
- **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \(\text{set\_union}\) requires \(\text{Pred}\) to meet the requirements of \(\text{CopyConstructible}\). This defaults to \(\text{std::less<}\)
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to \(\text{util::projection\_identity}\)
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to \(\text{util::projection\_identity}\)

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have \&\&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \(\text{Type1}\) must be such that objects of type \(\text{InIter}\) can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \(\text{Type1}\)
- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \(op\) is invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \(op\) is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \(\text{parallel\_policy}\) or \(\text{parallel\_task\_policy}\) are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
Return The set_union algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. The set_union algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in one or both sorted ranges `[first1, last1)` and `[first2, last2)`. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate \( f \).

If some element is found \( m \) times in `[first1, last1)` and \( n \) times in `[first2, last2)`, then all \( m \) elements will be copied from `[first1, last1)` to dest, preserving order, and then exactly `std::max(n-m, 0)` elements will be copied from `[first2, last2)` to dest, also preserving order.

Note Complexity: At most \( 2*(N1 + N2 - 1) \) comparisons, where \( N1 \) is the length of the first sequence and \( N2 \) is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (sequenced_policy) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for sequenced_task_policy).

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of set_union requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::less<>
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults
to `util::projection_identity`

- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **rng2**: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate op is invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate op is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `set_union` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. where Iter1 is range_iterator_t<Rng1> and Iter2 is range_iterator_t<Rng2> The `set_union` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<
typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type none_of(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate f returns true for no elements in the range rng.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**  Complexity: At most std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) applications of the predicate f

### Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `none_of` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return**

None of algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `none_of` algorithm returns true if the unary predicate `f` returns true for no elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type any_of(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate `f` returns true for at least one element in the range `rng`.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**

Complexity: At most std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) applications of the predicate `f`.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `none_of` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
Return The `any_of` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `any_of` algorithm returns true if the unary predicate `f` returns true for at least one element in the range, false otherwise. It returns false if the range is empty.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity> util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type all_of(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate `f` returns true for all elements in the range `rng`.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) applications of the predicate `f`

Template Parameters
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `none_of` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `all_of` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `all_of` algorithm returns true if the unary predicate `f` returns true for all elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges
```
Functions

template<
typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<
ExPolicy,
ranges::set_intersection_result<
Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>::type
set_intersection(
ExPolicy&& policy,
Iter1 first1,
Sent1 last1,
Iter2 first2,
Sent2 last2,
Iter3 dest,
Pred&& op = Pred(),
Proj1&& proj1 = Proj1(),
Proj2&& proj2 = Proj2()
)

Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in both sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f.

If some element is found m times in [first1, last1) and n times in [first2, last2), the first std::min(m, n) elements will be copied from the first range to the destination range. The order of equivalent elements is preserved. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most 2*(N1 + N2 - 1) comparisons, where N1 is the length of the first sequence and N2 is the length of the second sequence.
The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (sequenced_policy) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (sequenced_task_policy).

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
• Iter1: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• Sent1: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
• Iter2: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• Sent2: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.
• Iter3: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator
type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- \textbf{Pred}: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \textit{set_intersection} requires \textit{Pred} to meet the requirements of \textit{CopyConstructible}. This defaults to \texttt{std::less<>

- \textbf{Proj1}: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to \texttt{util::projection_identity}

- \textbf{Proj2}: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to \texttt{util::projection_identity}

\textbf{Parameters}

- \textbf{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \textbf{first1}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textbf{last1}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textbf{first2}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textbf{last2}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textbf{dest}: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- \textbf{op}: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

\begin{verbatim}
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
\end{verbatim}

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \textit{Type1} must be such that objects of type \textit{InIter} can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \textit{Type1}

- \textbf{proj1}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \textit{op} is invoked.

- \textbf{proj2}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \textit{op} is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \textit{parallel_policy} or \textit{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

\textbf{Return} The \textit{set_intersection} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future\<ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>} if the execution policy is of type \textit{sequenced_task_policy} or \textit{parallel_task_policy} and returns \texttt{ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>} otherwise. The \textit{set_intersection} algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename
```
Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in both sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate $f$.

If some element is found $m$ times in [first1, last1) and $n$ times in [first2, last2), the first std::min(m, n) elements will be copied from the first range to the destination range. The order of equivalent elements is preserved. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note: Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (sequenced_policy) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for sequenced_task_policy).

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of set_intersection requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::less<>.
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity.
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• rng2: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
• op: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The
signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects
passed to it. The type Type1 must be such that objects of type InIter can be dereferenced and
then implicitly converted to Type1
• proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the ele-
ments of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate op is invoked.
• proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the ele-
ments of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate op is in-
voked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object
of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in
unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The set_intersection algorithm returns a hpx::future<ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3> otherwise. where Iter1 is range_iterator_t<Rng1> and Iter2 is range_iterator_t<Rng2> The set_intersection algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<
typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type partition(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Reorders the elements in the range rng in such a way that all elements for which the predicate pred returns true precede the elements for which the predicate pred returns false. Relative order of the elements is not preserved.

The assignments in the parallel partition algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs at most 2 * N swaps, exactly N applications of the predicate and projec-
tion, where N = std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)).

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in
which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes
the assignments.

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `partition` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by the range `rng`. This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type & a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked. The assignments in the parallel `partition` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `partition` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `partition` algorithm returns the iterator to the first element of the second group.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_tuple<tag::in(hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type),
        tag::out1 FwdIter2, tag::out2 FwdIter3>>::type partition_copy(ExPolicy && policy, Rng && rng, FwdIter2 dest_true, FwdIter3 dest_false, Pred && pred, Proj && proj = Proj())
```

Copies the elements in the range `rng`, to two different ranges depending on the value returned by the predicate `pred`. The elements, that satisfy the predicate `pred`, are copied to the range beginning at `dest_true`. The rest of the elements are copied to the range beginning at `dest_false`. The order of the elements is preserved.

The assignments in the parallel `partition_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than N assignments, exactly N applications of the predicate `pred`, where N = std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)).

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate `pred` (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that don’t satisfy the predicate `pred` (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `partition_copy` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyCon-
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structible.

• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• dest_true: Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate pred.
• dest_false: Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that don’t satisfy the predicate pred.
• pred: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by the range rng. This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
def pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter1 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel partition_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The partition_copy algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in(InIter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)>> if the execution policy is of type parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_tuple<tag::in(InIter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)> otherwise. The partition_copy algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator last, the destination iterator to the end of the dest_true range, and the destination iterator to the end of the dest_false range.

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
namespace parallel
```

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>,
tag::out> OutIter>::type transform(ExPolicy &policy, Rng &rng, OutIter dest, F &f, Proj &&proj = Proj) Applies the given function f to the given range rng and stores the result in another range, beginning at dest.
```

The invocations of f in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread. **Note** Complexity: Exactly size(rng) applications of f

Template Parameters

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of f.
• Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
OutIter: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `transform` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- f: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `Ret` must be such that an object of type `OutIter` can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type `Ret`.

- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `f` is invoked.

The invocations of `f` in the parallel `transform` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `transform` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>>` otherwise. The `transform` algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of `f`.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- InIter2: The type of the source iterators for the second range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- OutIter: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `transform` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- Proj1: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.
• Proj2: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• first2: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
• f: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types InIter1 and InIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively. The type Ret must be such that an object of type OutIter can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type Ret.

• proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate f is invoked.
• proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate f is invoked.

The invocations of f in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The transform algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in1(InIter1), tag::in2(InIter2), tag::out(OutIter)> if the execution policy is of type parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_tuple<tag::in1(InIter1), tag::in2(InIter2), tag::out(OutIter)> otherwise. The transform algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the first input sequence, an iterator referring to the first element after the second input sequence, and the output iterator referring to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

template<
typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename OutIter, typename F, typename Proj1 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_tuple<tag::in1, 

typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>, tag::in2

```cpp
typedef hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type transformExPolicy &

```cpp
&& policy, Rng1 & &rng1, Rng2 & &rng2, OutIter dest, F & &f, Proj1 & &proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 & &proj2 = Proj2())Applies the given function f to pairs of elements from two ranges: one defined by [first1, last1) and the other beginning at first2, and stores the result in another range, beginning at dest.

The invocations of f in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly min(last2-first2, last1-first1) applications of f

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of f.
• Rng1: The type of the first source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• Rng2: The type of the second source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• OutIter: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
• \( F \): The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `transform` requires \( F \) to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

• \( \text{Proj1} \): The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first sequence. This defaults to \( \text{util::projection_identity} \).

• \( \text{Proj2} \): The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second sequence. This defaults to \( \text{util::projection_identity} \).

### Parameters

- **\( \text{policy} \)**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **\( \text{rng1} \)**: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **\( \text{rng2} \)**: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **\( \text{dest} \)**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **\( \text{f} \)**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \([\text{first}, \text{last})\). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\[
\text{Ret } \text{fun}(\text{const Type1 } &a, \text{ const Type2 } &b);
\]

The signature does not need to have \( \text{const} \& \). The types \( \text{Type1} \) and \( \text{Type2} \) must be such that objects of types \( \text{InIter1} \) and \( \text{InIter2} \) can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \( \text{Type1} \) and \( \text{Type2} \) respectively. The type \( \text{Ret} \) must be such that an object of type \( \text{OutIter} \) can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type \( \text{Ret} \).

- **\( \text{proj1} \)**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \( \text{f} \) is invoked.
- **\( \text{proj2} \)**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate \( \text{f} \) is invoked.

The invocations of \( \text{f} \) in the parallel `transform` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Note** The algorithm will invoke the binary predicate until it reaches the end of the shorter of the two given input sequences.

### Return

The `transform` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in1(InIter1),
\tag::in2(InIter2), \tag::out(OutIter)> >` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_tuple<tag::in1(InIter1), \tag::in2(InIter2), \tag::out(OutIter)>` otherwise. The `transform` algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the second input sequence, and an iterator referring to the first element after the second input sequence, and the output iterator referring to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{

    template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T>
    util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type fill(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T const &value)
    {
        Assigns the given value to the elements in the range \([\text{first}, \text{last})\).

        The comparisons in the parallel `fill` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

        **Note** Complexity: Performs exactly \( \text{last} - \text{first} \) assignments.
    }

    Template Parameters

    - **\( \text{ExPolicy} \)**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

} // namespace hpx
```
• **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

• **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **value**: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel `fill` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `fill` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `difference_type` otherwise (where `difference_type` is defined by `void`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iterator, typename Size, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iterator>::type fill_n(ExPolicy &&policy,
    Iterator first, Size count, T const &value)
```

Assigns the given value value to the first count elements in the range beginning at first if count > 0. Does nothing otherwise.

The comparisons in the parallel `fill_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, for count > 0.

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **Iterator**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply `f` to.

• **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.

• **value**: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel `fill_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `fill_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `difference_type` otherwise (where `difference_type` is defined by `void`.

---

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namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T init, Reduce &&red_op, Convert &&conv_op)

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(red_op, init, conv_op(*first), . . . , conv_op(*(first + (last - first) - 1))).

The reduce operations in the parallel transform_reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note  Complexity: O(last - first) applications of the predicates red_op and conv_op.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of copy_if requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- T: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- Reduce: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- Convert: The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- init: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- red_op: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values returned from the invocation of conv_op. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```
  Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1, Type2, and Ret must be such that an object of a type as returned from conv_op can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- conv_op: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```
  R fun(const Type &a);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type Iter can be dereferenced and then implicitly
converted to Type. The type \( R \) must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to \( T \).

The reduce operations in the parallel \texttt{transform_reduce} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{parallel_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between \texttt{transform_reduce} and \texttt{accumulate} is that the behavior of \texttt{transform_reduce} may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

**Return** The \texttt{transform_reduce} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future\<\texttt{T}\>} if the execution policy is of type \texttt{parallel_task_policy} and returns \( T \) otherwise. The \texttt{transform_reduce} algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the values returned from \texttt{conv_op} when applied to the elements given by the input range \([\texttt{first}, \texttt{last})\).

**Note** \( \text{GENERALIZED\_SUM}(\texttt{op}, a_1, \ldots, a_N) \) is defined as follows:

- \( a_1 \) when \( N \) is 1
- \( \text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED\_SUM}(\texttt{op}, b_1, \ldots, b_K), \text{GENERALIZED\_SUM}(\texttt{op}, b_M, \ldots, b_N)) \), where:
  - \( b_1, \ldots, b_N \) may be any permutation of \( a_1, \ldots, a_N \) and
  - \( 1 < K+1 = M <= N. \)

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1 &&rng1, FwdIter2 first2, T init)
```

Returns the result of accumulating \texttt{init} with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at \texttt{first1} and \texttt{first2}.

The operations in the parallel \texttt{transform_reduce} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{sequenced_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: \( O(\texttt{last} - \texttt{first}) \) applications of the predicate \texttt{op2}.

**Template Parameters**

- \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- \texttt{Rng1}: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- \texttt{FwdIter2}: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \texttt{T}: The type of the value to be used as return) values (deduced).

**Parameters**

- \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \texttt{rng1}: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \texttt{first2}: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- \texttt{init}: The initial value for the sum.

The operations in the parallel \texttt{transform_reduce} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{parallel_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise.

```cpp
template<
typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert
>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(
    ExPolicy &&policy,
    Rng1 &&rng1,
    FwdIter2 first2,
    T init,
    Reduce &&red_op,
    Convert &&conv_op)
```

Returns the result of accumulating `init` with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at `first1` and `first2`.

The operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `op2`.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as return values (deduced).
- **Reduce**: The type of the binary function object used for the multiplication operation.
- **Convert**: The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **init**: The initial value for the sum.
- **red_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for the initial value and each of the return values of `op2`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:
  ```cpp
  Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
  ```
  The signature does not have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Ret` must be such that it can be implicitly converted to a type of `T`.
- **conv_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the input values of the sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:
  ```cpp
  Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
  ```
The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Ret must be such that it can be implicitly converted to an object for the second argument type of op1.

The operations in the parallel transform_reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The transform_reduce algorithm returns a hpx::future&lt;T&gt; if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns T otherwise.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template&lt;typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename T, typename F&gt;
util::detail::algorithm_result&lt;ExPolicy, T&gt;::type reduce (ExPolicy &amp;policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, T init, F &amp;&amp;f)

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(f, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: O(last - first) applications of the predicate f.

**Template Parameters**
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Sent: The type of the source sentinel used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of copy_if requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- T: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

**Parameters**
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- f: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. The types Type1 Ret must be such that an object of type FwdIterB can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.
- init: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
The difference between `reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The `reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the elements given by the input range `[first, last)`.

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN) is defined as follows:
- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, bM, ..., bN)), where:
  - b1, ..., bN may be any permutation of a1, ..., aN and
  - 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, T init)
Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel `reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(last - first) applications of the operator+().

Template Parameters
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The `reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range `[first, last)`.

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as follows:
- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(+, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(+, bM, ..., bN)), where:
  - b1, ..., bN may be any permutation of a1, ..., aN and
  - 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent>
```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::value_type>::type reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last)

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, T(), *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: \(O(last - first)\) applications of the operator+().

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Sent: The type of the source sentinel used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The reduce operations in the parallel copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between reduce and accumulate is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The reduce algorithm returns a hpx::future<T> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns T otherwise (where T is the value_type of FwdIterB). The reduce algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note The type of the initial value (and the result type) T is determined from the value_type of the used FwdIterB.

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as follows:
- \(a1\) when \(N = 1\)
- \(\text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, b1, \ldots, bK), \text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, bM, \ldots, bN))\), where:
  - \(b1, \ldots, bN\) may be any permutation of \(a1, \ldots, aN\) and
  - \(1 < K+1 = M \leq N\).

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T init, F &&f)

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(f, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: \(O(last - first)\) applications of the predicate f.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `copy_if` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
• T: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters
• `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. The types `Type1 Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIterB` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.
• `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The `reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the elements given by the input range `[first, last)`. The signature does not need to have const&. The types `Type1 Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIterB` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.

Note `GENERALIZED_SUM(op, a1, ... , aN)` is defined as follows:
• `a1` when `N` is 1
• `op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b1, ... , bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, bM, ... , bN))`, where:
  - `b1, ..., bN` may be any permutation of `a1, ..., aN` and
  - `1 < K+1 = M <= N`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T init)
Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, init, *(first), ... , *(first + (last - first) - 1)).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel `reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: `O(last - first)` applications of the operator+().

Template Parameters
• `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• T: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters
• `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.
Return The reduce algorithm returns a hpx::future<T> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns T otherwise. The reduce algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as follows:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(+, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(+, bM, ..., bN)), where:
  - b1, ..., bN may be any permutation of a1, ..., aN and
  - 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel
Sorts the elements in the range \textit{rng} in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object \textit{comp} (defaults to using \texttt{operator\textless()}).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator \textit{comp} and a projection \textit{proj} if for every iterator \textit{i} pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer \textit{n} such that \textit{i} + \textit{n} is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and \texttt{INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) \textless=} false.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: \texttt{O(Nlog(N))}, where \texttt{N = std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))} comparisons. \texttt{comp} has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

\textbf{Template Parameters}

- \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- \texttt{Rng}: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- \texttt{Comp}: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- \texttt{Proj}: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to \texttt{util::projection_identity}

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \texttt{rng}: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \texttt{comp}: \texttt{comp} is a callable object. The return value of the \texttt{INVOKE} operation applied to an object of type \texttt{Comp}, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that \texttt{comp} will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- \texttt{proj}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate \textit{comp} is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{sequenced_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{parallel_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

\textbf{Return} The \texttt{sort} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future<Iter>} if the execution policy is of type \texttt{sequenced_task_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} and returns \texttt{Iter} otherwise. It returns \texttt{last}.
namespace ranges

Functions

template<
    typename InIter,
    typename Sent,
    typename F,
    typename Proj = std::util::projection_identity>
hpx::ranges::for_each_result<InIter, F>
    for_each(InIter first, Sent last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Applies f to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, last).

If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note: Complexity: Applies f exactly last - first times.

If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, f may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Applies f to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1.

Return: {last, std::move(f)} where last is the iterator corresponding to the input sentinel last.

Template Parameters

• InIter: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

• Sent: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for InIter.

• F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of for_each requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.

• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to std::util::projection_identity

Parameters

• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• f: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```cpp
  <ignored> pred(const Type &a);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&. The type Type must be such that an object of type InIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note: Complexity: Applies f exactly last - first times.

If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, f may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Return: {first + count, std::move(f)}

Template Parameters

• InIter: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

• Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.

• F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of for_each requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.

• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to std::util::projection_identity

Parameters

• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• count: Refers to the number of elements starting at first the algorithm will be applied to.
• **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```plaintext
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

```plaintext
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
FwdIter for_each(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
Applies `f` to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range `[first, last)`.
```

If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Note** Complexity: Applies `f` exactly `last - first` times.

If the type of `first` satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, `f` may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `for_each` does not return a copy of its `Function` parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

**Return** The `for_each` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `for_each` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```plaintext
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

```plaintext
template<typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
```
Applies \( f \) to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the given range \( \text{rng} \).

If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Note** Complexity: Applies \( f \) exactly \( \text{size} (\text{rng}) \) times.

If the type of \( \text{first} \) satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, \( f \) may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

**Return** \{\text{std::end(\text{rng})}, \text{std::move(\text{f})}\}

**Template Parameters**

- \( \text{Rng} \): The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- \( \text{F} \): The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \text{for_each} requires \( \text{F} \) to meet the requirements of \text{CopyConstructible}.
- \( \text{Proj} \): The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to \text{util::projection_identity}.

**Parameters**

- \( \text{policy} \): The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \( \text{rng} \): Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{f} \): Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \( \text{[first, last)} \). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

    ```cpp
    <\text{ignored}> \text{pred} (\text{const Type} &a);
    ```

    The signature does not need to have \text{const\&}. The type \text{Type} must be such that an object of type \text{InIter} can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \text{Type}.
- \( \text{proj} \): Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate \text{is} invoked.
Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `for_each` does not return a copy of its `Function` parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `for_each` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `for_each` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type for_each_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Applies `f` to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range `[first, first + count)`, starting from first and proceeding to `first + count - 1`.

If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Note** Complexity: Applies `f` exactly `count` times.

If the type of `first` satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, `f` may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `for_each` does not return a copy of its `Function` parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

**Return** The `for_each` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply `f` to.
• \texttt{F}: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \texttt{for_each} requires \texttt{F} to meet the requirements of \texttt{CopyConstructible}.
• \texttt{Proj}: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to \texttt{util::projection_identity}

**Parameters**
• \texttt{first}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• \texttt{count}: Refers to the number of elements starting at \texttt{first} the algorithm will be applied to.
• \texttt{f}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \([\texttt{first}, \texttt{last})\). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\[
\text{<ignored>} \ \text{pred}(\text{const} \ \text{Type} \ &a);
\]

The signature does not need to have \texttt{const&}. The type \texttt{Type} must be such that an object of type \texttt{InIter} can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \texttt{Type}.
• \texttt{proj}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```cpp
template<typename \texttt{ExPolicy}, typename \texttt{Iter1}, typename \texttt{Sent1}, typename \texttt{Iter2}, typename \texttt{Sent2}, typename \texttt{Pred} = \texttt{ranges}::equal_to, typename \texttt{Proj1} = \texttt{util}::projection_identity, typename \texttt{Proj2} = \texttt{util}::projection_identity>
\texttt{util}::detail::algorithm_result<\texttt{ExPolicy}, bool>::type equal(
\texttt{ExPolicy} &&\texttt{policy}, \texttt{Iter1} \texttt{first1}, \texttt{Sent1} \texttt{last1}, \texttt{Iter2} \texttt{first2}, \texttt{Sent2} \texttt{last2}, \texttt{Pred} &&\texttt{op} = \texttt{Pred}(), \texttt{Proj1} &&\&\texttt{proj1} = \texttt{Proj1}(), \texttt{Proj2} &&\&\texttt{proj2} = \texttt{Proj2}())
```

Returns true if the range \([\texttt{first1}, \texttt{last1})\) is equal to the range \([\texttt{first2}, \texttt{last2})\), and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel \texttt{equal} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{sequenceed_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most \(\min(\texttt{last1} - \texttt{first1}, \texttt{last2} - \texttt{first2})\) applications of the predicate \texttt{f}.

**Template Parameters**
• \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• \texttt{Iter1}: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• \texttt{Sent1}: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the first range (deduced).
• \texttt{Iter2}: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• \texttt{Sent2}: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the second range (deduced).
• \texttt{Pred}: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \texttt{equal} requires \texttt{Pred} to meet the requirements of \texttt{CopyConstructible}. This defaults to \texttt{std::equal_to<>}
• \texttt{Proj1}: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to \texttt{util::projection_identity}
• \texttt{Proj2}: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to \texttt{util::projection_identity}

**Parameters**
• \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• \texttt{first1}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• last1: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• first2: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
• last2: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
• op: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

• proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
• proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Note** The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator i in the range `[first1, last1)`, `*i` equals `*(first2 + (i - first1))`. This overload of equal uses operator== to determine if two elements are equal.

**Return** The `equal` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `equal` algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range `[first1, last1)` does not equal the length of the range `[first2, last2)`, it returns false.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type equal(
    ExPolicy &&policy, 
    Rng1 &&rng1, 
    Rng2 &&rng2, 
    Pred &&op = Pred(), 
    Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), 
    Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Returns true if the range `[first1, last1)` is equal to the range starting at `first2`, and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most `last1 - first1` applications of the predicate `f`.

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng1`: The type of the first source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the second source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• rng1: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• rng2: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• op: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

• proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
• proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel equal algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Note** The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator i in the range [first1, last1), *i equals *(first2 + (i - first1)). This overload of equal uses operator== to determine if two elements are equal.

**Return** The equal algorithm returns a hpx::future<bool> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns bool otherwise. The equal algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Comp, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type make_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Comp &&comp, Proj &&proj = Proj{})
```

Constructs a max heap in the range [first, last).

The predicate operations in the parallel make_heap algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequential_execution_policy executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most (3*N) comparisons where N = distance(first, last).

**Template Parameters**
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• Comp: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters
• rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• comp: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool comp(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types RndIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `comp` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_execution_policy` or `parallel_task_execution_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `make_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<Iter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `Iter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type
make_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Proj &&proj = Proj{})
```

Constructs a max heap in the range [first, last). Uses the operator < for comparisons.

The predicate operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequential_execution_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (3*N) comparisons where N = distance(first, last).

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters
• rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `comp` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_execution_policy` or `parallel_task_execution_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `make_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename ...Args>
void for_loop (Iter first, Sent last, Args&&... args)

The for_loop implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These algorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of for_loop without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying hpx::execution::seq as the execution policy.

Requires: Iter shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The args parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of reduction and/or induction function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f, f shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

Template Parameters
- Iter: The type of the iteration variable (input iterator).
- Sent: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for Iter.
- Args: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- args: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects.

The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Iter const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the args parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by first. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the args parameter pack excluding f, an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of f, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.
Complexity: Applies \( f \) exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last,
                                  Args&&... args)
```

The for_loop implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These algorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: \( \text{Iter} \) shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The \( \text{args} \) parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of reduction and/or induction function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, \( f \). \( f \) shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

**Template Parameters**

- \( \text{ExPolicy} \): The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- \( \text{Iter} \): The type of the iteration variable (forward iterator).
- \( \text{Sent} \): The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for \( \text{Iter} \).
- \( \text{Args} \): A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**

- \( \text{policy} \): The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \( \text{first} \): Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{last} \): Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{args} \): The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \([\text{first}, \text{last})\] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<\text{ignored}> \text{pred}((\text{Iter const}& a, ...));
```

The signature does not need to have const\&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

**Effects**: Applies \( f \) to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the \( \text{args} \) parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is \( \text{last} - \text{first} \).

The first element in the input sequence is specified by \( \text{first} \). Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the \( \text{args} \) parameter pack excluding \( f \), an additional argument is passed to each application of \( f \) as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of \( f \), even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of \( f \) in the input sequence.

**Complexity**: Applies \( f \) exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

**Remarks**: If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.
Return The `for_loop` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename Rng, typename ...Args>
void for_loop(Rng &&rng, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop` implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: `Rng::iterator` shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of reduction and/or induction function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, `f`. `f` shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

**Template Parameters**
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Args`: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**
- `rng`: Refers to the of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)` should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const & a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

**Effects**: Applies `f` to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is `last - first`.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding `f`, an additional argument is passed to each application of `f` as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of `f`, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of `f` in the input sequence.

**Complexity**: Applies `f` exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

**Remarks**: If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Args&&... args)

The for_loop implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These algorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: Rng::iterator shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The args parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of reduction and/or induction function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f. f shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- Args: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers the to the of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- args: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the args parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by first. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the args parameter pack excluding f, an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of f, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Return** The for_loop algorithm returns a hpx::future<void> if the execution policy is of type hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy or hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename S, typename ...Args>
```

The for_loop_strided implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These algorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of for_loop_strided without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: *Iter* shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function. *f* shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

**Template Parameters**

- **Iter**: The type of the iteration variable (input iterator).
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.
- **S**: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- **Args**: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **stride**: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if *Iter* meets the requirements a bidirectional iterator.
- **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)` should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Iter const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is `last - first`.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

delete<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename S, typename Args>

The for_loop_strided implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These
algorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: Iter shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The args parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of reduction and/or induction function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function. f. f shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- Iter: The type of the iteration variable (forward iterator).
- Sent: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for Iter.
- S: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- Args: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- stride: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if Iter meets the requirements a bidirectional iterator.
- args: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(Iter const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the args parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by first. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the args parameter pack excluding f, an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of f, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Return** The for_loop_strided algorithm returns a hpx::future<void> if the execution policy is of type hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy or hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.
template<typename Rng, typename S, typename ... Args>
    void for_loop_strided(Rng &&rng, S stride, Args&&... args)

    The for_loop_strided implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These al-
    gorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to
dereference the iterator.

    The execution of for_loop_strided without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying
    hpx::execution::seq as the execution policy.

    Requires: Rng::iterator shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The
    args parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of reduction and/or
    induction function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f. f
    shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

    Template Parameters
    • Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type
      must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
    • S: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
    • Args: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration,
      the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

    Parameters
    • rng: Refers to the of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
    • stride: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be
      negative only if Rng::iterator meets the requirements a bidirectional iterator.
    • args: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the
      remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects.
      The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence
      specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

      ```
      <ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const a, ...);
      ```

      The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration
      variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algo-
      rithms, representing their current values.

    Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to
    the reductions and inductions in the args parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last -
    first.

    The first element in the input sequence is specified by first. Each subsequent element is generated by
    incrementing the previous element.

    Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the args parameter pack exclud-
    ing f, an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

    Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using
    advance and distance.

    Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position
    of an application of f, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

    If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the
    additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object
    returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction
    object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

    Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

    Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.
The `for_loop_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: `Rng::iterator` shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, `f`. `f` shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `S`: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- `Args`: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `stride`: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if `Rng::iterator` meets the requirements a bidirectional iterator.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)` should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const & a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies `f` to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding `f`, an additional argument is passed to each application of `f` as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of `f`, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of `f` in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies `f` exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.
Return  The for_loop_strided algorithm returns a hpx::future<void> if the execution policy is of type
hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy or hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy and returns void
otherwise.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Compare = v1::detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type
stable_sort(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng&& rng, Compare&& comp = Compare(), Proj&& proj = Proj())

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements
is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using opera-
tor<())).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator comp and a projection proj if for every iterator i
pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer n such that i + n is a valid iterator pointing
to an element of the sequence, and INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) ==
false.

Note  Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons.
comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in
which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies
user-provided function objects.

• Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type
must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

• Comp: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• comp: comp is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an
object of type Comp, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of
the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that comp will not apply any
non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of ele-
ments as a projection operation before the actual predicate comp is invoked.
The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `stable_sort` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<RandomIt>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `RandomIt` otherwise. The algorithm returns an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input sequence.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<
typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type
remove(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T const &value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range `[first, last)` and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements that are equal to `value`.

The assignments in the parallel `remove` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than `last - first` assignments, exactly `last - first` applications of the operator==() and the projection `proj`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `value`: Specifies the value of elements to remove.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `remove` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
Return The `remove` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `remove` algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type remove_if(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range `[first, last)` and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements for which predicate `pred` returns true.

The assignments in the parallel `remove_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than `last - first` assignments, exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate `pred` and the projection `proj`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `remove_if` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `remove_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `remove_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `remove_if` algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.
namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type destroy (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng)

Destroys objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the range [first, last).

The operations in the parallel destroy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly last - first operations.

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The operations in the parallel destroy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The destroy algorithm returns a hpx::future<void>, if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type destroy_n (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count)

Destroys objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the range [first, first + count).

The operations in the parallel destroy_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly count operations, if count > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply this algorithm to.

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• count: Refers to the number of elements starting at first the algorithm will be applied to.
The operations in the parallel `destroy_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `destroy_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `destroy_n` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

```template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type replace(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T1 const &old_value, T2 const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with `new_value` in the range `[first, last)`. Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator `it` in the range `[first,last)` with `new_value`, when the following corresponding conditions hold: `INVOKE(proj, *i) == old_value`

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

The assignments in the parallel `replace` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `T1`: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- `T2`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.
The assignments in the parallel replace algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The replace algorithm returns a hpx::future<void> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type
replace_if(ExPolicy&& policy, Rng&& rng, F&& f, T const& new_value, Proj&& proj = Proj())
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate f returns true) with new_value in the range [first, last).

**Effects:** Substitutes elements referred by the iterator it in the range [first, last) with new_value, when the following corresponding conditions hold: INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *it)) != false

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly last - first applications of the predicate.

The assignments in the parallel replace_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of equal requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. (deduced).
- **T**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns true for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
The assignments in the parallel `replace_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in<
    typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>,
    tag::out,
    OutIter>>::type replace_copy, Rng &rng, OutIter dest, T1 const &old_value, T2 const &new_value, Proj &proj = Proj()Copies the all elements from the range [first, last) to another range beginning at dest replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range `result, result + (last - first)) either `new_value` or *(first + (it - result))) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result))) == old_value`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T1`: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- `T2`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the destination iterator.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `replace_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter),
    tag::out(OutIter)>> >` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>>` otherwise. The copy algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator `last` and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename F, typename T, typename Proj = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in<
    typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>,
    tag::out,
    OutIter>>::type replace_copy_if, Rng &rng, OutIter dest, F &f, T
```
**const &new_value, Proj &\&proj = Proj()** copies the all elements from the range [first, last) to another range beginning at dest replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with new_value.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range [result, result + (last - first)) either new_value or *(first + (it - result)) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result)))) != false

The assignments in the parallel replace_copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly last - first applications of the predicate.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of equal requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. (deduced).
- **T**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns true for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel replace_copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The replace_copy_if algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>> > if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(InIter), tag::out(OutIter)>> otherwise. The replace_copy_if algorithm returns the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx {  
```
Functions

```cpp
bool is_sorted(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())
```

Determines if the range [first, last) is sorted. Uses pred to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most \((N+S-1)\) comparisons where \(N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})\). \(S = \text{number of partitions}\)

**Template Parameters**

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

**Parameters**

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

**Return** The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `bool`. The `is_sorted` algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence [first, last) satisfies the predicate passed. If the range [first, last) contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_sorted(ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())
```

Determines if the range [first, last) is sorted. Uses pred to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most \((N+S-1)\) comparisons where \(N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})\). \(S = \text{number of partitions}\)

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `is_sorted` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to \text{std::less<}>
Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

  ```
  bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
  ```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `bool` if each element in the sequence `[first, last)` satisfies the predicate passed. If the range `[first, last)` contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less>
FwdIter is_sorted_until(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())
```

Returns the first element in the range `[first, last)` that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted_until` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most \((N+S-1)\) comparisons where \(N = \text{distance}(\text{first, last})\). \(S = \text{number of partitions}\)

**Template Parameters**

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

**Parameters**

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

  ```
  bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
  ```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. 
The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns a `FwdIter`. The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type is_sorted_until(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())
```

Returns the first element in the range `[first, last)` that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted_until` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most (N+S-1) comparisons where N = distance(first, last). S = number of partitions

### Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `is_sorted_until` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted_until` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```cpp
namespace hpx
```
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type move(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest)

Moves the elements in the range [first, last), to another range beginning at dest. After this operation the elements in the moved-from range will still contain valid values of the appropriate type, but not necessarily the same values as before the move.

The move assignments in the parallel move algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly last - first move assignments.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the move assignments.
- FwdIter1: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- FwdIter2: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The move assignments in the parallel move algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The move algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> > if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> otherwise. The move algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel
Functions

\[
\text{template<typename } \text{ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2}\] 
\[
\text{std::enable_if<} \text{hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, } \text{typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>::type}
\]

Exchanges elements between range [first1, last1) and another range starting at first2.

The swap operations in the parallel \text{swap_ranges} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \text{sequenced_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: Linear in the distance between first1 and last1

\textbf{Template Parameters}

- \text{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the swap operations.
- \text{FwdIter1}: The type of the first range of iterators to swap (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \text{FwdIter2}: The type of the second range of iterators to swap (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \text{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \text{first1}: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \text{last1}: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \text{first2}: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The swap operations in the parallel \text{swap_ranges} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \text{parallel_policy} or \text{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

\textbf{Return} The \text{swap_ranges} algorithm returns a \text{hpx::future<FwdIter2>} if the execution policy is of type \text{parallel_task_policy} and returns \text{FwdIter2} otherwise. The \text{swap_ranges} algorithm returns iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in the range beginning with first2.

\begin{verbatim}
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

\[
\text{template<typename } \text{ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op, typename Conv}\] 
\]
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type transform_exclusive_scan(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, T init, Op &&op, Conv &&conv)

Assigns through each iterator \(i\) in \([\text{result}, \text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}))/ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary\_op, \text{init}, \text{conv}(*\text{first}), \ldots, \text{conv}(*(\text{first} + (i - \text{result}) - 1))).

The reduce operations in the parallel transform_exclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: \(O(\text{last} - \text{first})\) applications of the predicates \(op\) and \(conv\).

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Conv**: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **conv**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \([\text{first}, \text{last})\). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\[
R \ fun(\text{const} \ Type &a);
\]

The signature does not need to have \(\text{const}&\), but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \(Type\) must be such that an object of type \(FwdIter1\) can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \(Type\). The type \(R\) must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to \(T\).
- **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\[
Ret \ fun(\text{const} \ Type1 &a, \text{const} \ Type1 &b);
\]

The signature does not need to have \(\text{const}&\), but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types \(Type1\) and \(Ret\) must be such that an object of a type as given by the input
sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types. The reduce operations in the parallel transform_exclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither conv nor op shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The transform_exclusive_scan algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter2> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter2 otherwise. The transform_exclusive_scan algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, . . . , aN) is defined as:
- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, . . ., aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, . . ., aN)) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

The behavior of transform_exclusive_scan may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type remove_copy
  (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, T const &val, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at dest. Copies only the elements for which the comparison operator returns false when compare to val. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

Effects: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator it in the range [first,last) for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: INVOKE(proj, *it) == value

The assignments in the parallel remove_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than last - first assignments, exactly last - first applications of the predicate f.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• FwdIter1: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• FwdIter2: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• T: The type that the result of dereferencing FwdIter1 is compared to.
• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
• val: Value to be removed.
• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel remove_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The remove_copy algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)> otherwise. The copy algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

template<
typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type remove_copy_if
(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at dest. Copies only the elements for which the predicate f returns false. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

Effects: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator it in the range [first,last) for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: INVOKED(pred, INVOKED(proj, *it)) != false.

The assignments in the parallel remove_copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than last - first assignments, exactly last - first applications of the predicate f.

Template Parameters
• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• FwdIter1: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• FwdIter2: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of copy_if requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
• f: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns true for the elements to be removed. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter1 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel remove_copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The remove_copy_if algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> otherwise. The copy algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type mismatch (ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter1 first1,
FwdIter1 last1,
FwdIter2 first2,
FwdIter2 last2,   Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Returns true if the range [first1, last1) is mismatch to the range [first2, last2), and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel mismatch algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.
Note: Complexity: At most min(last1 - first1, last2 - first2) applications of the predicate $f$. If $\text{FwdIter1}$ and $\text{FwdIter2}$ meet the requirements of $\text{RandomAccessIterator}$ and $(\text{last1} - \text{first1}) \neq (\text{last2} - \text{first2})$ then no applications of the predicate $f$ are made.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of $\text{mismatch}$ requires $\text{Pred}$ to meet the requirements of $\text{CopyConstructible}$. This defaults to std::equal_to<>

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types $\text{Type1}$ and $\text{Type2}$ must be such that objects of types $\text{FwdIter1}$ and $\text{FwdIter2}$ can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to $\text{Type1}$ and $\text{Type2}$ respectively.

The comparison operations in the parallel $\text{mismatch}$ algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type $\text{parallel_policy}$ or $\text{parallel_task_policy}$ are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note: The two ranges are considered mismatch if, for every iterator $i$ in the range $[\text{first1}, \text{last1})$, $i$ mismatches $(*(\text{first2} + (i - \text{first1}))$. This overload of $\text{mismatch}$ uses operator==$ to determine if two elements are mismatch.

Return: The $\text{mismatch}$ algorithm returns a $\text{hpx::future<bool>}$ if the execution policy is of type $\text{sequenced_task_policy}$ or $\text{parallel_task_policy}$ and returns $\text{bool}$ otherwise. The $\text{mismatch}$ algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are mismatch, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range $[\text{first1}, \text{last1})$ does not mismatch the length of the range $[\text{first2}, \text{last2})$, it returns false.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type mismatch(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, Pred &&op = Pred())

Returns std::pair with iterators to the first two non-equivalent elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel mismatch algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most last1 - first1 applications of the predicate f.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of mismatch requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

The comparison operations in the parallel mismatch algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The mismatch algorithm returns a hpx::future<std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns std::pair<FwdIter1,
The `mismatch` algorithm returns the first mismatching pair of elements from two ranges: one defined by `[first1, last1)` and another defined by `[first2, last2)`.

```cpp
namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type::type includes (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Returns true if every element from the sorted range `[first2, last2)` is found within the sorted range `[first1, last1)`. Also returns true if `[first2, last2)` is empty. The version expects both ranges to be sorted with the user supplied binary predicate `f`.

The comparison operations in the parallel `includes` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** At most \(2\times(N1+N2-1)\) comparisons, where \(N1 = \text{std::distance}(\text{first1, last1})\) and \(N2 = \text{std::distance}(\text{first2, last2})\).

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `includes` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>

**Parameters**

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as includes. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```
The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

The comparison operations in the parallel includes algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The includes algorithm returns a hpx::future<bool> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns bool otherwise. The includes algorithm returns true every element from the sorted range [first2, last2) is found within the sorted range [first1, last1). Also returns true if [first2, last2) is empty.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>::type
```

Assigns each value in the range given by result its corresponding element in the range [first, last] and the one preceding it except *result, which is assigned *first

The difference operations in the parallel adjacent_difference invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly (last - first) - 1 application of the binary operator and (last - first) assignments.

**Template Parameters**
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter1: The type of the source iterators used for the input range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- FwdIter2: The type of the source iterators used for the output range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

**Parameters**
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- dest: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the results will be assigned to.

The difference operations in the parallel adjacent_difference invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
This overload of `adjacent_find` is available if the user decides to provide their own binary predicate `op`.

**Return** The `adjacent_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `adjacent_find` algorithm returns an iterator to the last element in the output range.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Op>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>::type
adjacent_difference(
    ExPolicy&& policy,
    FwdIter1 first,
    FwdIter1 last,
    FwdIter2 dest,
    Op&& op)
```

Assigns each value in the range given by `result` its corresponding element in the range `[first, last]` and the one preceding it except `*result`, which is assigned `*first`.

The difference operations in the parallel `adjacent_difference` invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly `(last - first) - 1` application of the binary operator and `(last - first)` assignments.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the input range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the output range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Op`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_difference` requires `Op` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the results will be assigned to.
- `op`: The binary operator which returns the difference of elements. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool op(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const & but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to the dereferenced type of `dest`.

The difference operations in the parallel `adjacent_difference` invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `adjacent_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy
is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `adjacent_find` algorithm returns an iterator to the last element in the output range.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

```}

```

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type
uninitialized_value_construct (ExPolicy &&policy,
   FwdIter first,
   FwdIter last)
``` Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, last) by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type
uninitialized_value_construct_n (ExPolicy &&policy,
   FwdIter first,
   Size count)
``` Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, first + count) by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.
Note: Complexity: Performs exactly \textit{count} assignments, if count > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply \textit{f} to.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- count: Refers to the number of elements starting at \textit{first} the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel \textit{uninitialized_value_construct_n} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \textit{parallel_policy} or \textit{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return: The \textit{uninitialized_value_construct_n} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future<FwdIter>} if the execution policy is of type \textit{sequenced_task_policy} or \textit{parallel_task_policy} and returns \texttt{FwdIter} otherwise. The \textit{uninitialized_value_construct_n} algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>::type

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [\textit{first}, \textit{last}), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at \textit{dest}. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel \textit{uninitialized_copy} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \textit{sequenced_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note: Complexity: Performs exactly \textit{last} - \textit{first} assignments.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter1: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- FwdIter2: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread. The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Return** The `uninitialized_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `uninitialized_copy` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied. The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Template Parameters
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply \( f \) to.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type find(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T const &val)

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is equal to val.

The comparison operations in the parallel find algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most last - first applications of the operator==().

Template Parameters

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

• T: The type of the value to find (deduced).

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

• val: the value to compare the elements to.

The comparison operations in the parallel find algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The find algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. The find algorithm returns the first element in the range [first,last) that is equal to val. If no such element in the range of [first,last) is equal to val, then the algorithm returns last.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type find_if(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f)

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) for which predicate f returns true.

The comparison operations in the parallel find_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most last - first applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
• F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires F to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• f: The unary predicate which returns true for the required element. The signature of the predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `find_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `find_if` algorithm returns the first element in the range `[first, last)` that satisfies the predicate `f`. If no such element exists that satisfies the predicate `f`, the algorithm returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type find_if_not(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f)
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) for which predicate `f` returns false.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_if_not` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most last - first applications of the predicate.

**Template Parameters**

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
• F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires F to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• `f`: The unary predicate which returns false for the required element. The signature of the predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_if_not` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `find_if_not` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `find_if_not` algorithm returns the first element in the range `[first, last)` that does not satisfy the predicate `f`. If no such element exists that does not satisfy the predicate `f`, the algorithm returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter1>::type find_end(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Returns the last subsequence of elements `[first2, last2)` found in the range `[first, last)` using the given predicate `f` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most $S^*(N-S+1)$ comparisons where $S = \text{distance(first2, last2)}$ and $N = \text{distance(first1, last1)}$.

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `replace` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter1` and dereferenced `FwdIter2`.

**Parameters**

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• first2: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
• last2: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
• op: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced FwdIter1 and dereferenced FwdIter2 as a projection operation before the function f is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of `find_end` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate f.

**Return** The `find_end` algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. The `find_end` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence [first2, last2) in range [first, last). If the length of the subsequence [first2, last2) is greater than the length of the range [first1, last1), last1 is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, last1 is also returned.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter1>::type find_first_of(
    ExPolicy &&policy,
    FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last,
    FwdIter2 s_first, FwdIter2 s_last,
    Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses binary predicate p to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most (S*N) comparisons where S = distance(s_first, s_last) and N = distance(first, last).

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::equal_to<>
• **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter1`.

• **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter2`.

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

• **s_first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.

• **s_last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.

• **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

• **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter1` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

• **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter2` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `find_first_of` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter1>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter1` otherwise. The `find_first_of` algorithm returns an iterator to the first element in the range [first, last) that is equal to an element from the range [s_first, s_last). If the length of the subsequence [s_first, s_last) is greater than the length of the range [first, last), `last` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `last` is also returned. This overload of `find_end` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate f.
Functions

template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
FwdIter adjacent_find(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())

Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (result - first) + 1 and (last - first) - 1 application of the predicate where result is the value returned

Return The adjacent_find algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, last is returned.

Template Parameters

• FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• Pred: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters

• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
• pred: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 must be such that objects of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type>::type

Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements. This version uses the given binary predicate pred

The comparison operations in the parallel adjacent_find invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (result - first) + 1 and (last - first) - 1 application of the predicate where result is the value returned

Template Parameters
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: The binary predicate which returns `true` if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

  ```cpp
  bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

  The comparison operations in the parallel `adjacent_find` invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

  This overload of `adjacent_find` is available if the user decides to provide their algorithm their own binary predicate `pred`.

**Return** The `adjacent_find` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<InIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `InIter` otherwise. The `adjacent_find` algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, `last` is returned.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{

    template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::less>
    util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type set_difference(ExPolicy &&policy,
    FwdIter1 first1,
    FwdIter1 last1,
    FwdIter2 first2,
    FwdIter2 last2,
    FwdIter3 dest, Pred &&op = Pred())
    {
        // Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in the range [first1, last1) and not present in the range [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f.
    }
}
```

**Functions**
Equivalent elements are treated individually, that is, if some element is found \( m \) times in \([\text{first}1, \text{last}1)\) and \( n \) times in \([\text{first}2, \text{last}2)\), it will be copied to \( \text{dest} \) exactly \( \text{std}::\text{max}(m-n, 0) \) times. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

**Note** Complexity: At most \( 2*(N1 + N2 - 1) \) comparisons, where \( N1 \) is the length of the first sequence and \( N2 \) is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (\textit{sequenced\_policy}) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for \textit{sequenced\_task\_policy}).

**Template Parameters**

- \textit{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- \textit{FwdIter1}: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \textit{FwdIter2}: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \textit{FwdIter3}: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- \textit{Pred}: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \textit{set\_difference} requires \textit{Pred} to meet the requirements of \textit{CopyConstructible}. This defaults to \textit{std::less\<>}

**Parameters**

- \textit{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \textit{first1}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textit{last1}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textit{first2}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textit{last2}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- \textit{dest}: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- \textit{op}: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

\[
\text{bool \ pred(\texttt{const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b});}
\]

The signature does not need to have \texttt{const &}, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \textit{Type1} must be such that objects of type \textit{InIter} can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \textit{Type1}

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \textit{parallel\_policy} or \textit{parallel\_task\_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
The `set_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter3>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter3` otherwise. The `set_difference` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type unique(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range `[first, last)` and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel `unique` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than `last - first` assignments, exactly `last - first - 1` applications of the predicate `pred` and no more than twice as many applications of the projection `proj`.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `unique` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an binary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both `Type1` and `Type2`.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `unique` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `unique` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `unique` algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>

util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in (FwdIter1), tag::out FwdIter2>>::type unique_copy(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())Copies the elements from the range [first, last), to another range beginning at dest in such a way that there are no consecutive equal elements. Only the first element of each group of equal elements is copied.

The assignments in the parallel unique_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than last - first assignments, exactly last - first - 1 applications of the predicate pred and no more than twice as many applications of the projection proj

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of unique_copy requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an binary predicate which returns true for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter1 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel unique_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The unique_copy algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> otherwise. The unique_copy algorithm returns the pair of the source iterator to last, and the destination iterator to the end of the dest range.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel
```
Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<FwdIter, FwdIter>>::type rotate
(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter new_first, FwdIter last)
```

Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, `rotate` swaps the elements in the range `[first, last)` in such a way that the element `new_first` becomes the first element of the new range and `new_first - 1` becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**  Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `new_first`: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Note**  The type of dereferenced `FwdIter` must meet the requirements of `MoveAssignable` and `MoveConstructible`.

**Return**  The `rotate` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::begin(FwdIter), tag::end(FwdIter)>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::begin(FwdIter), tag::end(FwdIter)>>` otherwise. The `rotate` algorithm returns the iterator equal to `pair(first + (last - new_first), last)`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type rotate_copy
(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 new_first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest_first)
```

Copies the elements from the range `[first, last)`, to another range beginning at `dest_first` in such a way, that the element `new_first` becomes the first element of the new range and `new_first - 1` becomes the...
The assignments in the parallel `rotate_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `new_first`: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest_first`: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `rotate_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>>` otherwise. The `rotate_copy` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type min_element(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F&& f = F(), Proj&& proj = Proj())
```

Finds the smallest element in the range [first, last) using the given comparison function f.

The comparisons in the parallel `min_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly \( \max(N-1, 0) \) comparisons, where \( N = \text{std::distance(first, last)} \).

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `min_element` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the the left argument is less than the right element. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.
• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel `min_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `min_element` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `min_element` algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range `[first, last)`. If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns `last` if the range is empty.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type max_element(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f = F(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Finds the greatest element in the range `[first, last)` using the given comparison function `f`.

The comparisons in the parallel `max_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly \( \max(N-1, 0) \) comparisons, where \( N = \text{std::distance(first, last)} \).

**Template Parameters**
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
• **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `max_element` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**
• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the the left argument is less than the right element. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`. 

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• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel `max_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `max_element` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `max_element` algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range `[first, last)`. If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns `last` if the range is empty.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>> minmax_element(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f = F(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Finds the greatest element in the range `[first, last)` using the given comparison function `f`.

The comparisons in the parallel `minmax_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most `max(floor(3/2*(N-1)), 0)` applications of the predicate, where `N = std::distance(first, last)`.

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `minmax_element` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: The binary predicate which returns true if the the left argument is less than the right element. This argument is optional and defaults to `std::less`. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel `minmax_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `minmax_element` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>>` otherwise. The `minmax_element` algorithm returns a pair consisting of an iterator to the smallest element as the first element and an iterator to the greatest element as the second. Returns `std::make_pair(first, first)` if the range is empty. If several elements are equivalent to the smallest element, the iterator
to the first such element is returned. If several elements are equivalent to the largest element, the iterator to the last such element is returned.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename T, typename Op>
constexpr detail::reduction_helper<T, typename std::decay<Op>::type> reduction(T &var, T const &identity, Op &&combiner)

The function template returns a reduction object of unspecified type having a value type and encapsulating an identity value for the reduction, a combiner function object, and a live-out object from which the initial value is obtained and into which the final value is stored.

A parallel algorithm uses reduction objects by allocating an unspecified number of instances, called views, of the reduction’s value type. Each view is initialized with the reduction object’s identity value, except that the live-out object (which was initialized by the caller) comprises one of the views. The algorithm passes a reference to a view to each application of an element-access function, ensuring that no two concurrently-executing invocations share the same view. A view can be shared between two applications that do not execute concurrently, but initialization is performed only once per view.

Modifications to the view by the application of element access functions accumulate as partial results. At some point before the algorithm returns, the partial results are combined, two at a time, using the reduction object’s combiner operation until a single value remains, which is then assigned back to the live-out object.

T shall meet the requirements of CopyConstructible and MoveAssignable. The expression var = combiner(var, var) shall be well formed.

Template Parameters
• T: The value type to be used by the induction object.
• Op: The type of the binary function (object) used to perform the reduction operation.

Parameters
• var: [in,out] The life-out value to use for the reduction object. This will hold the reduced value after the algorithm is finished executing.
• identity: [in] The identity value to use for the reduction operation.
• combiner: [in] The binary function (object) used to perform a pairwise reduction on the elements.

Note In order to produce useful results, modifications to the view should be limited to commutative operations closely related to the combiner operation. For example if the combiner is plus<T>, incrementing the view would be consistent with the combiner but doubling it or assigning to it would not.

Return This returns a reduction object of unspecified type having a value type of T. When the return value is used by an algorithm, the reference to var is used as the live-out object, new views are initialized to a copy of identity, and views are combined by invoking the copy of combiner, passing it the two views to be combined.
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type>::type uninitialized_fill(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T const& value)

Copies the given value to an uninitialized memory area, defined by the range [first, last). If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The initializations in the parallel uninitialized_fill algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between first and last

Template Parameters

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• T: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• value: The value to be assigned.

The initializations in the parallel uninitialized_fill algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The uninitialized_fill algorithm returns a hpx::future<void>, if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns nothing otherwise.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename T>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type>::type uninitialized_fill_n(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter first, Size count, T const& value)

Copies the given value value to the first count elements in an uninitialized memory area beginning at
first. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The initializations in the parallel `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply `f` to.
- `T`: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- `value`: The value to be assigned.

The initializations in the parallel `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns nothing otherwise.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter, typename Comp = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter first, RandIter last, Comp &&comp = Comp())

Returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using operator<()).

`comp` has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

**Note** Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison `comp`, at most 2 * N applications of the projection `proj`, where N = last - first.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RandIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
```
• **comp**: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `is_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `is_heap` algorithm returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter, typename Comp = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandIter>::type
is_heap_until(ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter first, RandIter last,
Comp &&comp = Comp())
```

Returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at `first` which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator `it` for which range `[first, it)` is a max heap. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using `operator<()`).

`comp` has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

**Note** Complexity: Performs at most `N` applications of the comparison `comp`, at most `2 * N` applications of the projection `proj`, where `N = last - first`.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **RandIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **comp**: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
The `is_heap_until` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<RandIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `RandIter` otherwise. The `is_heap_until` algorithm returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at `first` which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator `it` for which range `[first, it)` is a max heap.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>::type
exclusive_scan(
    ExPolicy&& policy,
    FwdIter1 first,
    FwdIter1 last,
    FwdIter2 dest,
    T init,
    Op&& op)
```

Assigns through each iterator `i` in `[result, result + (last - first))` the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: \(O(last - first)\) applications of the predicate `op`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Typel &a, const Typel &b);
```
The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types \( Type1 \) and \( Ret \) must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the \( i \)th input element in the \( i \)th sum. If \( op \) is not mathematically associative, the behavior of `inclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic.

**Return** The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

**Note** `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, \ldots, aN)` is defined as:
- \( a1 \) when \( N = 1 \)
- \( op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, \ldots, aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, \ldots, aN)) \) where \( 1 < K+1 = M <= N \).

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>::type
exclusive_scan(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, T init)
```

Assigns through each iterator \( i \) in \([result, result + (last - first))\) the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, \ldots, *(first + (i - result) - 1))`

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: \( O(last - first) \) applications of the predicate `std::plus<T>`.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
The difference between exclusive_scan and inclusive_scan is that inclusive_scan includes the ith input element in the ith sum.

**Return** The exclusive_scan algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The exclusive_scan algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

**Note** GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, . . . , aN) is defined as:
- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, . . . , aK) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type search(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, FwdIter2 s_first, FwdIter2 s_last, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel search algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most (S*N) comparisons where S = distance(s_first, s_last) and N = distance(first, last).

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter`.
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter2`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `s_first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
• **s_last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.

• **op**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively.

• **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter1* as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

• **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter2* as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel search algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `search` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `search` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence `s_first, s_last` in range `first, last`. If the length of the subsequence `s_first, s_last` is greater than the length of the range `first, last`, `last` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty `first` is returned. If no subsequence is found, `last` is returned.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type search_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, std::size_t count, FwdIter2 s_first, FwdIter2 s_last, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range `first, last` for any elements in the range `s_first, s_last`. Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `search_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most (S*N) comparisons where S = distance(s_first, s_last) and N = count.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **count**: Refers to the range of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
• **s_first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
• **s_last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
• **op**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal.
  the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

• **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced FwdIter1 as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
• **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced FwdIter2 as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel **search_n** algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type **parallel_policy** or **parallel_task_policy** are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The **search_n** algorithm returns a **hpx::future<FwdIter>** if the execution policy is of type **task_execution_policy** and returns FwdIter otherwise. The **search_n** algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence [s_first, s_last) in range [first, first+count). If the length of the subsequence [s_first, s_last) is greater than the length of the range [first, first+count), first is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, first is also returned.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{

    template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::less>
    util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type::type
    set_symmetric_difference(ExPolicy &&policy,
        FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1,
        FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, FwdIter3 dest,
        Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in either of the sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2), but not in both of them are copied to the range beginning at dest. The resulting range is also sorted. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f.
If some element is found \( m \) times in \([\text{first}1, \text{last}1)\) and \( n \) times in \([\text{first}2, \text{last}2)\), it will be copied to \( \text{dest} \) exactly \( \text{std::abs}(m-n) \) times. If \( m > n \), then the last \( m-n \) of those elements are copied from \([\text{first}1, \text{last}1)\), otherwise the last \( n-m \) elements are copied from \([\text{first}2, \text{last}2)\). The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

**Note** Complexity: At most \( 2*(N1 + N2 - 1) \) comparisons, where \( N1 \) is the length of the first sequence and \( N2 \) is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (\textit{sequenced_policy}) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for \textit{sequenced_task_policy}).

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.

- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **FwdIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \textit{set_symmetric_difference} requires \( \text{Pred} \) to meet the requirements of \textit{Copy-Constructible}. This defaults to \textit{std::less<>>}

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \( \text{Type1} \) must be such that objects of type \( \text{InIter} \) can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \( \text{Type1} \).

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \textit{parallel_policy} or \textit{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
The \texttt{set_symmetric_difference} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future<FwdIter3>} if the execution policy is of type \texttt{sequenced_task_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} and returns \texttt{FwdIter3} otherwise. The \texttt{set_symmetric_difference} algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

\begin{quote}
\texttt{namespace hpx}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Functions}
\end{quote}

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIterB, typename FwdIterE, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<FwdIterB>::difference_type>::type count(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIterB first, FwdIterE last, T const &value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
\end{verbatim}

Returns the number of elements in the range \texttt{[first, last)} satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts the elements that are equal to the given \texttt{value}.

The comparisons in the parallel \texttt{count} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{sequenced_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: Performs exactly \texttt{last - first} comparisons.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Template Parameters}
\end{quote}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
\item \texttt{FwdIterB}: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
\item \texttt{FwdIterE}: The type of the source end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
\item \texttt{T}: The type of the value to search for (deduced).
\item \texttt{Proj}: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to \texttt{util::projection_identity}
\end{itemize}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Parameters}
\end{quote}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
\item \texttt{first}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
\item \texttt{last}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
\item \texttt{value}: The value to search for.
\item \texttt{proj}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate \texttt{is} invoked.
\end{itemize}
The comparisons in the parallel count algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The count algorithm returns a hpx::future<difference_type> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns difference_type otherwise (where difference_type is defined by std::iterator_traits<FwdIterB>::difference_type. The count algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

Returns the number of elements in the range [first, last) satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts elements for which predicate f returns true.

Complexity: Performs exactly last - first applications of the predicate.

The assignments in the parallel count_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The assignments in the parallel count_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The count_if algorithm returns hpx::future<difference_type> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns difference_type otherwise (where difference_type is defined by std::iterator_traits<FwdIterB>::difference_type. The count algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
- Iter: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Sent: The type of the source end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of count_if requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIterB` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename BidirIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, BidirIter>::type reverse (ExPolicy &&policy, BidirIter first, BidirIter last)

Reverses the order of the elements in the range [first, last). Behaves as if applying `std::iter_swap` to every pair of iterators `first+i, (last-i) - 1` for each non-negative `i < (last-first)/2`.

The assignments in the parallel reverse algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **BidirIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an bidirectional iterator.

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel reverse algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The reverse algorithm returns a `hpx::future<BidirIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `BidirIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename BidirIter, typename FwdIter>
namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type copy (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest)

Copies the elements in the range defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly last - first assignments.
Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The *copy* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2>

```cpp
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type copy_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, Size count, FwdIter2 dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel copy_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly count assignments, if count > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.

- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at first the algorithm will be applied to.
• **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel `copy_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `copy_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `copy` algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename F>
  hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type copy_if(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, Pred &&pred)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by `[first, last)`, to another range beginning at `dest`. Copies only the elements for which the predicate `f` returns true. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

The assignments in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than `last - first` assignments, exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate `f`.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `copy_if` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```cpp
  bool pred(const Type &a);
  ```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. 

---

822 Chapter 2. What’s so special about **HPX**?
The assignments in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `copy_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `copy` algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx {

    Functions

    template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
    util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type generate(
        ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f)
    {
        Assign each element in range [first, last) a value generated by the given function object f
        
        The assignments in the parallel `generate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.
        
        **Note** Complexity: Exactly `distance(first, last)` invocations of f and assignments.
        
        **Template Parameters**
        
        - ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
        - FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
        - F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires F to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
        
        **Parameters**
        
        - policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
        - first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
        - last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
        - f: generator function that will be called. signature of function should be equivalent to the following:
          ```cpp
          Ret fun();
          ```
          
          The type `Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type `Ret`.
        
        The assignments in the parallel `generate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.
        
        **Return** The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

    template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F>
```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type generate_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count, F &&f)

Assigns each element in range [first, first+count) a value generated by the given function object g.

The assignments in the parallel generate_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note  Complexity: Exactly count invocations of f and assignments, for count > 0.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of equal requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- count: Refers to the number of elements in the sequence the algorithm will be applied to.
- f: Refers to the generator function object that will be called. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

  ```
  Ret fun();
  ```

  The type Ret must be such that an object of type OutputIt can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type Ret.

  The assignments in the parallel generate_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return  The replace_if algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. It returns last.

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter1, typename RandIter2, typename RandIter3, typename Comp = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandIter3>::type merge(ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter1 first1, RandIter1 last1, RandIter2 first2, RandIter2 last2, RandIter3 dest, Comp &&comp = Comp())

Merges two sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2) into one sorted range beginning at dest. The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range. The destination range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The assignments in the parallel merge algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.
Note Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std::distance(first1, last1)} + \text{std::distance(first2, last2)})$ applications of the comparison $\text{comp}$ and the each projection.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **RandIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sorted range. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.

- **RandIter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sorted range. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.

- **RandIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.

- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of $\text{merge}$ requires $\text{Comp}$ to meet the requirements of $\text{CopyConstructible}$. This defaults to std::less$<>()$.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the first range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last1**: Refers to the end of the first range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last2**: Refers to the end of the second range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- **comp**: $\text{comp}$ is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types $\text{Type1}$ and $\text{Type2}$ must be such that objects of types $\text{RandIter1}$ and $\text{RandIter2}$ can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both $\text{Type1}$ and $\text{Type2}$.

The assignments in the parallel $\text{merge}$ algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type $\text{parallel_policy}$ or $\text{parallel_task_policy}$ are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The $\text{merge}$ algorithm returns a hpx::future$<\text{RandIter3}>$ if the execution policy is of type $\text{sequenced_task_policy}$ or $\text{parallel_task_policy}$ and returns tagged_tuple$<\text{RandIter3}>$ otherwise. The $\text{merge}$ algorithm returns the destination iterator to the end of the $\text{dest}$ range.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter, typename Comp = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type inplace_merge(ExPolicy &&policy, 
    RandIter first, 
    RandIter middle, RandIter last, Comp 
    &&comp = Comp())
```

Merges two consecutive sorted ranges [first, middle) and [middle, last) into one sorted range [first, last). The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range.
The assignments in the parallel `inplace_merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std::distance(first, last)})$ applications of the comparison `comp` and the each projection.

**Template Parameters**
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RandIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `inplace_merge` requires `Comp` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<`.

**Parameters**
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the first sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `middle`: Refers to the end of the first sorted range and the beginning of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `comp`: `comp` is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `RandIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both `Type1` and `Type2`.

The assignments in the parallel `inplace_merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `inplace_merge` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns void otherwise. The `inplace_merge` algorithm returns the source iterator `last`.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel
```
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename KeyIter, typename ValueIter, typename Compare = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in1 (KeyIter), tag::in2 (ValueIter)>>::sort_by_key
ExPolicy &&policy, KeyIter key_first, KeyIter key_last, ValueIter value_first, Compare &&comp = Compare() Sorts one range of data using keys supplied in another range. The key elements in the range [key_first, key_last) are sorted in ascending order with the corresponding elements in the value range moved to follow the sorted order. The algorithm is not stable, the order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator comp and a projection proj if for every iterator i pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer n such that i + n is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons. comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- KeyIter: The type of the key iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- ValueIter: The type of the value iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- Comp: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- key_first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- key_last: Refers to the end of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- value_first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of value elements the algorithm will be applied to. The range of elements must match [key_first, key_last)
- comp: comp is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type Comp, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that comp will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The sort_by_key algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in1(KeyIter), tag::in2(ValueIter)>> > if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns otherwise. The algorithm returns a pair holding an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input key sequence and an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input value sequence.

namespace hpx

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Functions

```cpp
template<typename RandIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type partial_sort(ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter first, RandIter middle, RandIter last)

Places the first middle - first elements from the range [first, last) as sorted with respect to comp into the range [first, middle). The rest of the elements in the range [middle, last) are placed in an unspecified order.

Note Complexity: Approximately (last - first) * log(middle - first) comparisons.

Return The `partial_sort` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.
```

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `RandIter`: The type of the source begin, middle, and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `middle`: Refers to the middle of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

namespace hpx

Functions

```cpp
namespace hpx

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type::type set_union(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, FwdIter3 dest, Pred &&op = Pred())

Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in one or both sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate \( f \).

If some element is found \( m \) times in [first1, last1) and \( n \) times in [first2, last2), then all \( m \) elements will be copied from [first1, last1) to dest, preserving order, and then exactly std::max(\( n-m \), 0) elements will be copied from [first2, last2) to dest, also preserving order.

Note Complexity: At most \( 2*(N1 + N2 - 1) \) comparisons, where \( N1 \) is the length of the first sequence and \( N2 \) is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (`sequenced_policy`) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for `sequenced_task_policy`).
```

Template Parameters
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.

• **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **FwdIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

• **Op**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_union` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. This defaults to `std::less<>

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `set_union` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter3>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter3` otherwise. The `set_union` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel
```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Op, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type inclusive_scan(
    ExPolicy &&policy,
    FwdIter1 first,
    FwdIter1 last,
    FwdIter2 dest, Op &&op, T init)
```

Assigns through each iterator \( i \) in \([\text{result}, \text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}))\) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, *first, \ldots, *(first + (i - result))).

The reduce operations in the parallel inclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequence_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: \( O(\text{last} - \text{first}) \) applications of the predicate \( op \).

**Template Parameters**
- \( \text{ExPolicy} \): The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- \( \text{FwdIter1} \): The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- \( \text{FwdIter2} \): The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \( \text{T} \): The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- \( \text{Op} \): The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

**Parameters**
- \( \text{policy} \): The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \( \text{first} \): Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{last} \): Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{dest} \): Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- \( \text{init} \): The initial value for the generalized sum.
- \( \text{op} \): Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types \( \text{Type1} \) and \( \text{Ret} \) must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel inclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between exclusive_scan and inclusive_scan is that inclusive_scan includes the \( i \)th input element in the \( i \)th sum. If \( op \) is not mathematically associative, the behavior of inclusive_scan may be non-deterministic.

**Return** The inclusive_scan algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter2 otherwise. The inclusive_scan algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

**Note** GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, \ldots, aN) is defined as:

- \( a1 \) when \( N = 1 \)
- \( \text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(\text{op}, a1, \ldots, aK), \text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(\text{op}, aM, \ldots, aN)) \) where \( 1 < K+1 = M <= N \).
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type inclusive_scan (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, Op &&op)

Assigns through each iterator \( i \) in \([\text{result}, \text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}))\) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM\( (\text{op}, *\text{first}, \ldots, *((\text{first} + (i - \text{result})))\).

The reduce operations in the parallel inclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: \( O(\text{last} - \text{first}) \) applications of the predicate \( \text{op} \).

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Ret must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel inclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between exclusive_scan and inclusive_scan is that inclusive_scan includes the ith input element in the ith sum.

**Return** The inclusive_scan algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter2> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter2 otherwise. The inclusive_scan algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

**Note** GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM\( (+, a_1, \ldots, a_N) \) is defined as:
- \( a_1 \) when \( N = 1 \)
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM\( (\text{op}, a_1, \ldots, a_K) \)
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM\( (+, a_M, \ldots, a_N) \) where \( 1 < K+1 = M \leq N \).
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>::type
inclusive_scan(
  ExPolicy &&policy,
  FwdIter1 first,
  FwdIter1 last,
  FwdIter2 dest)

Assigns through each iterator \( i \) in \([\text{result}, \text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}))\) the value of \texttt{gENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE\_SUM}(+, *\text{first}, \ldots, *(\text{first} + (i - \text{result}))).

The reduce operations in the parallel \texttt{inclusive\_scan} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{sequenced\_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: \( O(\text{last} - \text{first}) \) applications of the predicate \( \text{op} \).

\textbf{Template Parameters}
- \( \text{ExPolicy} \): The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- \( \text{FwdIter1} \): The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \( \text{FwdIter2} \): The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \( \text{policy} \): The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \( \text{first} \): Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{last} \): Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{dest} \): Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The reduce operations in the parallel \texttt{inclusive\_scan} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{parallel\_policy} or \texttt{parallel\_task\_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between \texttt{exclusive\_scan} and \texttt{inclusive\_scan} is that \texttt{inclusive\_scan} includes the \( i \)th input element in the \( i \)th sum.

\textbf{Return} The \texttt{inclusive\_scan} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future<FwdIter2>} if the execution policy is of type \texttt{sequenced\_task\_policy} or \texttt{parallel\_task\_policy} and returns \( \text{FwdIter2} \) otherwise. The \texttt{inclusive\_scan} algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

\textbf{Note} \texttt{GENERALIZED\_NONCOMMUTATIVE\_SUM}(+, \text{a}_1, \ldots, \text{a}_N) is defined as:
- \( \text{a}_1 \) when \( N = 1 \)
- \texttt{Galendarized\_noncommutative\_sum}(+, \text{a}_1, \ldots, \text{a}_K)
  - \texttt{Galendarized\_noncommutative\_sum}(+, \text{a}_M, \ldots, \text{a}_N) \) where \( 1 < K+1 = M \leq N \).

\begin{verbatim}
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

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Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::less>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type>::type
lexicographical_compare(
  ExPolicy&& policy,
  FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1,
  FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2,
  Pred&& pred = Pred())

Checks if the first range \([first1, last1)\) is lexicographically less than the second range \([first2, last2)\).
uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel \texttt{lexicographical\_compare} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{sequenced\_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: At most \(2 \times \min(N1, N2)\) applications of the comparison operation, where \(N1 = \text{std::distance(first1, last)}\) and \(N2 = \text{std::distance(first2, last2)}\).

\textbf{Template Parameters}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
  \item \texttt{FwdIter1}: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
  \item \texttt{FwdIter2}: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
  \item \texttt{Pred}: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of \texttt{lexicographical\_compare} requires \texttt{Pred} to meet the requirements of \texttt{CopyConstructible}. This defaults to \texttt{std::less<>}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Parameters}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
  \item \texttt{first1}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
  \item \texttt{last1}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
  \item \texttt{first2}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
  \item \texttt{last2}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
  \item \texttt{pred}: Refers to the comparison function that the first and second ranges will be applied to
\end{itemize}

The comparison operations in the parallel \texttt{lexicographical\_compare} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{parallel\_policy} or \texttt{parallel\_task\_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

\textbf{Note} Lexicographical comparison is an operation with the following properties
\begin{itemize}
  \item Two ranges are compared element by element
  \item The first mismatching element defines which range is lexicographically \texttt{less} or \texttt{greater} than the other
\end{itemize}
• If one range is a prefix of another, the shorter range is lexicographically less than the other
• If two ranges have equivalent elements and are of the same length, then the ranges are lexicographically equal
• An empty range is lexicographically less than any non-empty range
• Two empty ranges are lexicographically equal

Return The lexicographically_compare algorithm returns a hpx::future<bool> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns bool otherwise. The lexicographically_compare algorithm returns true if the first range is lexicographically less, otherwise it returns false. range [first2, last2), it returns false.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename T>
constexpr detail::induction_stride_helper<T> induction(T &&value, std::size_t stride)

The function template returns an induction object of unspecified type having a value type and encapsulating an initial value value of that type and, optionally, a stride.

For each element in the input range, a looping algorithm over input sequence S computes an induction value from an induction variable and ordinal position p within S by the formula i + p * stride if a stride was specified or i + p otherwise. This induction value is passed to the element access function.

If the value argument to induction is a non-const lvalue, then that lvalue becomes the live-out object for the returned induction object. For each induction object that has a live-out object, the looping algorithm assigns the value of i + n * stride to the live-out object upon return, where n is the number of elements in the input range.

Return This returns an induction object with value type T, initial value value, and (if specified) stride stride. If T is an lvalue of non-const type, value is used as the live-out object for the induction object; otherwise there is no live-out object.

Template Parameters
• T: The value type to be used by the induction object.

Parameters
• value: [in] The initial value to use for the induction object
• stride: [in] The (optional) stride to use for the induction object (default: 1)

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type none_of(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Checks if unary predicate f returns true for no elements in the range [first, last).

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most last - first applications of the predicate f

Template Parameters
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.

• **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `none_of` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```cpp
  bool pred(const Type &a);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `none_of` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `none_of` algorithm returns true if the unary predicate `f` returns true for no elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type any_of (ExPolicy &policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &f, Proj &proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate `f` returns true for at least one element in the range `[first, last)`. The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

### Note

Complexity: At most `last - first` applications of the predicate `f`
• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• f: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

• proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `any_of` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `any_of` algorithm returns true if the unary predicate `f` returns true for at least one element in the range, false otherwise. It returns false if the range is empty.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type all_of(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate `f` returns true for all elements in the range [first, last).

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most `last - first` applications of the predicate `f`

**Template Parameters**

• ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.

• FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `all_of` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

• Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• \texttt{f}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \([\text{first}, \text{last})\). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\begin{verbatim}
bool pred(const Type &a);
\end{verbatim}

The signature does not need to have \texttt{const\&}, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \texttt{Type} must be such that an object of type \texttt{FwdIter} can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \texttt{Type}.

• \texttt{proj}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate \texttt{is} invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \texttt{parallel_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

\textbf{Return} The \texttt{all_of} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future<bool>} if the execution policy is of type \texttt{sequenced_task_policy} or \texttt{parallel_task_policy} and returns \texttt{bool} otherwise. The \texttt{all_of} algorithm returns true if the unary predicate \texttt{f} returns true for all elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

\begin{verbatim}
namespace hpx

Functions

\begin{verbatim}

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type set_intersection (ExPolicy &&policy,
  FwdIter1 first1,
  FwdIter1 last1,
  FwdIter2 first2,
  FwdIter2 last2,
  FwdIter3 dest, Pred
  &&op = Pred());
\end{verbatim}

Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in both sorted ranges \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) and \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate \texttt{f}.

If some element is found \(m\) times in \([\text{first1}, \text{last1})\) and \(n\) times in \([\text{first2}, \text{last2})\), the first \texttt{std::min(m, n)} elements will be copied from the first range to the destination range. The order of equivalent elements is preserved. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: At most \(2*(N1 + N2 - 1)\) comparisons, where \(N1\) is the length of the first sequence and \(N2\) is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (\texttt{sequenced_policy}) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for \texttt{sequenced_task_policy}).

\textbf{Template Parameters}

• \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.

• \texttt{FwdIter1}: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
• **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **FwdIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

• **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_intersection` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

### Return

The `set_intersection` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter3>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter3` otherwise. The `set_intersection` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{
    namespace parallel
    {

```
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename BidirIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, BidirIter>::type stable_partition(ExPolicy &&policy,
BidirIter first, BidirIter last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Permutes the elements in the range [first, last) such that there exists an iterator i such that for every
iterator j in the range [first, i) \text{INVOKE}(f, \text{INVOKE} (proj, *j)) \neq \text{false}, and for every iterator k in the
range [i, last), \text{INVOKE}(f, \text{INVOKE} (proj, *k)) == \text{false}

The invocations of f in the parallel stable_partition algorithm invoked with an execution policy object
of type sequenced_policy executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) * log(last - first) swaps, but only linear number of swaps if
there is enough extra memory. Exactly last - first applications of the predicate and projection.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in
which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes
the invocations of f.
- BidirIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet
the requirements of an input iterator.
- F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the
parallel overload of transform requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- f: Unary predicate which returns true if the element should be ordered before other elements.
  Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the
  sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```
  bool fun(const Type &a);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&. The type Type must be such that an object of type
  BidirIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the ele-
  ments as a projection operation before the actual predicate f is invoked.

The invocations of f in the parallel stable_partition algorithm invoked with an execution policy object
of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in
unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The stable_partition algorithm returns an iterator i such that for every iterator j in the range
[first, i), f(*j)) != false \text{INVOKE}(f, \text{INVOKE}(proj, *j)) != false, and for every iterator k in the
range [i, last), f(*k) == false \text{INVOKE}(f, \text{INVOKE} (proj, *k)) == false. The relative order of the elements in both groups is preserved. If the execution policy is of type parallel_task_policy the
algorithm returns a future<> referring to this iterator.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type partition(ExPolicy &&&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, Pred &&&&pred, Proj &&&proj = Proj())

Reorders the elements in the range [first, last) in such a way that all elements for which the predicate
pred returns true precede the elements for which the predicate pred returns false. Relative order of the elements is not preserved.

The assignments in the parallel partition algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: At most 2 * (last - first) swaps. Exactly last - first applications of the predicate and projection.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of partition requires Pred to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type InIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel partition algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The partition algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. The partition algorithm returns the iterator to the first element of the second group.

The assignments in the parallel partition_copy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than last - first assignments, exactly last - first applications of the predicate.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
• **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate `pred` (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **FwdIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that don’t satisfy the predicate `pred` (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `partition_copy` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

• **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **dest_true**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate `pred`.

• **dest_false**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that don’t satisfy the predicate `pred`.

• **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

• **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `partition_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `partition_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in(InIter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_tuple<tag::in(InIter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)>>` otherwise.

The `partition_copy` algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator `last`, the destination iterator to the end of the `dest_true` range, and the destination iterator to the end of the `dest_false` range.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel
```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>>=:type transformExPolicy & &policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, F &&f, Proj &&&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&&proj2 = Proj2()) Applies the given function f to the range [first, last) and stores the result in another range, beginning at dest.
```

The invocations of f in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly last - first applications of f

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of f.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of transform requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type. The type Ret must be such that an object of type FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type Ret.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate f is invoked.

The invocations of f in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The transform algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> > if the execution policy is of type parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> otherwise. The transform algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename F = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_tuple<tag::in1(FwdIter1), tag::in2(FwdIter2), tag::out(FwdIter3)>>=:type transformExPolicy & &policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter3 dest, F &&f, Proj1 &&&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&&proj2 = Proj2()) Applies the given function f to pairs of elements from two ranges: one defined by [first1, last1) and the other beginning at first2, and stores the result in another range, beginning at dest.
```
The invocations of f in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly last - first applications of f

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of f.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators for the second range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of transform requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second sequence. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```cpp
  Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
  ```

The signature does not need to have const&. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively. The type Ret must be such that an object of type FwdIter3 can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type Ret.

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate f is invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate f is invoked.

The invocations of f in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The transform algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in1(FwdIter1), tag::in2(FwdIter2), tag::out(FwdIter3)>> if the execution policy is of type parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_tuple<tag::in1(FwdIter1), tag::in2(FwdIter2), tag::out(FwdIter3)> otherwise. The transform algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the first input sequence, an iterator referring to the first element after the second input sequence, and the output iterator referring to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```cpp
template<
  typename ExPolicy,
  typename FwdIter1,
  typename FwdIter2,
  typename FwdIter3,
  typename F
>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_tuple<tag::in1 (FwdIter1), tag::in2 (FwdIter2), tag::in3 (FwdIter3), tag::out (FwdIter3)>>
```
The invocations of $f$ in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Exactly $\min(last2-first2, last1-first1)$ applications of $f$

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of $f$.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators for the second range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `transform` requires $F$ to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

**Parameters**

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively. The type `Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter3` can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type `Ret`.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate $f$ is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate $f$ is invoked.

The invocations of $f$ in the parallel transform algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Note** The algorithm will invoke the binary predicate until it reaches the end of the shorter of the two given input sequences

**Return** The `transform` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in1(FwdIter1),`
if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_tuple<tag::in1(FwdIter1), tag::in2(FwdIter2), tag::out(FwdIter3)>` otherwise. The `transform` algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the first input sequence, an iterator referring to the first element after the second input sequence, and the output iterator referring to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type fill(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T value)

Assigns the given value to the elements in the range `[first, last)`. The comparisons in the parallel `fill` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

- `T`: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `value`: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel `fill` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `fill` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `difference_type` otherwise (where `difference_type` is defined by `void`.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type fill_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count, T value)

Assigns the given value value to the first `count` elements in the range beginning at first if `count > 0`. Does nothing otherwise.

The comparisons in the parallel `fill_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, for `count > 0`.  

2.8. API reference
Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which
  the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assign-
  ments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the
  requirements of an output iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply $f$ to.
- **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at $first$ the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel fill_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The fill_n algorithm returns a hpx::future<void> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns difference_type otherwise (where difference_type is defined by void).

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T init, Reduce &&red_op, Convert &&conv_op)

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(red_op, init, conv_op(*first), ..., conv_op(*((first + (last - first) - 1))))

The reduce operations in the parallel transform_reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates red_op and conv_op.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which
  the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assign-
  ments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the
  requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the
  parallel overload of copy_if requires $F$ to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- **Reduce**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
• **Convert**: The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **conv_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

• **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.

• **red_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values returned from the invocation of `conv_op`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1`, `Type2`, and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as returned from `conv_op` can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `transform_reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `transform_reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

**Return** The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the values returned from `conv_op` when applied to the elements given by the input range [first, last).

**Note** `GENERALIZED_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as follows:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, bM, ..., bN)), where:
  - b1, ..., bN may be any permutation of a1, ..., aN and
  - 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, T init)
```

Returns the result of accumulating init with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at `first1` and `first2`. 
The operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**  Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate $op2$.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the first source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as return) values (deduced).

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **init**: The initial value for the sum.

The operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns $T$ otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, T init, Reduce &&red_op, Convert &&conv_op)
```

Returns the result of accumulating `init` with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at `first1` and `first2`.

The operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**  Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate $op2$.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the first source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as return) values (deduced).
- **Reduce**: The type of the binary function object used for the multiplication operation.
- **Convert**: The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **init**: The initial value for the sum.
- **red_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for the initial value and each of the return values of `op2`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```
  Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Ret must be such that it can be implicitly converted to a type of `T`.
- **conv_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the input values of the sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```
  Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Ret must be such that it can be implicitly converted to an object for the second argument type of `op1`.

The operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise.

```cpp
namespace hpx {

```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T init, F &&f)
```

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(f, init, *first, \ldots, *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: O(last - first) applications of the predicate f.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source begin and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of copy_if requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:
  ```cpp
  Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
  ```
  The signature does not need to have const&. The types Type1 Ret must be such that an object of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.
- **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between reduce and accumulate is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

**Return** The reduce algorithm returns a hpx::future<T> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns T otherwise. The reduce algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

**Note** GENERALIZED_SUM(op, a1, \ldots, aN) is defined as follows:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b1, \ldots, bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, bM, \ldots, bN)), where:
  - b1, \ldots, bN may be any permutation of a1, \ldots, aN and
  - 1 < K+1 = M <= N.
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T init)
Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, init, *first, . . . , *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(last - first) applications of the operator+().

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source begin and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- T: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- init: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between reduce and accumulate is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The reduce algorithm returns a hpx::future<T> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns T otherwise. The reduce algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, . . . , aN) is defined as follows:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(+, b1, . . . , bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(+, bM, . . . , bN)), where:
  - b1, . . . , bN may be any permutation of a1, . . . , aN and
  - 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::value_type>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last)
Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, T(), *first, . . . , *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel reduce algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

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Note: Complexity: \(O(last - first)\) applications of the operator+().

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source begin and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The reduce operations in the parallel copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

**Return** The `reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise (where `T` is the value_type of `FwdIter`). The `reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range `[first, last)`.

**Note** The type of the initial value (and the result type) `T` is determined from the value_type of the used `FwdIter`.

**Note** \(\text{GENERALIZED\_SUM}(+, a_1, \ldots, a_N)\) is defined as follows:
- \(a_1\) when \(N\) is 1
- \(\text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED\_SUM}(+, b_1, \ldots, b_K), \text{GENERALIZED\_SUM}(+, b_M, \ldots, b_N))\), where:
  - \(b_1, \ldots, b_N\) may be any permutation of \(a_1, \ldots, a_N\) and
  - \(1 < K+1 = M \leq N\).

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions
```

template<
type ExPolicy, typename RandomIt, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandomIt>::type sort(ExPolicy && policy, RandomIt first, RandomIt last, Comp && comp = Comp(), Proj && proj = Proj())

Sorts the elements in the range `[first, last)` in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using `operator<()`).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator `comp` and a projection `proj` if for every iterator `i` pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer `n` such that `i + n` is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and `INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false.`
Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons. 
comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Iter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **comp**: comp is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type Comp, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that comp will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate comp is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The sort algorithm returns a hpx::future<RandomIt> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns RandomIt otherwise. The algorithm returns an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input sequence.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type uninitialized_move(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, last) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel uninitialized_move algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly last - first move operations.

Template Parameters
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
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- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_move` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return**

The `uninitialized_move` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `uninitialized_move` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out FwdIter2>>,
  type uninitialized_move_n

FwdIter2>>>::type uninitialized_move_n(ExPolicy && policy, FwdIter1 first, Size count, FwdIter2 dest)

Moves the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, first + count) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly `count` movements, if `count` > 0, no move operations otherwise.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply `f` to.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return**

The `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator to the element past in the source range and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

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Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type uninitialized_default_construct (ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter first, FwdIter last)

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, last) by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel uninitialized_default_construct algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly last - first assignments.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel uninitialized_default_construct algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The uninitialized_default_construct algorithm returns a hpx::future<void>, if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_default_construct_n (ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter first, Size count)

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, first + count) by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel uninitialized_default_construct_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly count assignments, if count > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at first the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

namespace hpx

**Functions**

template<typename InIter, typename F>
F for_each (InIter first, InIter last, F &&f)
Applies f to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, last).

If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Note** Complexity: Applies f exactly last - first times.

If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, f may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

**Return** f.

**Template Parameters**

- **InIter**: The type of the source begin and end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). F must meet requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

**Parameters**

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```cpp
  <ignored> pred(const Type &a);
  ```

The signature does not need to have const&. The type Type must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, void>::type for_each (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f)
Applies f to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, last).

If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Note** Complexity: Applies f exactly last - first times.
If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, f may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of for_each does not return a copy of its Function parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- FwdIte: The type of the source begin and end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- F: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of for_each requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- f: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

  ```
  <ignored> pred(const Type &a);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const&. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The for_each algorithm returns a hpx::future<void> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.

template<typename InIter, typename Size, typename F>
InIter for_each_n(InIter first, Size count, F &&f)
Applies f to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1.

If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies f exactly count times.

If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, f may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Return first + count for non-negative values of count and first for negative values.

Template Parameters

- InIter: The type of the source begin and end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
• **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply \( f \) to.

• **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). \( F \) must meet requirements of *Move-Constructible*.

**Parameters**

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at \( \text{first} \) the algorithm will be applied to.

• **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [\( \text{first}, \text{last} \)]. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\[
\text{<ignored> pred(const Type \&a);}\]

The signature does not need to have const&. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type for_each_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count, F &&f)
```

Applies \( f \) to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range \([\text{first}, \text{first} + \text{count})\), starting from \( \text{first} \) and proceeding to \( \text{first} + \text{count} - 1 \).

If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Note** Complexity: Applies \( f \) exactly \( \text{count} \) times.

If the type of \( \text{first} \) satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, \( f \) may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* does not return a copy of its *Function* parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Template Parameters**

• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.

• **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply \( f \) to.

• **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires \( F \) to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at \( \text{first} \) the algorithm will be applied to.

• **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [\( \text{first}, \text{last} \)]. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:
The signature does not need to have const&. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The for_each_n algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. It returns first + count for non-negative values of count and first for negative values.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<

type ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2,

type Op, typename Conv, typename T
>
util::detail::algorithm_result<

ExPolicy, FwdIter1>::type

transform_inclusive_scan(

ExPolicy &&policy,

FwdIter1 first,

FwdIter1 last,

FwdIter2 dest,

Op &&op,

Conv &&conv,

T init)

Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, conv(*first), ..., conv(*first + (i - result))).

The reduce operations in the parallel transform_inclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(last - first) applications of the predicate op.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter1: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- FwdIter2: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Conv: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- T: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- Op: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters
• policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
• dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
• conv: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter1 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type. The type R must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to T.
• init: The initial value for the generalized sum.
• op: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Ret must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel transform_inclusive_scan algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither conv nor op shall invalidate iterators or subrange,s or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The transform_inclusive_scan algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter2> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter2 otherwise. The transform_inclusive_scan algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, ..., aN)) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

The difference between exclusive_scan and transform_inclusive_scan is that transform_inclusive_scan includes the ith input element in the ith sum. If op is not mathematically associative, the behavior of transform_inclusive_scan may be non-deterministic.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Conv, typename Op>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type transform_inclusive_scan(ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter1 first,
FwdIter1 last,
FwdIter2 dest,
Op &&op,
Conv &&conv)
Assigns through each iterator \( i \) in \([\text{result}, \text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}))\) the value of \( \text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(\text{op}, \text{conv}(\ast\text{first}), \ldots, \text{conv}(\ast(\text{first} + (i - \text{result})))) \).

The reduce operations in the parallel \text{transform_inclusive_scan} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \text{sequenced_policy} execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

\textbf{Note} Complexity: \( O(\text{last} - \text{first}) \) applications of the predicate \text{op}.

\textbf{Template Parameters}

- \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- \texttt{FwdIter1}: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \texttt{FwdIter2}: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- \texttt{Conv}: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- \texttt{T}: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- \texttt{Op}: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \texttt{first}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \texttt{last}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \texttt{dest}: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- \texttt{conv}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \([\text{first}, \text{last})\). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\[
R \ \text{fun}(\text{const} \ Type \ &a);
\]

The signature does not need to have \texttt{const\&}, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type \texttt{Type} must be such that an object of type \texttt{FwdIter1} can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to \texttt{Type}. The type \texttt{R} must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to \texttt{T}.

- \texttt{op}: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

\[
\text{Ret} \ \text{fun}(\text{const} \ Type1 \ &a, \ \text{const} \ Type1 \ &b);
\]

The signature does not need to have \texttt{const\&}, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types \texttt{Type1} and \texttt{Ret} must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel \text{transform_inclusive_scan} algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type \text{parallel_policy} or \text{parallel_task_policy} are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither \texttt{conv} nor \texttt{op} shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges \([\text{first}, \text{last})\) or \([\text{result}, \text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}))\).

\textbf{Return} The \text{transform_inclusive_scan} algorithm returns a \text{hpx::future\lt FwdIter2\gt} if the execution policy is of type \text{sequenced_task_policy} or \text{parallel_task_policy} and returns \text{FwdIter2} otherwise. The \text{transform_inclusive_scan} algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

\textbf{Note} \text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(\text{op}, a1, \ldots, aN) is defined as:

- \text{a1} when \( N \) is 1
- \( \text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(\text{op}, a1, \ldots, aK), \text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(\text{op}, aM, \ldots, aN)) \) where \( 1 < K+1 = M <= N \).
The difference between exclusive_scan and transform_inclusive_scan is that transform_inclusive_scan includes the ith input element in the ith sum.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename RanIter, typename RanIter2, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Compare = std::equal_to<typename std::iterator_traits<RanIter>::value_type>, typename Func = std::plus<typename std::iterator_traits<RanIter2>::value_type>>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type reduce_by_key(ExPolicy&& policy, RanIter key_first, RanIter key_last, RanIter2 values_first, FwdIter1 keys_output, FwdIter2 values_output, Compare &&comp = Compare(), Func &&&func = Func())
```

Reduce by Key performs an inclusive scan reduction operation on elements supplied in key/value pairs. The algorithm produces a single output value for each set of equal consecutive keys in [key_first, key_last), the value being the GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))). for the run of consecutive matching keys. The number of keys supplied must match the number of values.

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

**Note** Complexity: O(last - first) applications of the predicate op.

**Template Parameters**
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- RanIter: The type of the key iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- RanIter2: The type of the value iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
• **FwdIter1**: The type of the iterator representing the destination key range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination value range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

• **Compare**: The type of the optional function/function object to use to compare keys (deduced). Assumed to be `std::equal_to` otherwise.

• **Func**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `copy_if` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

### Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **key_first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **key_last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **values_first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of value elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **keys_output**: Refers to the start output location for the keys produced by the algorithm.
- **values_output**: Refers to the start output location for the values produced by the algorithm.
- **comp**: comp is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **func**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The types `Type1 Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.

### Functions

```cpp
namespace hpx {

Functions

```
Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Note** The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator `i` in the range `[first1, last1)`, *(i == *(first2 + (i - first1))). This overload of `equal` uses operator== to determine if two elements are equal.

**Return** The `equal` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `equal` algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range `[first1, last1)` does not equal the length of the range `[first2, last2)`, it returns false.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type equal(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1,
FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Returns true if the range `[first1, last1)` is equal to the range starting at `first2`, and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.
Note  Complexity: At most last1 - first1 applications of the predicate f.

Template Parameters
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::equal_to<>.

Parameters
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

  ```
  bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const & but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types Type1 and Type2 must be such that objects of types FwdIter1 and FwdIter2 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type1 and Type2 respectively.

  The comparison operations in the parallel *equal* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

  Note  The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator i in the range [first1,last1), *i equals *(first2 + (i - first1)). This overload of equal uses operator== to determine if two elements are equal.

  Return  The *equal* algorithm returns a hpx::future<bool> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns bool otherwise. The *equal* algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false.

namespace hpx
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename RndIter, typename Comp>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type make_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, RndIter first, RndIter last, Comp &&comp)

Constructs a **max heap** in the range [first, last).

The predicate operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequential_execution_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most (3*N) comparisons where \( N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last}) \).

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RndIter`: The type of the source iterators used for algorithm. This iterator must meet the requirements for a random access iterator.

**Parameters**

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `comp`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

  ```
  bool comp(const Type &a, const Type &b);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `RndIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

  The comparison operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_execution_policy` or `parallel_task_execution_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `make_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename RndIter>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type make_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, RndIter first, RndIter last)

Constructs a **max heap** in the range [first, last). Uses the operator `<` for comparisons.

The predicate operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequential_execution_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: at most (3*N) comparisons where \( N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last}) \).

**Template Parameters**

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RndIter`: The type of the source iterators used for algorithm. This iterator must meet the requirements for a random access iterator.
Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.

The comparison operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_execution_policy` or `parallel_task_execution_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `make_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{

Functions

template<typename I, typename ...Args>
void for_loop(typename std::decay<I>::type first, I last, Args&&... args)
{
    The for_loop implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

    The execution of for_loop without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

    Requires: `I` shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of reduction and/or induction function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, `f`. `f` shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

    Template Parameters

    - **I**: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
    - **Args**: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)` should expose a signature equivalent to:

  ```cpp
  <ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
  ```

  The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

  Effects: Applies `f` to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is `last - first`.

```
The first element in the input sequence is specified by \textit{first}. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the \textit{args} parameter pack excluding \textit{f}, an additional argument is passed to each application of \textit{f} as follows:

\textbf{Note} As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using \textit{advance} and \textit{distance}.

\textbf{Note} The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of \textit{f}, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of \textit{f} in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies \textit{f} exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If \textit{f} returns a result, the result is ignored.

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename ExPolicy, typename I, typename ... Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy> type for_loop (ExPolicy&& policy, typename std::decay<I>::type first, I last, Args&&... args)
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{for\_loop} implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble for\_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: \textit{I} shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The \textit{args} parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of \texttt{reduction} and/or \texttt{induction} function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, \textit{f}. \textit{f} shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

\textbf{Template Parameters}

- \texttt{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- \texttt{I}: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- \texttt{Args}: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \texttt{first}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \texttt{last}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \texttt{args}: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \texttt{[first, last]} should expose a signature equivalent to:

\begin{verbatim}
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
\end{verbatim}

The signature does not need to have \texttt{const\&}. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.
Effects: Applies $f$ to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding $f$, an additional argument is passed to each application of $f$ as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of $f$, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of $f$ in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies $f$ exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If $f$ returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Return** The `for_loop` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename I, typename S, typename ...Args>
void for_loop_strided(typename std::decay<I>::type first, I last, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: $I$ shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, $f$. $f$ shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

**Template Parameters**
- $I$: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- $S$: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- $Args$: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `stride`: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if $I$ has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects.
The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(I const & a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies \( f \) to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the \( \text{args} \) parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by \( \text{first} \). Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the \( \text{args} \) parameter pack excluding \( f \), an additional argument is passed to each application of \( f \) as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of \( f \), even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of \( f \) in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies \( f \) exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename I, typename S, typename ..Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type
for_loop_strided((ExPolicy &&policy),
std::decay<I>::type first, I last, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: \( I \) shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The \( \text{args} \) parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, \( f \). \( f \) shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

**Template Parameters**

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **I**: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- **S**: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- **Args**: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **stride**: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if I has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.

• **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies \( f \) to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the args parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by first. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the args parameter pack excluding \( f \), an additional argument is passed to each application of \( f \) as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of \( f \), even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of \( f \) in the input sequence.

**Complexity**: Applies \( f \) exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

**Remarks**: If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Return** The `for_loop_strided` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```cpp
template<typename I, typename Size, typename ... Args>
void for_loop_n(I first, Size size, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop_n` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop_n` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

**Requires**: `I` shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, \( f \). \( f \) shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

**Template Parameters**
• **I**: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.

• **Size**: The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.

• **Args**: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

### Parameters

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **size**: Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.

• **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies \( f \) to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding \( f \), an additional argument is passed to each application of \( f \) as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of \( f \), even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of \( f \) in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies \( f \) exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

```cpp
template<
    typename ExPolicy,
    typename I,
    typename Size,
    typename ... Args
>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop_n(ExPolicy & policy, I first, Size size,
    Args & ... args)
```

The `for_loop_n` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: \( I \) shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, \( f \). \( f \) shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

### Template Parameters
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.

• **I**: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.

• **Size**: The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.

• **Args**: A parameter pack, it’s last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

• **size**: Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.

• **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the args parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by first. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the args parameter pack excluding f, an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of f, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

**Return** The for_loop_n algorithm returns a hpx::future<void> if the execution policy is of type hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy or hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.
For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: `I` shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, `f`. `f` shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

**Template Parameters**

- `I`: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- `Size`: The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.
- `S`: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- `Args`: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

**Parameters**

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `size`: Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.
- `stride`: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if `I` has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)` should expose a signature equivalent to:

```cpp
<ignored> pred(I const & a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

**Effects**: Applies `f` to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is `last - first`.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding `f`, an additional argument is passed to each application of `f` as follows:

**Note** As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

**Note** The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of `f`, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of `f` in the input sequence.

**Complexity**: Applies `f` exactly once for each element of the input sequence.
Remarks: If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename I, typename Size, typename S, typename ... Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop_n_strided(ExPolicy&& policy, I first, Size size, S stride,Args&&... args)

The for_loop_n_strided implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble for_each from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: \( I \) shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The \( \text{args} \) parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of \( \text{reduction} \) and/or \( \text{induction} \) function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, \( f \). \( f \) shall meet the requirements of MoveConstructible.

Template Parameters

- \( \text{ExPolicy} \): The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- \( I \): The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- \( \text{Size} \): The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.
- \( S \): The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- \( \text{Args} \): A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- \( \text{policy} \): The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- \( \text{first} \): Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{size} \): Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.
- \( \text{stride} \): Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if \( I \) has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- \( \text{args} \): The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by \([\text{first}, \text{last})\) should expose a signature equivalent to:

\[
<\text{ignored}> \text{pred}(I \ const\& a, \ldots);
\]

The signature does not need to have const&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies \( f \) to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the \( \text{args} \) parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by \( \text{first} \). Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the \( \text{args} \) parameter pack excluding \( f \), an additional argument is passed to each application of \( f \) as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.
Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of \( f \), even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of \( f \) in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies \( f \) exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If \( f \) returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The \texttt{for\_loop\_n\_strided} algorithm returns a \texttt{hpx::future<void>} if the execution policy is of type \texttt{hpx::execution::sequenced\_task\_policy} or \texttt{hpx::execution::parallel\_task\_policy} and returns \texttt{void} otherwise.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandomIt, typename Sentinel, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandomIt>::type stable_sort(ExPolicy &&policy, RandomIt first, Sentinel last, Compare &&comp = Compare(), Proj &&proj = Proj())

Sorts the elements in the range \([\text{first}, \text{last})\) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object \( \text{comp} \) (defaults to using operator\(<\)).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator \( \text{comp} \) and a projection \( \text{proj} \) if for every iterator \( i \) pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer \( n \) such that \( i + n \) is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and \text{INVOKE}(\text{comp, INVOKE}(\text{proj, *(i + n)}), \text{INVOKE}(\text{proj, *i})) == false.

Note Complexity: \( O(N\log(N)) \), where \( N = \text{std::distance(first, last)} \) comparisons. \( \text{comp} \) has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{ExPolicy}: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
  \item \text{RandomIt}: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
  \item \text{Sentinel}: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator and must be a valid sentinel type for \text{RandomIt}.
  \item \text{Comp}: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
  \item \text{Proj}: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to \text{util::projection_identity}
\end{itemize}

Parameters
\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{policy}: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
  \item \text{first}: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
  \item \text{last}: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
  \item \text{comp}: \text{comp} is a callable object. The return value of the \text{INVOKE} operation applied to an object of type \text{Comp}, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of
the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that comp will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate comp is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The `stable_sort` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<RandomIt>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `RandomIt` otherwise. The algorithm returns an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input sequence.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type remove_if(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range `[first, last)` and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements for which predicate `pred` returns true.

The assignments in the parallel `remove_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs not more than `last - first` assignments, exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate `pred` and the projection `proj`.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `remove_if` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```
The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.

- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel remove_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The remove_if algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. The remove_if algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type remove (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T const &value, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements that are equal to value.

The assignments in the parallel remove algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than last - first assignments, exactly last - first applications of the operator==() and the projection proj.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- T: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of CopyConstructible.
- Proj: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- value: Specifies the value of elements to remove.
- proj: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel remove algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The remove algorithm returns a hpx::future<FwdIter> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns FwdIter otherwise. The remove algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.
Functions

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type destroy (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last)
Destroys objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the range [first, last).
The operations in the parallel destroy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly last - first operations.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The operations in the parallel destroy algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The destroy algorithm returns a hpx::future<void>, if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns void otherwise.

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type destroy_n (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count)
Destroys objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the range [first, first + count).
The operations in the parallel destroy_n algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly count operations, if count > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters
- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- FwdIter: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply this algorithm to.

Parameters
- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- count: Refers to the number of elements starting at first the algorithm will be applied to.
The operations in the parallel _destroy_n_ algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type _parallel_policy_ or _parallel_task_policy_ are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The _destroy_n_ algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type _sequenced_task_policy_ or _parallel_task_policy_ and returns _FwdIter_ otherwise. The _destroy_n_ algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```cpp
namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred>
bool is_partitioned(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred)
    Determines if the range [first, last) is partitioned.

    **Note** Complexity: at most (N) predicate evaluations where N = distance(first, last).

    **Return** The _is_partitioned_ algorithm returns _bool_. The _is_partitioned_ algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence for which _pred_ returns true precedes those for which _pred_ returns false. Otherwise _is_partitioned_ returns false. If the range [first, last) contains less than two elements, the function is always true.

    **Template Parameters**
    - _FwdIter_: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
    - _Pred_: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

    **Parameters**
    - _first_: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
    - _last_: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
    - _pred_: Refers to the unary predicate which returns true for elements expected to be found in the beginning of the range. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
    bool pred(const Type &a);
```

    The signature does not need to have _const &_, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type _Type_ must be such that objects of types _FwdIter_ can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to _Type_.

```cpp
    template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_partitioned(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred)
```

    Determines if the range [first, last) is partitioned.

    The predicate operations in the parallel _is_partitioned_ algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type _sequenced_policy_ executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

    **Note** Complexity: at most (N) predicate evaluations where N = distance(first, last).

    **Template Parameters**
• **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

• **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

• **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). *Pred* must be *CopyConstructible* when using a parallel policy.

**Parameters**

• **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

• **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.

• **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.

• **pred**: Refers to the unary predicate which returns true for elements expected to be found in the beginning of the range. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```cpp
def pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const &, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_partitioned* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The *is_partitioned* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *is_partitioned* algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence for which *pred* returns true precedes those for which *pred* returns false. Otherwise *is_partitioned* returns false. If the range [first, last) contains less than two elements, the function is always true.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

```cpp
template<
    typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T1, typename T2,
    typename Proj = util::projection_identity
>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type replace(
    ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T1 const &old_value,
    T2 const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with *new_value* in the range [first, last).

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator it in the range [first, last) with new_value, when the following corresponding conditions hold: INVOKE(proj, *it) == old_value

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly last - first assignments.
Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **T1**: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- **T2**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **old_value**: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `replace` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return**  
The `replace` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type replace_if(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f, T const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate `f` returns true) with `new_value` in the range `[first, last)`.

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator it in the range `[first, last)` with new_value, when the following corresponding conditions hold: INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *it)) != false

The assignments in the parallel `replace_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note**  
Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. (deduced).
- **T**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:
```cpp
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```cpp
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> type replace_copy(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, T1 const &old_value, T2 const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())

Copies the all elements from the range `[first, last)` to another range beginning at `dest` replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range `[result, result + (last - first))` either `new_value` or `*(first + (i - result))` depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result))) == old_value`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters
- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T1`: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- `T2`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters
- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>` otherwise. The
**copy** algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename F, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out FwdIter2>>>>: type replace_copy_if ExPolicy && policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, F & & f, T const & new_value, Proj & & proj = Proj() Copies the all elements from the range [first, last) to another range beginning at dest replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with new_value.
```

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range [result, result + (last - first)) either new_value or *(first + (it - result)) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result)))) != false.

The assignments in the parallel replace_copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type sequenced_policy execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

**Note** Complexity: Performs exactly last - first applications of the predicate.

**Template Parameters**
- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of equal requires F to meet the requirements of CopyConstructible. (deduced).
- **T**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

**Parameters**
- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns true for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type Type must be such that an object of type FwdIter1 can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to Type.
- **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel replace_copy_if algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type parallel_policy or parallel_task_policy are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

**Return** The replace_copy_if algorithm returns a hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> if the execution policy is of type sequenced_task_policy or parallel_task_policy and returns tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>> otherwise. The replace_copy_if algorithm returns the input iterator last and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.
async_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

    struct launch : public detail::policy_holder<>
        #include <launch_policy.hpp> Launch policies for hpx::async etc.

Public Functions

constexpr launch ()
    Default constructor. This creates a launch policy representing all possible launch modes

constexpr launch (detail::async_policy)
    Create a launch policy representing asynchronous execution.

constexpr launch (detail::fork_policy)
    Create a launch policy representing asynchronous execution. The new thread is executed in a preferred way

constexpr launch (detail::sync_policy)
    Create a launch policy representing synchronous execution.

constexpr launch (detail::deferred_policy)
    Create a launch policy representing deferred execution.

constexpr launch (detail::apply_policy)
    Create a launch policy representing fire and forget execution.

template<typename F>
constexpr launch (detail::select_policy<F> const &p)
    Create a launch policy representing fire and forget execution.

Public Static Attributes

const detail::async_policy async
    Predefined launch policy representing asynchronous execution.

const detail::fork_policy fork
    Predefined launch policy representing asynchronous execution. The new thread is executed in a preferred way

const detail::sync_policy sync
    Predefined launch policy representing synchronous execution.

const detail::deferred_policy deferred
    Predefined launch policy representing deferred execution.

const detail::apply_policy apply
    Predefined launch policy representing fire and forget execution.
```cpp
const detail::select_policy_generator select
Predefined launch policy representing delayed policy selection.

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decype(auto) async (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (F &&&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto dataflow (F &&&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Allocator, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto dataflow_alloc (Allocator const &alloc, F &&&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto sync (F &&&f, Ts&&... ts)

async_combinators

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/async_combinators.hpp. These
headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are
using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only
including the module header hpx/modules/async_combinators.hpp, not the particular header in which the
functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.
```

namespace hpx

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The function \textit{wait\_some} is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after \( n \) of them finished executing.

\textbf{Note} The future returned by the function \textit{wait\_some} becomes ready when at least \( n \) argument futures have become ready.

\textbf{Return} Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to \textit{wait\_some}.

- future<vector<future<R>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type.

\textbf{Note} Calling this version of \textit{wait\_some} where \text{first} == \text{last}, returns a future with an empty vector that is immediately ready. Each future and shared\_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by \textit{wait\_some} will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \text{n: [in]} The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- \text{first: [in]} The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared\_future objects for which \text{when\_all} should wait.
- \text{last: [in]} The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of future or shared\_future objects for which \text{when\_all} should wait.
- \text{ec: [in,out]} this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \text{hpx::throws} the function will throw on error instead.

The function \textit{wait\_some} is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after \( n \) of them finished executing.

\textbf{Note} The function \textit{wait\_all} returns after \( n \) futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after \textit{wait\_all} returns.

\textbf{Note} Each future and shared\_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by \textit{wait\_some} will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \text{n: [in]} The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
• **futures**: [in] A vector holding an arbitrary amount of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `wait_some` should wait.

• **ec**: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename R, std::size_t N>
void wait_some (std::size_t n, std::array<future<R>, N> &&futures, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function `wait_some` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

**Note** The function `wait_all` returns after n futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_all` returns.

**Note** Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by `wait_some` will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

**Parameters**

• **n**: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.

• **futures**: [in] An array holding an arbitrary amount of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `wait_some` should wait.

• **ec**: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename ...T>
void wait_some (std::size_t n, T&&... futures, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function `wait_some` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

**Note** The function `wait_all` returns after n futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_all` returns.

**Note** Calling this version of `wait_some` where first == last, returns a future with an empty vector that is immediately ready. Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by `wait_some` will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

**Parameters**

• **n**: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.

• **futures**: [in] An arbitrary number of `future` or `shared_future` objects, possibly holding different types for which `wait_some` should wait.

• **ec**: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.
InputIter wait_some_n (std::size_t n, Iterator first, std::size_t count, error_code &ec = throws)

The function wait_some_n is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The function wait_all returns after n futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after wait_all returns.

Return This function returns an Iterator referring to the first element after the last processed input element.

Note Calling this version of wait_some_n where count == 0, returns a future with the same elements as the arguments that is immediately ready. Possibly none of the futures in that vector are ready. Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by wait_some_n will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

• n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
• first: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which when_all should wait.
• count: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at first.
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename F, typename Future>
void wait_each (F &&f, std::vector<Future> &&futures)

The function wait_each is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready. wait_each returns after all futures have been become ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a future to be processed or a type that std::size_t is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the future as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current future in the collection.

Parameters

• f: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
• futures: A vector holding an arbitrary amount of future or shared_future objects for which wait_each should wait.

template<typename F, typename Iterator>
void wait_each (F &&f, Iterator begin, Iterator end)

The function wait_each is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is
called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready. \textit{wait\_each} returns after all futures have been become ready.

\textbf{Note} This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a \textit{future} to be processed or a type that \textit{std\::size\_t} is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the \textit{future} as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current \textit{future} in the collection.

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{f}: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
  \item \textit{begin}: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of \textit{future} or \textit{shared\_future} objects for which \textit{wait\_each} should wait.
  \item \textit{end}: The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of \textit{future} or \textit{shared\_future} objects for which \textit{wait\_each} should wait.
\end{itemize}

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename F, typename ...T>
void wait_each (F &&f, T&&... futures)
\end{verbatim}

The function \textit{wait\_each} is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready. \textit{wait\_each} returns after all futures have been become ready.

\textbf{Note} This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a \textit{future} to be processed or a type that \textit{std\::size\_t} is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the \textit{future} as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current \textit{future} in the collection.

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{f}: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
  \item \textit{futures}: An arbitrary number of \textit{future} or \textit{shared\_future} objects, possibly holding different types for which \textit{wait\_each} should wait.
\end{itemize}

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename F, typename ...T>
void wait_each_n (F &&f, T&&... futures)
\end{verbatim}

The function \textit{wait\_each\_n} is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready.

\textbf{Note} This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a \textit{future} to be processed or a type that \textit{std\::size\_t} is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the \textit{future} as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current \textit{future} in the collection.

\textbf{Parameters}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{f}: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
  \item \textit{begin}: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of \textit{future} or \textit{shared\_future} objects for which \textit{wait\_each\_n} should wait.
  \item \textit{count}: The number of elements in the sequence starting at \textit{first}.
\end{itemize}
namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>> future<when_any_result<Container>> when_any (InputIter first, InputIter last)

The function when_any is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

Return Returns a when_any_result holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_any and an index pointing to a ready future.

- future<when_any_result<Container<future<R>>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Parameters

- first: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which when_any should wait.
- last: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which when_any should wait.

template<typename Range>
future<when_any_result<Range>> when_any (Range &values)

The function when_any is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

Return Returns a when_any_result holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_any and an index pointing to a ready future.

- future<when_any_result<Container<future<R>>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Parameters

- values: [in] A range holding an arbitrary amount of futures or shared_future objects for which when_any should wait.

template<typename ...T>
future<when_any_result<tuple<future<T>...>>> when_any (T&&... futures)

The function when_any is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

Return Returns a when_any_result holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_any and an index pointing to a ready future.

- future<when_any_result<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>...>>>: If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- future<when_any_result<tuple<>>> if when_any is called with zero arguments. The returned future will be initially ready.
Parameters

- **futures**: [in] An arbitrary number of future or shared_future objects, possibly holding different types for which when_any should wait.

```cpp
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>>
future<when_any_result<Container>> when_any_n (InputIter first, std::size_t count)
```

The function when_any_n is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

**Return** Returns a when_any_result holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_any and an index pointing to a ready future.

- **future<when_any_result<Container<future<R>>>**: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

**Note** None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

**Parameters**

- **first**: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which when_any_n should wait.
- **count**: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at first.

```cpp
template<typename Sequence>
struct when_any_result
#include <when_any.hpp> Result type for when_any, contains a sequence of futures and an index pointing to a ready future.
```

**Public Members**

- **std::size_t index**
  The index of a future which has become ready.

- **Sequence futures**
  The sequence of futures as passed to hpx::when_any.

**namespace hpx**

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>>
future<when_some_result<Container>> when_some (std::size_t n, Iterator first, Iterator last, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function when_some is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

**Note** The future returned by the function when_some becomes ready when at least n argument futures have become ready.

**Return** Returns a when_some_result holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_some and indices pointing to ready futures.
future<when_some_result<Container<future<R>>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note Calling this version of when_some where first == last, returns a future with an empty container that is immediately ready. Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by when_some will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- first: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which when_all should wait.
- last: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which when_all should wait.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

template<typename Range>
future<when_some_result<Range>> when_some (std::size_t n, Range &futures, error_code &ec = throws)

The function when_some is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The future returned by the function when_some becomes ready when at least n argument futures have become ready.

Return Returns a when_some_result holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_some and indices pointing to ready futures.

- future<when_some_result<Container<future<R>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by when_some will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- futures: [in] A container holding an arbitrary amount of future or shared_future objects for which when_some should wait.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

template<typename ...T>
future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T>>> when_some (std::size_t n, error_code &ec, T&&... futures)

The function when_some is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes
all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

**Note** The future returned by the function `when_some` becomes ready when at least n argument futures have become ready.

**Return** Returns a `when_some_result` holding the same list of futures as has been passed to `when_some` and an index pointing to a ready future.

- `future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>, ...>>>`: If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- `future<when_some_result<tuple<>>>` if `when_some` is called with zero arguments. The returned future will be initially ready.

**Note** Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by `when_some` will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

**Parameters**

- n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.
- futures: [in] An arbitrary number of future or shared_future objects, possibly holding different types for which `when_some` should wait.

```cpp
template<typename ...T>
future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>, ...>>> when_some (std::size_t n, T&&... futures)
```

The function `when_some` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

**Note** The future returned by the function `when_some` becomes ready when at least n argument futures have become ready.

**Return** Returns a `when_some_result` holding the same list of futures as has been passed to `when_some` and an index pointing to a ready future.

- `future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>, ...>>>`: If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- `future<when_some_result<tuple<>>>` if `when_some` is called with zero arguments. The returned future will be initially ready.

**Note** Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by `when_some` will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

**Parameters**

- n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- futures: [in] An arbitrary number of future or shared_future objects, possibly holding different types for which `when_some` should wait.

```cpp
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>> when_some (InputIter, Container)
```
The function `when_some_n` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after \( n \) of them finished executing.

**Note** The future returned by the function `when_some_n` becomes ready when at least \( n \) argument futures have become ready.

**Return** Returns a `when_some_result` holding the same list of futures as has been passed to `when_some` and indices pointing to ready futures.

- `future<when_some_result<Container<future<R>>>>`: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

**Note** Calling this version of `when_some_n` where \( \text{count} == 0 \), returns a future with the same elements as the arguments that is immediately ready. Possibly none of the futures in that container are ready. Each future and shared future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by `when_some_n` will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

**Parameters**

- **\( n \): [in]** The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.

- **first: [in]** The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `when_all` should wait.

- **count: [in]** The number of elements in the sequence starting at `first`.

- **ec: [in,out]** this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
template<
    typename Sequence
>
struct when_some_result
{
    #include <when_some.hpp> Result type for `when_some`, contains a sequence of futures and indices pointing to ready futures.

**Public Members**

- `std::vector<std::size_t> indices` List of indices of futures which became ready.

- `Sequence futures` The sequence of futures as passed to `hpx::when_some`.

namespace hpx
```
Functions

```cpp
template<typename InputIter>
void wait_all (InputIter first, InputIter last)
    The function wait_all is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function wait_all returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after wait_all returns.

Parameters
    • first: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which wait_all should wait.
    • last: The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which wait_all should wait.
```

```cpp
template<typename R>
void wait_all (std::vector<future<R>> &&futures)
    The function wait_all is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function wait_all returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after wait_all returns.

Parameters
    • futures: A vector or array holding an arbitrary amount of future or shared_future objects for which wait_all should wait.
```

```cpp
template<typename R, std::size_t N>
void wait_all (std::array<future<R>, N> &&futures)
    The function wait_all is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function wait_all returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after wait_all returns.

Parameters
    • futures: A vector or array holding an arbitrary amount of future or shared_future objects for which wait_all should wait.
```

```cpp
template<typename ...T>
void wait_all (T&&... futures)
    The function wait_all is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function wait_all returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after wait_all returns.

Parameters
    • futures: An arbitrary number of future or shared_future objects, possibly holding different types for which wait_all should wait.
```
The function `wait_all_n` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

**Return** The function `wait_all_n` will return an iterator referring to the first element in the input sequence after the last processed element.

**Note** The function `wait_all_n` returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_all_n` returns.

**Parameters**
- `begin`: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `wait_all_n` should wait.
- `count`: The number of elements in the sequence starting at `first`.

### Functions

**namespace hpx**

**template<typename ...Ts>**

tuple<future<Ts>...> `split_future` (future<tuple<Ts...>> && f)

The function `split_future` is an operator allowing to split a given future of a sequence of values (any tuple, `std::pair`, or `std::array`) into an equivalent container of futures where each future represents one of the values from the original future. In some sense this function provides the inverse operation of `when_all`.

**Return** Returns an equivalent container (same container type as passed as the argument) of futures, where each future refers to the corresponding value in the input parameter. All of the returned futures become ready once the input future has become ready. If the input future is exceptional, all output futures will be exceptional as well.

**Note** The following cases are special:

```cpp
tuple<future<void> > split_future(future<tuple<> > & f);
array<future<void>, 1> split_future(future<array<T, 0> > & f);
```

here the returned futures are directly representing the futures which were passed to the function.

**Parameters**
- `f`: [in] A future holding an arbitrary sequence of values stored in a tuple-like container. This facility supports `hpx::tuple<>`, `std::pair<T1, T2>`, and `std::array<T, N>`

**template<typename T>**

`std::vector<future<T>> ` `split_future` (future<std::vector<T>> && f, std::size_t size)

The function `split_future` is an operator allowing to split a given future of a sequence of values (any `std::vector`) into a `std::vector` of futures where each future represents one of the values from the original `std::vector`. In some sense this function provides the inverse operation of `when_all`.

**Return** Returns a `std::vector` of futures, where each future refers to the corresponding value in the input parameter. All of the returned futures become ready once the input future has become ready. If the input future is exceptional, all output futures will be exceptional as well.

**Parameters**
- `f`: [in] A future holding an arbitrary sequence of values stored in a `std::vector`. 

---

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size: [in] The number of elements the vector will hold once the input future has become ready

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename \[\text{InputIter}\], typename \[\text{Container}\] = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<\[\text{InputIter}\]>::value_type>>
future<\[\text{Container}\]>
when_all(\[\text{InputIter}\] first, \[\text{InputIter}\] last)

The function \textit{when}\_\textit{all} is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

Return Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to \textit{when}\_\textit{all}.

- future<\[\text{Container}\]<future<R>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note Calling this version of \textit{when}\_\textit{all} where \textit{first} == \textit{last}, returns a future with an empty container that is immediately ready. Each future and shared\_\textit{future} is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by \textit{when}\_\textit{all} will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- \textit{first}: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared\_\textit{future} objects for which \textit{when}\_\textit{all} should wait.

- \textit{last}: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of future or shared\_\textit{future} objects for which \textit{when}\_\textit{all} should wait.

template<typename \[\text{Range}\]>
future<\[\text{Range}\]>
when_all(\[\text{Range}\] &&values)

The function \textit{when}\_\textit{all} is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

Return Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to \textit{when}\_\textit{all}.

- future<\[\text{Container}\]<future<R>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type.

Note Calling this version of \textit{when}\_\textit{all} where the input container is empty, returns a future with an empty container that is immediately ready. Each future and shared\_\textit{future} is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by \textit{when}\_\textit{all} will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- \textit{values}: [in] A range holding an arbitrary amount of future or shared\_\textit{future} objects for which \textit{when}\_\textit{all} should wait.
future<tuple<future<T>...>> when_all (T&&... futures)

The function when_all is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

**Return** Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_all.

- future<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>, future<T2>...>>: If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- future<tuple<>> if when_all is called with zero arguments. The returned future will be initially ready.

**Note** Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by when_all will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

**Parameters**

- futures: [in] An arbitrary number of future or shared_future objects, possibly holding different types for which when_all should wait.

template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>> future<Container> when_all_n (InputIter begin, std::size_t count)

The function when_all_n is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

**Return** Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to when_all_n.

- future<Container<future<R>>>: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output vector will be the same as given by the input iterator.

**Note** As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

**Note** None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

**Parameters**

- begin: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which wait_all_n should wait.
- count: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at first.

**Exceptions**

- This: function will throw errors which are encountered while setting up the requested operation only. Errors encountered while executing the operations delivering the results to be stored in the futures are reported through the futures themselves.

namespace hpx
Functions

template<typename F, typename Future>
future<void> when_each(F &&f, std::vector<Future> &&futures)

The function when_each is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a future to be processed or a type that std::size_t is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the future as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current future in the collection.

Return Returns a future representing the event of all input futures being ready.

Parameters

• f: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
• futures: A vector holding an arbitrary amount of future or shared_future objects for which wait_each should wait.

template<typename F, typename Iterator>
future<Iterator> when_each(F &&f, Iterator begin, Iterator end)

The function when_each is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a future to be processed or a type that std::size_t is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the future as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current future in the collection.

Return Returns a future representing the event of all input futures being ready.

Parameters

• f: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
• begin: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which wait_each should wait.
• end: The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of future or shared_future objects for which wait_each should wait.

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
future<void> when_each(F &&f, Ts&&... futures)

The function when_each is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a future to be processed or a type that std::size_t is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the future as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current future in the collection.
Return  Returns a future representing the event of all input futures being ready.

Parameters

- \( f \): The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- \( \text{futures} \): An arbitrary number of \textit{future} or \textit{shared_future} objects, possibly holding different types for which \textit{wait_each} should wait.

```cpp
template<typename F, typename Iterator>
future<Iterator> when_each_n(F &&f, Iterator begin, std::size_t count)
```

The function \textit{when_each} is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

\textbf{Note}  This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a \textit{future} to be processed or a type that \texttt{std::size_t} is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the \textit{future} as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current \textit{future} in the collection.

Return  Returns a future holding the iterator pointing to the first element after the last one.

Parameters

- \( f \): The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- \( \text{begin} \): The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of \textit{future} or \textit{shared_future} objects for which \textit{wait_each_n} should wait.
- \( \text{count} \): The number of elements in the sequence starting at \textit{first}.

\textbf{namespace}  \textit{hpx}

\textbf{Functions}

```cpp
template<typename InputIter>
void wait_any(InputIter first, InputIter last, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function \textit{wait_any} is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

\textbf{Note}  The function \textit{wait_any} returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after \textit{wait_any} returns.

\textbf{Note}  As long as \textit{ec} is not pre-initialized to \texttt{hpx::throws} this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter \textit{ec}. Otherwise it throws an instance of \texttt{hpx::exception}.

\textbf{Note}  None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- \( \text{first} \): [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of \textit{future} or \textit{shared_future} objects for which \textit{wait_any} should wait.
- \( \text{last} \): [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of \textit{future} or \textit{shared_future} objects for which \textit{wait_any} should wait.
- \( \text{ec} \): [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \texttt{hpx::throws} the function will throw on error instead.
The function \texttt{wait\_any} is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

\textbf{Note} The function \texttt{wait\_any} returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after \texttt{wait\_any} returns.

\textbf{Note} As long as \texttt{ec} is not pre-initialized to \texttt{hpx::throws} this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter \texttt{ec}. Otherwise it throws an instance of \texttt{hpx::exception}.

\textbf{Note} None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{futures}: [in] A vector holding an arbitrary amount of \texttt{future} or \texttt{shared\_future} objects for which \texttt{wait\_any} should wait.
- \texttt{ec}: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \texttt{hpx::throws} the function will throw on error instead.

\textbf{Note} None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{futures}: [in] An arbitrary number of \texttt{future} or \texttt{shared\_future} objects, possibly holding different types for which \texttt{wait\_any} should wait.
- \texttt{ec}: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \texttt{hpx::throws} the function will throw on error instead.
template<typename ...T>
void wait_any(T&&... futures)

The function \texttt{wait\_any} is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

\textbf{Note} The function \texttt{wait\_any} returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after \texttt{wait\_any} returns.

\textbf{Note} None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{futures}: [in] An arbitrary number of \texttt{future} or \texttt{shared\_future} objects, possibly holding different types for which \texttt{wait\_any} should wait.

template<typename InputIter>
InputIter wait_any_n(InputIter first, std::size_t count, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)

The function \texttt{wait\_any\_n} is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

\textbf{Note} The function \texttt{wait\_any\_n} returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after \texttt{wait\_any\_n} returns.

\textbf{Return} The function \texttt{wait\_all\_n} will return an iterator referring to the first element in the input sequence after the last processed element.

\textbf{Note} As long as \texttt{ec} is not pre-initialized to \texttt{hpx::throws} this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter \texttt{ec}. Otherwise it throws an instance of \texttt{hpx::exception}.

\textbf{Note} None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{first}: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of \texttt{future} or \texttt{shared\_future} objects for which \texttt{wait\_any\_n} should wait.
- \texttt{count}: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at \texttt{first}.
- \texttt{ec}: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to \texttt{hpx::throws} the function will throw on error instead.

\texttt{async\_local}

The contents of this module can be included with the header \texttt{hpx/modules/async\_local.hpp}. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header \texttt{hpx/modules/async\_local.hpp}, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See \texttt{Public API} for a list of names that are part of the public \texttt{HPX} API.

\texttt{namespace hpx}
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto async(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

namespace hpx

Functions

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto sync(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

execution

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/execution.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/execution.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace execution

```cpp
struct persistent_auto_chunk_size
```

#include `<persistent_auto_chunk_size.hpp>` Loop iterations are divided into pieces and then assigned to threads. The number of loop iterations combined is determined based on measurements of how long the execution of 1% of the overall number of iterations takes. This executor parameters type makes sure that as many loop iterations are combined as necessary to run for the amount of time specified.

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr persistent_auto_chunk_size (std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)
```

Construct an persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

**Note** Default constructed persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameter types will use 0 microseconds as the execution time for each chunk and 80 microseconds as the minimal time for which any of the scheduled chunks should run.

```cpp
persistent_auto_chunk_size (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &time_cs,
                           std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)
```

Construct an persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

**Parameters**

- time_cs: The execution time for each chunk.

```cpp
persistent_auto_chunk_size (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &time_cs,
                           hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time,
                           std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)
```

Construct an persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

**Parameters**
• **rel_time**: [in] The time duration to use as the minimum to decide how many loop iterations should be combined.
• **time_cs**: The execution time for each chunk.

namespace parallel

namespace execution

**Typedefs**

typedef hpx::is_sequenced_execution_policy<T> instead

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

**Functions**

template<typename ...Params>
executor_parameters_join<Params...>::type join_executor_parameters (Params&&... params)

template<typename Param>
Param && join_executor_parameters (Param &&param)

template<typename ...Params>
struct executor_parameters_join

**Public Types**

template<>
using type = detail::executor_parameters<typename std::decay<Params>::type...>

template<typename Param>
struct executor_parameters_join<Param>

**Public Types**

template<>
using type = Param

namespace hpx

namespace execution
struct auto_chunk_size

#include <auto_chunk_size.hpp> Loop iterations are divided into pieces and then assigned to threads. The number of loop iterations combined is determined based on measurements of how long the execution of 1% of the overall number of iterations takes. This executor parameters type makes sure that as many loop iterations are combined as necessary to run for the amount of time specified.

Public Functions

cnstexpr auto_chunk_size (std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)
Construct an auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

Note Default constructed auto_chunk_size executor parameter types will use 80 microseconds as the minimal time for which any of the scheduled chunks should run.

auto_chunk_size (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)
Construct an auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

Parameters
  • rel_time: [in] The time duration to use as the minimum to decide how many loop iterations should be combined.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

template<typename R, typename ...Ts>
class polymorphic_executor<R (Ts...) > : private
  hpx::parallel::execution::detail::polymorphic_executor_base

Public Types

template<typename T>
using future_type = hpx::future<R>

Public Functions

cnstexpr polymorphic_executor ()
polymorphic_executor (polymorphic_executor const &other)
polymorphic_executor (polymorphic_executor &&other)

polymorphic_executor &operator= (polymorphic_executor const &other)
polymorphic_executor &operator= (polymorphic_executor &&other)

template<typename Exec, typename PE = typename std::decay<Exec>::type, typename Enable = typename
d polymorphic_executor (Exec &&exec)

template<typename Exec, typename PE = typename std::decay<Exec>::type, typename Enable = typename
polymorphic_executor &\texttt{operator=} (\texttt{Exec} &\&\texttt{exec})

void \texttt{reset} ()

template<typename \texttt{F}>
void \texttt{post} (\texttt{F} &\&\texttt{f}, \texttt{Ts... ts}) \texttt{const}

template<typename \texttt{F}>
\texttt{R} \texttt{sync\_execute} (\texttt{F} &\&\texttt{f}, \texttt{Ts... ts}) \texttt{const}

template<typename \texttt{F}>
\texttt{hpx::future<}\texttt{R}\texttt{> async\_execute} (\texttt{F} &\&\texttt{f}, \texttt{Ts... ts}) \texttt{const}

template<typename \texttt{F}, typename \texttt{Future}>
\texttt{hpx::future<}\texttt{R}\texttt{> then\_execute} (\texttt{F} &\&\texttt{f}, \texttt{Future} &\&\texttt{predecessor}, \texttt{Ts&&... ts}) \texttt{const}

template<typename \texttt{F}, typename \texttt{Shape}>
\texttt{std::vector<}\texttt{R}\texttt{> bulk\_sync\_execute} (\texttt{F} &\&\texttt{f}, \texttt{Shape const \&s}, \texttt{Ts&&... ts}) \texttt{const}

template<typename \texttt{F}, typename \texttt{Shape}>
\texttt{std::vector<}\texttt{hpx::future<}\texttt{R}\texttt{>}\texttt{> bulk\_async\_execute} (\texttt{F} &\&\texttt{f}, \texttt{Shape const \&s}, \texttt{Ts&&... ts}) \texttt{const}

template<typename \texttt{F}, typename \texttt{Shape}>
\texttt{hpx::future<}\texttt{std::vector<}\texttt{R}\texttt{>}\texttt{> bulk\_then\_execute} (\texttt{F} &\&\texttt{f}, \texttt{Shape const \&s},
\texttt{hpx::shared\_future<}\texttt{void}\texttt{> const &predecessor}, \texttt{Ts&&... ts}) \texttt{const}

\textbf{Private Types}

\begin{verbatim}
template<>
using base_type = detail::polymorphic_executor_base

template<>
using vtable = detail::polymorphic_executor_vtable<R (Ts... )>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Private Functions}

void \texttt{assign} (\texttt{std::nullptr_t})

template<typename \texttt{Exec}>
void \texttt{assign} (\texttt{Exec} &\&\texttt{exec})

\textbf{Private Static Functions}

\begin{verbatim}
static constexpr vtable const *get_empty_vtable ()

template<typename T>
static constexpr vtable const *get_vtable ()
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
namespace hpx

namespace parallel
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{2.8. API reference}
namespace execution

template<typename ExecutionPolicy, typename Executor, typename Parameters>
struct rebind_executor
#include <rebind_executor.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by an execution policy. The
execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of ExecutionPolicy.

Public Types

typedef ExecutionPolicy::template rebind<executor_type, parameters_type>::type
type
The type of the rebound execution policy.

namespace hpx

namespace execution

struct dynamic_chunk_size
#include <dynamic_chunk_size.hpp> Loop iterations are divided into pieces of size chunk_size and
then dynamically scheduled among the threads; when a thread finishes one chunk, it is dynamically
assigned another If chunk_size is not specified, the default chunk size is 1.
Note This executor parameters type is equivalent to OpenMP’s DYNAMIC scheduling directive.

Public Functions

constexpr dynamic_chunk_size(std::size_t chunk_size = 1)
Construct a dynamic_chunk_size executor parameters object
Parameters
• chunk_size: [in] The optional chunk size to use as the number of loop iterations to sched-
ule together. The default chunk size is 1.

namespace hpx

namespace execution

struct static_chunk_size
#include <static_chunk_size.hpp> Loop iterations are divided into pieces of size chunk_size and then
assigned to threads. If chunk_size is not specified, the iterations are evenly (if possible) divided
contiguously among the threads.
Note This executor parameters type is equivalent to OpenMP’s STATIC scheduling directive.
Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr static_chunk_size()  
    Construct a static_chunk_size executor parameters object

Note By default the number of loop iterations is determined from the number of available cores and the overall number of loop iterations to schedule.

constexpr static_chunk_size(std::size_t chunk_size)  
    Construct a static_chunk_size executor parameters object

Parameters
    • chunk_size: [in] The optional chunk size to use as the number of loop iterations to run on a single thread.
```

namespace hpx

namespace execution

```cpp
struct guided_chunk_size  
#include <guided_chunk_size.hpp>  
    Iterations are dynamically assigned to threads in blocks as threads request them until no blocks remain to be assigned. Similar to dynamic_chunk_size except that the block size decreases each time a number of loop iterations is given to a thread. The size of the initial block is proportional to `number_of_iterations / number_of_cores`. Subsequent blocks are proportional to `number_of_iterations_remaining / number_of_cores`. The optional chunk size parameter defines the minimum block size. The default chunk size is 1.

Note This executor parameters type is equivalent to OpenMP’s GUIDED scheduling directive.

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr guided_chunk_size(std::size_t min_chunk_size = 1)  
    Construct a guided_chunk_size executor parameters object

Parameters
    • min_chunk_size: [in] The optional minimal chunk size to use as the minimal number of loop iterations to schedule together. The default minimal chunk size is 1.
```

namespace hpx

Variables

```cpp
template<typename T> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_execution_policy_v=is_execution_policy<T>::value  
template<typename T> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_parallel_execution_policy_v=is_parallel_execution_policy<T>::value  
template<typename T> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_sequenced_execution_policy_v=is_sequenced_execution_policy<T>::value  
template<typename T> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_async_execution_policy_v=is_async_execution_policy<T>::value  

struct is_async_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_async_execution_policy<std::decay<T>::type>  
#include <is_execution_policy.hpp>  
    Extension: Detect whether given execution policy makes algorithms asynchronous
```
1. The type `is_async_execution_policy` can be used to detect asynchronous execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.

2. If T is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, `is_async_execution_policy<T>` shall be publicly derived from `integral_constant<bool, true>`, otherwise from `integral_constant<bool, false>`.

3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for `is_async_execution_policy` is undefined.

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct is_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_execution_policy<
    std::decay<T>::type>
#include <is_execution_policy.hpp>
```

1. The type `is_execution_policy` can be used to detect execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.

2. If T is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, `is_execution_policy<T>` shall be publicly derived from `integral_constant<bool, true>`, otherwise from `integral_constant<bool, false>`.

3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for `is_execution_policy` is undefined.

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct is_parallel_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_parallel_execution_policy<
    std::decay<T>::type>
#include <is_execution_policy.hpp> Extension: Detect whether given execution policy enables parallelization
```

1. The type `is_parallel_execution_policy` can be used to detect parallel execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.

2. If T is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, `is_parallel_execution_policy<T>` shall be publicly derived from `integral_constant<bool, true>`, otherwise from `integral_constant<bool, false>`.

3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for `is_parallel_execution_policy` is undefined.

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct is_sequenced_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_sequenced_execution_policy<
    std::decay<T>::type>
#include <is_execution_policy.hpp> Extension: Detect whether given execution policy does not enable parallelization
```

1. The type `is_sequenced_execution_policy` can be used to detect non-parallel execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.

2. If T is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, `is_sequenced_execution_policy<T>` shall be publicly derived from `integral_constant<bool, true>`, otherwise from `integral_constant<bool, false>`.

3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for `is_sequenced_execution_policy` is undefined.

```cpp
template<typename Executor>
struct extract_executor_parameters<Executor, typename hpx::util::always_void<
typename Executor::executor_parameters_type>::type>
```
Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using type = typename Executor::executor_parameters_type
```

template<typename Parameters>
struct extract_has_variable_chunk_size<Parameters, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename Parameters::has_variable_chunk_size>::type>

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using type = typename Parameters::has_variable_chunk_size
```

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

Typedefs

```cpp
template<typename T>
using is_executor_parameters_t = typename is_executor_parameters<T>::type
```

template<typename Executor, typename Enable = void>
struct extract_executor_parameters

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using type = sequential_executor_parameters
```

template<typename Executor>
struct extract_executor_parameters<Executor, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename Executor::executor_parameters_type>::type>

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using type = typename Executor::executor_parameters_type
```

template<typename Parameters, typename Enable = void>
struct extract_has_variable_chunk_size

2.8. API reference
Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using type = std::false_type
```

template<
typename Parameters>
```cpp
struct extract_has_variable_chunk_size<Parameters, typename hpx::util::always_void<
typename Parameters::has_variable_chunk_size>::type>
```

```

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using type = typename Parameters::has_variable_chunk_size
```
	namespace traits

Typedefs

```cpp
template<
typename T>
using is_executor_parameters_t = typename is_executor_parameters<T>::type
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace traits

Functions

```cpp
std::size_t count_bits (bool value)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

Typedefs

```cpp
template<
typename T>
using is_one_way_executor_t = typename is_one_way_executor<T>::type
```

```cpp
template<
typename T>
using is_never_blocking_one_way_executor_t = typename is_never_blocking_one_way_executor<T>::type
```

```cpp
template<
typename T>
using is_bulk_one_way_executor_t = typename is_bulk_one_way_executor<T>::type
```

```cpp
template<
typename T>
using is_two_way_executor_t = typename is_two_way_executor<T>::type
```
using is_bulk_two_way_executor_t = typename is_bulk_two_way_executor<T>::type

namespace traits

Typedefs

template<typename T>
using is_one_way_executor_t = typename is_one_way_executor<T>::type

template<typename T>
using is_never_blocking_one_way_executor_t = typename is_never_blocking_one_way_executor<T>::type

template<typename T>
using is_bulk_one_way_executor_t = typename is_bulk_one_way_executor<T>::type

template<typename T>
using is_two_way_executor_t = typename is_two_way_executor<T>::type

template<typename T>
using is_bulk_two_way_executor_t = typename is_bulk_two_way_executor<T>::type

template<typename T>
using is_executor_any_t = typename is_executor_any<T>::type

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

Typedefs

template<typename Executor, typename T, typename ...Ts>
using executor_future_t = typename executor_future<Executor, T, Ts...>::type

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_context

Public Types

template<>
using type = typename std::decay::type

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_execution_category
Public Types

template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<hpx::execution::unsequenced_execution_tag, execution_category, Executor>

Private Types

template< typename T >
using execution_category = typename T::execution_category

template< typename Executor >
struct executor_index

Public Types

template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<typename executor_shape<Executor>::type, index_type, Executor>

Private Types

template< typename T >
using index_type = typename T::index_type

template< typename Executor >
struct executor_parameters_type

Public Types

template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<hpx::execution::static_chunk_size, parameters_type, Executor>

Private Types

template< typename T >
using parameters_type = typename T::parameters_type

template< typename Executor >
struct executor_shape

Public Types

template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<std::size_t, shape_type, Executor>
Private Types

template<typename T>
  using shape_type = typename T::shape_type

namespace traits

Typedefs

template<typename Executor>
  using executor_context_t = typename executor_context<Executor>::type
template<typename Executor>
  using executor_execution_category_t = typename executor_execution_category<Executor>::type
template<typename Executor>
  using executor_shape_t = typename executor_shape<Executor>::type
template<typename Executor>
  using executor_index_t = typename executor_index<Executor>::type
template<typename Executor, typename T, typename ...Ts>
  using executor_future_t = typename executor_future<Executor, T, Ts...>::type
template<typename Executor>
  using executor_parameters_type_t = typename executor_parameters_type<Executor>::type

executors

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/executors.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/executors.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental

Typedefs

  using print_on = hpx::debug::enable_print<false>
Functions

static constexpr print_on hpx::execution::experimental::lim_debug("LIMEXEC")

template<typename BaseExecutor>
struct limiting_executor

Public Types

template<>
using execution_category = typename BaseExecutor::execution_category
template<>
using executor_parameters_type = typename BaseExecutor::executor_parameters_type

Public Functions

limiting_executor (BaseExecutor & ex, std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper, bool block_on_destruction = true)

limiting_executor (std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper, bool block_on_destruction = true)

~limiting_executor ()

limiting_executor const & context () const

decltype(auto) sync_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts) const
decltype(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
decltype(auto) then_execute (F &&f, Future &&&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)

decltype(auto) bulk_async_execute (F &&&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts)
decltype(auto) bulk_then_execute (F &&&f, S const &shape, Future &&&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)

void post (F &&&f, Ts&&... ts)

decltype(auto) bulk_async_execute (F &&&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts)

decltype(auto) bulk_then_execute (F &&&f, S const &shape, Future &&&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)

void wait ()

void wait_all ()

void set_threshold (std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper)
Private Functions

void count_up()
void count_down() const
void set_and_wait(std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper)

Private Members

BaseExecutor executor_
std::atomic<std::size_t> count_
std::size_t lower_threshold_
std::size_t upper_threshold_
bool block_

struct on_exit

Public Functions

template<>
on_exit (limiting_executor const &this_e)
template<>
~on_exit ()

Public Members

template<>
limiting_executor const &executor_

template<typename F, typename B = BaseExecutor, typename Enable = void>
struct throttling_wrapper

Public Functions

template<>
throttling_wrapper (limiting_executor &lim, BaseExecutor const &, F &f)
template<typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) operator () (Ts&&... ts)
template<>
bool exceeds_upper ()
template<>
bool exceeds_lower ()
namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental

class fork_join_executor
#include <fork_join_executor.hpp> An executor with fork-join (blocking) semantics.

The *fork_join_executor* creates on construction a set of worker threads that are kept alive for the duration of the executor. Copying the executor has reference semantics, i.e. copies of a *fork_join_executor* hold a reference to the worker threads of the original instance. Scheduling work through the executor concurrently from different threads is undefined behaviour.

The executor keeps a set of worker threads alive for the lifetime of the executor, meaning other work will not be executed while the executor is busy or waiting for work. The executor has a customizable delay after which it will yield to other work. Since starting and resuming the worker threads is a slow operation the executor should be reused whenever possible for multiple adjacent parallel algorithms or invocations of bulk_(a)sync_execute.

Public Types

enum loop_schedule
Type of loop schedule for use with the *fork_join_executor*. *loop_schedule::static_* implies no work-stealing; *loop_schedule::dynamic* allows stealing when a worker has finished its local work.

Values:
- *static_*
- *dynamic*

Public Functions

fork_join_executor (threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::high,
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize =
threads::thread_stacksize::small_, loop_schedule schedule =
loop_schedule::static_, std::chrono::nanoseconds yield_delay =
std::chrono::milliseconds(1))

Construct a *fork_join_executor*.

Parameters
- *priority*: The priority of the worker threads.
- *stacksize*: The stacksize of the worker threads.
- *schedule*: The loop schedule of the parallel regions.
• **yield_delay**: The time after which the executor yields to other work if it hasn’t received any new work for bulk execution.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace execution

Variables

```cpp
cconstexpr task_policy_tag task
    Default sequential execution policy object.

cconstexpr sequenced_policy seq
    Default sequential execution policy object.

cconstexpr parallel_policy par
    Default parallel execution policy object.

cconstexpr parallel_unsequenced_policy par_unseq
    Default vector execution policy object.
```

```cpp
struct parallel_policy
    #include <execution_policy.hpp> The class `parallel_policy` is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may be parallelized.

    Subclassed by `hpx::execution::parallel_policy_shim< Executor, Parameters >`

Public Types

```cpp
typedef parallel_executor executor_type
    The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

typedef parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type executor_parameters_type
    The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

typedef parallel_execution_tag execution_category
    The category of the execution_tag agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

```cpp
cconstexpr parallel_task_policy operator()(task_policy_tag) const
    Create a new `parallel_policy` referencing a chunk size.

    **Return** The new `parallel_policy`

    **Parameters**

    • `tag`: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

    ```cpp
template< typename Executor >
    parallel::execution::rebind_executor<parallel_policy, Executor, executor_parameters_type>::type on (Executor &&exec) const

    Create a new `parallel_policy` referencing an executor and a chunk size.

    **Return** The new `parallel_policy`
```
Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```cpp
template<
    typename Parameters,
    typename ParametersType = typename parallel::execution::executor_parameters<
        parallel::execution::exec, executor_type, ParametersType>::type
>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<
    parallel_policy, executor_type, ParametersType>::type
with (Parameters&&... params)
const
```

Create a new `parallel_policy` from the given execution parameters.

**Note** Requires: `is_executable<Parameters>::value` is true

**Return** The new `parallel_policy`

**Template Parameters**

- `Parameters`: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

**Parameters**

- `params`: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```cpp
executor_type &executor() const
Return the associated executor object.
```

```cpp
constexpr executor_type const &executor() const
Return the associated executor object.
```

```cpp
executor_parameters_type &parameters() const
Return the associated executor parameters object.
```

```cpp
constexpr executor_parameters_type const &parameters() const
Return the associated executor parameters object.
```

**Private Functions**

```cpp
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive&, const unsigned int)
```

**Private Members**

```cpp
executor_type exec_
```

```cpp
executor_parameters_type params_
```

**Friends**

```cpp
friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access
```

```cpp
template<
    typename Executor_,
    typename Parameters_>
struct rebind
#include <execution_policy.hpp>
Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy.
Public Types

```cpp
typedef parallel_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type
```

The type of the rebound execution policy.

```cpp
#include <execution_policy.hpp>
```
The class `parallel_policy_shim` is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may be parallelized.

Public Types

```cpp
typedef Executor executor_type
```

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

```cpp
typedef Parameters executor_parameters_type
```

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy.

```cpp
typedef hpx::traits::executorExecutionCategory<executor_type>::type execution_category
```

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr parallel_task_policy_shim<Executor, Parameters> operator() (task_policy_tag) const
```
Create a new `parallel_policy` referencing a chunk size.

Return The new `parallel_policy`

Parameters

- `tag`: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

```cpp
template<typename Executor_>
parallel::execution::rebindExecutor<parallel_policy_shim, Executor_, executor_parameters_type>::type on (Executor_&& exec) const
```
Create a new `parallel_policy` from the given executor

Note Requires: is_executor<Executor>::value is true

Return The new `parallel_policy`

Template Parameters

- `Executor`: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```cpp
template<typename ..Parameters_, typename ParametersType = typename parallel::execution::executor_parameters_join<Parameters_...>::type>
parallel::execution::rebindExecutor<parallel_policy_shim, executor_type, ParametersType>::type with (ParametersType params) const
```
Create a new `parallel_policy_shim` from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: is_executor_parameters<Parameters>::value is true

Return The new `parallel_policy_shim`

Template Parameters

- `Parameters`: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.
Parameters

- **params**: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

Executor `&executor()`

Return the associated executor object.

`constexpr Executor const &executor() const`

Return the associated executor object.

Parameters `&parameters()`

Return the associated executor parameters object.

`constexpr Parameters const &parameters() const`

Return the associated executor parameters object.

```cpp
#include <execution_policy.hpp>

// Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

// Extension: The class parallel_task_policy is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may be parallelized.

// The algorithm returns a future representing the result of the corresponding algorithm when invoked with the parallel_policy.

// Subclassed by hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy_shim< Executor, Parameters >
```

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
typedef parallel_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type

The type of the rebound execution policy.
```

```cpp
#include <execution_policy.hpp>

// Extension: The class parallel_task_policy is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may be parallelized.

// The algorithm returns a future representing the result of the corresponding algorithm when invoked with the parallel_policy.

// Subclassed by hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy_shim< Executor, Parameters >
```

Public Types

```cpp
typedef parallel_executor executor_type

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.
```

```cpp
typedef parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type executor_parameters_type

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy.
```

```cpp
typedef parallel_execution_tag execution_category

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
```
Public Functions

```
constexpr parallel_task_policy operator() (task_policy_tag) const
Create a new parallel_task_policy from itself

Return The new parallel_task_policy

Parameters
  • tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used
```

```
template<typename Executor>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<parallel_task_policy, Executor, executor_parameters_type>::type on (Executor &&exec) const
Create a new parallel_task_policy from given executor

Note Requires: is_executor<Executor>::value is true
Return The new parallel_task_policy

Template Parameters
  • Executor: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters
  • exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.
```

```
template<typename ...Parameters, typename ParametersType = typename parallel::execution::executor_parameters<parallel_task_policy, executor_type, ParametersType>::type>
with (Parameters&&... params) const
Create a new parallel_policy_shim from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: all parameters are executor_parameters, different parameter types can’t be duplicated
Return The new parallel_policy_shim

Template Parameters
  • Parameters: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters
  • params: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.
```

```
executor_type &executor ()
Return the associated executor object.
```

```
constexpr executor_type const &executor () const
Return the associated executor object.
```

```
executor_parameters_type &parameters ()
Return the associated executor parameters object.
```

```
constexpr executor_parameters_type const &parameters () const
Return the associated executor parameters object.
```
Private Functions

template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive&, const unsigned int)

Private Members

executor_type exec_
executor_parameters_type params_

Friends

friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access

Public Types

typedef parallel_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type
The type of the rebound execution policy.

template<typename Executor, typename Parameters>
struct parallel_task_policy_shim: public hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy
#include <execution_policy.hpp> Extension: The class parallel_task_policy_shim is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading based on combining a underlying parallel_task_policy and an executor and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may be parallelized.

Public Types

typedef Executor executor_type
The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

typedef Parameters executor_parameters_type
The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy.

typedef hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<executor_type>::type execution_category
The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr parallel_task_policy_shim operator() (task_policy_tag) const
    Create a new parallel_task_policy_shim from itself

    Return The new sequenced_task_policy

    Parameters
    • tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used
```

```cpp
template<
    typename Executor_>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<
    parallel_task_policy_shim, Executor_,
    executor_parameters_type>::type
    on (Executor_&& exec) const
    Create a new parallel_task_policy from the given executor

    Note Requires: is_executor<Executor>::value is true

    Return The new parallel_task_policy

    Template Parameters
    • Executor: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

    Parameters
    • exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned
      execution policy is used with.
```

```cpp
template<typename ...
    Parameters_, typename ParametersType = typename
    parallel::execution::executor_parameters
    <Parameters_...>::type>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<
    parallel_task_policy_shim, executor_type,
    ParametersType>::type
    with (Parameters_&&... params) const
    Create a new parallel_policy_shim from the given execution parameters

    Note Requires: all parameters are executor_parameters, different parameter types can’t be duplic-

    Return The new parallel_policy_shim

    Template Parameters
    • Parameters: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

    Parameters
    • params: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the
      returned execution policy is used with.
```

Executor &executor ()
    Return the associated executor object.

```cpp
constexpr Executor const &executor () const
    Return the associated executor object.
```

Parameters &parameters ()
    Return the associated executor parameters object.

```cpp
constexpr Parameters const &parameters () const
    Return the associated executor parameters object.
```

```cpp
#template<
    typename Executor_,
    typename Parameters_>
struct rebind
    #include <execution_policy.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The
    execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy
```
Public Types

template<>

typedef parallel_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type

The type of the rebound execution policy.

struct parallel_unsequenced_policy
#include <execution_policy.hpp>
The class parallel_unsequenced_policy is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may be vectorized.

Public Types

typedef parallel_executor executor_type

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

typedef parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type executor_parameters_type

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy.

typedef parallel_execution_tag execution_category

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

parallel_unsequenced_policy operator() (task_policy_tag) const
Create a new parallel_unsequenced_policy from itself

Return The new parallel_unsequenced_policy

Parameters

• tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

executor_type &executor ()
Return the associated executor object.

constexpr executor_type const &executor () const
Return the associated executor object.

executor_parameters_type &parameters ()
Return the associated executor parameters object.

constexpr executor_parameters_type const &parameters () const
Return the associated executor parameters object.

Private Functions

template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive&, const unsigned int)
Private Members

```cpp
executor_type exec_
executors_type params_
```

Friends

```cpp
friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access
```

```cpp
struct sequenced_policy
#include <execution_policy.hpp>
The class sequenced_policy is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and require that a parallel algorithm’s execution may not be parallelized.
Subclassed by hpx::execution::sequenced_policy_shim< Executor, Parameters >
```

Public Types

```cpp
typedef sequenced_executor executor_type
The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.
```

```cpp
typedef parallel::exec
extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type executor_parameters_type
The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy
```

```cpp
typedef sequenced_execution_tag execution_category
The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
```

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr sequenced_task_policy operator() (task_policy_tag) const
Create a new sequenced_task_policy.
Return The new sequenced_task_policy
Parameters
• t.tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used
```

```cpp
template<typename Executor>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<sequenced_policy, Executor, executor_parameters_type>::type on (Executor &&exec) const
Create a new sequenced_policy from the given executor
Note Requires: is_executor<Executor>::value is true
Return The new sequenced_policy
Template Parameters
• Executor: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.
Parameters
• exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.
```

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Create a new `sequenced_policy` from the given execution parameters

**Note** Requires: all parameters are `executor_parameters`, different parameter types can’t be duplicated

**Return** The new `sequenced_policy`

**Template Parameters**
- `Parameters`: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.
- `params`: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```cpp
evaluator_type &executor()
```

Return the associated executor object. Return the associated executor object.

```cpp
constexpr evaluator_type const &executor() const
```

Return the associated executor object.

```cpp
evaluator_parameters_type &parameters()
```

Return the associated executor parameters object.

```cpp
constexpr evaluator_parameters_type const &parameters() const
```

Return the associated executor parameters object.

### Private Functions

```cpp
template< typename Archive > void serialize(Archive&, const unsigned int)
```

### Private Members

```cpp
evaluator_type exec_
```

```cpp
evaluator_parameters_type params_
```

### Friends

```cpp
friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access
```

```cpp
template< typename Executor_, typename Parameters_ >
struct rebinder
```

```cpp
#include <execution_policy.hpp>
```

Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy.
Public Types

typedef sequenced_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type

The type of the rebound execution policy.

template<typename Executor, typename Parameters>
struct sequenced_policy_shim : public hpx::execution::sequenced_policy
#include <execution_policy.hpp> The class sequenced_policy is an execution policy type used as a
unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and require that a parallel algorithm’s
execution may not be parallelized.

Public Types

typedef Executor executor_type

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

typedef Parameters executor_parameters_type

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution
policy.

typedef hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<executor_type>::type execution_category

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

constexpr sequenced_task_policy_shim<Executor, Parameters> operator() (task_policy_tag) const

Create a new sequenced_task_policy.

Return The new sequenced_task_policy_shim

Parameters
  • tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

template<typename Executor_
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<sequenced_policy_shim, Executor_, executor_parameters_type>::type on (Executor_
&exec
const

Create a new sequenced_policy from the given executor

Note Requires: is_executor<Executor>::value is true

Return The new sequenced_policy

Template Parameters
  • Executor: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters
  • exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned
execution policy is used with.

template<typename ...Parameters_, typename ParametersType = typename parallel::execution::executor_parameters_join<
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<sequenced_policy_shim, executor_type, ParametersType>::type with (ParametersTypeparams)
const

Create a new sequenced_policy_shim from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: all parameters are executor_parameters, different parameter types can’t be dupli-
cated

Return The new sequenced_policy_shim

Template Parameters
• **Parameters**: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

**Parameters**
- **params**: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

`Executor &executor()`
Return the associated executor object.

`constexpr Executor const &executor() const`
Return the associated executor object.

`Parameters &parameters()`
Return the associated executor parameters object.

`constexpr Parameters const &parameters() const`
Return the associated executor parameters object.

```cpp
template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>
struct rebind
#include <execution_policy.hpp>
Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy.

**Public Types**
```cpp
template<>
typedef sequenced_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type
The type of the rebound execution policy.
```

```cpp
struct sequenced_task_policy
#include <execution_policy.hpp>
Extension: The class sequenced_task_policy is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may not be parallelized (has to run sequentially).

The algorithm returns a future representing the result of the corresponding algorithm when invoked with the sequenced_policy.

Subclassed by hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy_shim< Executor, Parameters >
```

**Public Types**
```cpp
typedef sequenced_executor executor_type
The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.
```

```cpp
typedef parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type executor_parameters_type
The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy.
```

```cpp
typedef sequenced_execution_tag execution_category
The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
```
Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr sequenced_task_policy operator() (task_policy_tag) const
    Create a new sequenced_task_policy from itself
    Return The new sequenced_task_policy
    Parameters
    • tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used
```

template<typename Executor>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<sequenced_task_policy, Executor, executor_parameters_type>::type on (Executor &&exec) const
    Create a new sequenced_task_policy from the given executor
    Note Requires: is_executor<Executor>::value is true
    Return The new sequenced_task_policy
    Template Parameters
    • Executor: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.
    Parameters
    • exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```cpp
template<Parameters... Parameters, typename ParametersType = typename parallel::execution::executor_parameters<Parameters...>::type>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<sequenced_task_policy, executor_type, ParametersType>::type with (Parameters... params) const
    Create a new sequenced_task_policy from the given execution parameters
    Note Requires: all parameters are executor_parameters, different parameter types can’t be duplicated
    Return The new sequenced_task_policy
    Template Parameters
    • Parameters: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.
    Parameters
    • params: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.
```

executor_type &executor ()
    Return the associated executor object.

```cpp
constexpr executor_type const &executor () const
    Return the associated executor object.
```

executor_parameters_type &parameters ()
    Return the associated executor parameters object.

```cpp
constexpr executor_parameters_type const &parameters () const
    Return the associated executor parameters object.
```
Private Functions

template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive&, const unsigned int)

Private Members

executor_type exec_
executor_parameters_type params_

Friends

friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access

template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>
struct rebind
#include <execution_policy.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

Public Types

typedef sequenced_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type
The type of the rebound execution policy.

template<typename Executor, typename Parameters>
struct sequenced_task_policy_shim: public hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy
#include <execution_policy.hpp> Extension: The class sequenced_task_policy_shim is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading based on combining a underlying sequenced_task_policy and an executor and indicate that a parallel algorithm’s execution may not be parallelized (has to run sequentially).

The algorithm returns a future representing the result of the corresponding algorithm when invoked with the sequenced_policy.

Public Types

typedef Executor executor_type
The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

typedef Parameters executor_parameters_type
The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

typedef hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<executor_type>::type execution_category
The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
Public Functions

**constexpr sequenced_task_policy_shim const &operator() (task_policy_tag) const**
Create a new `sequenced_task_policy` from itself

Return The new `sequenced_task_policy`

Parameters
- `tag`: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

**template<typename Executor_>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<sequenced_task_policy_shim, Executor_, executor_parameters_type>::type on (Executor_&& exec) const**
Create a new `sequenced_task_policy` from the given executor

Note Requires: `is_executor<Executor>::value` is true

Return The new `sequenced_task_policy`

Template Parameters
- `Executor_`: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters
- `exec`: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

**template<typename ...Parameters_, typename ParametersType = typename parallel::execution::executor_parameters<Parameters_...>::type>
parallel::execution::rebind_executor<sequenced_task_policy_shim, executor_type, ParametersType>::type with (Parameters_&&... params) const**
Create a new `sequenced_task_policy_shim` from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: all parameters are `executor_parameters`, different parameter types can’t be duplicated

Return The new `sequenced_task_policy_shim`

Template Parameters
- `Parameters_`: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters
- `params`: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

**Executor &executor ()**
Return the associated executor object.

**constexpr Executor const &executor () const**
Return the associated executor object.

**Parameters &parameters ()**
Return the associated executor parameters object.

**constexpr Parameters const &parameters () const**
Return the associated executor parameters object.

**template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>
struct rebind**
#include <execution_policy.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy
Public Types

template<>
typedef sequenced_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_> type
    The type of the rebound execution policy.

namespace parallel

namespace execution

Typedefs

typedef hpx::execution::parallel_policy_executor<Policy> instead

template<>
struct parallel_policy_executor_aggregated<hpx::launch>

Public Types

template<>
using execution_category = hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag
    Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.

template<>
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size
    Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.

Public Functions

constexpr parallel_policy_executor_aggregated<hpx::launch l = hpx::launch::async_policy{},
    std::size_t spread = 4, std::size_t tasks = std::size_t(-1))

    Create a new parallel executor.

template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> bulk_async_execute(F &&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts)
    const

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution
Typedefs

\texttt{using parallel\_executor\_aggregated} = parallel\_policy\_executor\_aggregated\textless hpx::launch::async\_policy\textgreater

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename \textit{Policy} = hpx::launch::async\_policy>
struct parallel\_policy\_executor\_aggregated
#include <parallel\_executor\_aggregated.hpp> A parallel\_executor\_aggregated creates groups of parallel execution agents that execute in threads implicitly created by the executor. This executor prefers continuing with the creating thread first before executing newly created threads.
This executor conforms to the concepts of a TwoWayExecutor, and a BulkTwoWayExecutor

Public Types

\begin{verbatim}
template<>
\texttt{using execution\_category} = hpx::execution::parallel\_execution\_tag
Associate the parallel\_execution\_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.

template<>
\texttt{using executor\_parameters\_type} = hpx::execution::static\_chunk\_size
Associate the static\_chunk\_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.
\end{verbatim}

Public Functions

\begin{verbatim}
constexpr parallel\_policy\_executor\_aggregated (std::size\_t \textit{spread} = 4, \textit{std::size\_t \textit{tasks} =}}
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> bulk\_async\_execute (\textit{F} \&\& \textit{f}, \textit{S \textit{const &shape}, \textit{T}\textit{s}} \&\&... \textit{ts}) \textit{const}
\end{verbatim}

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Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr parallel_policy_executor_aggregated(hpx::launch l = hpx::launch::async_policy{},
    std::size_t spread = 4, std::size_t tasks = std::size_t(-1))
```

Create a new parallel executor.

```cpp
template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> bulk_async_execute(F &&f, S const &shape,
    Ts&&... ts) const
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace parallel

namespace execution

Typedefs

```cpp
using thread_pool_executor = hpx::execution::parallel_executor
```

Defines

```cpp
GUIDED_POOL_EXECUTOR_DEBUG
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
Functions

```cpp
static hpx::debug::enable_print<GUIDED_POOL_EXECUTOR_DEBUG> hpx::gpx_deb("GP_EXEC")
```

```cpp
namespace parallel

namespace execution

```cpp
Public Types

```cpp
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type
```

```cpp
template<typename Hint>
struct executor_execution_category<guided_pool_executor<Hint>>
```

```cpp
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type
```

```cpp
template<typename Hint>
struct executor_execution_category<guided_pool_executor_shim<Hint>>
```
Public Types

typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type

template<typename Tag>
struct guided_pool_executor<pool_numa_hint<Tag>>

Public Functions

guided_pool_executor (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, bool hp_sync = false)
guided_pool_executor (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize, bool hp_sync = false)
guided_pool_executor (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, threads::thread_priority priority, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_, bool hp_sync = false)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename Future, typename ...Ts, typename = detail::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_future<Future>::value>>
auto then_execute (F &&f, Future &&&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, template<typename> class OuterFuture, typename ...InnerFutures, typename ...Ts, typename = detail::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_future_tuple<hpx::tuple<InnerFutures...>>::value>, typename = detail::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_future_tuple<hpx::tuple<InnerFutures...>>::value>>
auto then_execute (F &&f, OuterFuture<hpx::tuple<InnerFutures...>> &&&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...InnerFutures, typename = detail::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_future_tuple<hpx::tuple<InnerFutures...>>::value>>
auto async_execute (F &&f, hpx::tuple<InnerFutures...> &&&predecessor)

Private Members

threads::thread_pool_base *pool_
threads::thread_priority priority_
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize_
pool_numa_hint<Tag> hint_
bool hp_sync_

Friends

friend hpx::parallel::execution::guided_pool_executor_shim

template<typename H>
struct guided_pool_executor_shim
Public Functions

**guided_pool_executor_shim**

```cpp
guided_pool_executor_shim(bool guided, threads::thread_pool_base *pool, bool hp_sync = false)
```

```cpp
guided_pool_executor_shim(bool guided, threads::thread_pool_base *pool, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize, bool hp_sync = false)
```

```cpp
guided_pool_executor_shim(bool guided, threads::thread_pool_base *pool, threads::thread_priority priority, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_, bool hp_sync = false)
```

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> async_execute(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename Future, typename ...Ts, typename = detail::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_future<Future>::value>>
auto then_execute(F &&f, Future &&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)

Public Members

bool guided_

namespace hpx

namespace execution

struct sequenced_executor

#include <sequenced_executor.hpp> A sequential_executor creates groups of sequential execution agents which execute in the calling thread. The sequential order is given by the lexicographical order of indices in the index space.
Typedefs

```cpp
using current_executor = parallel::execution::thread_pool_executor
```

namespace this_thread

**Functions**

`parallel::execution::current_executor get_executor (error_code &ec = throws)`

Returns a reference to the executor which was used to create the current thread.

**Exceptions**

- If `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::yield_aborted` if it is signaled with `wait_aborted`. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::null_thread_id`. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::invalid_status`.

namespace threads

**Functions**

`parallel::execution::current_executor get_executor (thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

Returns a reference to the executor which was used to create the given thread.

**Exceptions**

- If `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::yield_aborted` if it is signaled with `wait_aborted`. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::null_thread_id`. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::invalid_status`.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

```cpp
class restricted_thread_pool_executor
```
Public Types

typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag execution_category
Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.

typedef hpx::execution::static_chunk_size executor_parameters_type
Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.

Public Functions

restricted_thread_pool_executor (std::size_t first_thread = 0, std::size_t num_threads = 1, threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::default_, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedule_hint = {}, std::size_t hierarchical_threshold = hierarchical_threshold_default_)
Create a new parallel executor.

restricted_thread_pool_executor (restricted_thread_pool_executor &other) const

Private Members

threads::thread_pool_base *pool_ = nullptr
threads::thread_priority priority_ = threads::thread_priority::default_
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize_ = threads::thread_stacksize::default_
threads::thread_schedule_hint schedule_hint_ = {}
std::size_t hierarchical_threshold_ = hierarchical_threshold_default_
std::size_t first_thread_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::atomic< std::size_t > os_thread_

Private Static Attributes

constexpr std::size_t hierarchical_threshold_default_ = 6

namespace hpx

namespace execution
Typedefs

using parallel_executor = parallel_policy_executor<hpx::launch>

template<typename Policy>
struct parallel_policy_executor
#include <parallel_executor.hpp>
A parallel_executor creates groups of parallel execution agents which execute in threads implicitly created by the executor. This executor prefers continuing with the creating thread first before executing newly created threads.

This executor conforms to the concepts of a TwoWayExecutor, and a BulkTwoWayExecutor

Public Types

template<>
using execution_category = parallel_execution_tag
   Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.

template<>
using executor_parameters_type = static_chunk_size
   Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.

Public Functions

constexpr parallel_policy_executor (threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::default_,
   threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
   threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulhint = {}, Policy l = parallel::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call(),
   std::size_t hierarchical_threshold = hierarchical_threshold_default_)

Create a new parallel executor.

constexpr parallel_policy_executor (threads::thread_stacksize stacksize,
   threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulhint = {}, Policy l = parallel::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call())

constexpr parallel_policy_executor (threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulhint, Policy l = parallel::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call())

constexpr parallel_policy_executor (Policy l)

parallel_policy_executor (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::default_,
   threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
   threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulhint = {}, Policy l = parallel::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call(),
   std::size_t hierarchical_threshold = hierarchical_threshold_default_)
futures

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/futures.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/futures.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

template<typename Result, bool Cancelable>
class futures_factory<Result(), Cancelable>

Public Functions

futures_factory()

template<typename Executor, typename F>
futures_factory(Executor &exec, F &f)

template<typename Executor>
futures_factory(Executor &exec, Result (*f))

template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type, futures_factory>::value>::type>
futures_factory(F &f)

futures_factory(Result (*f))

~futures_factory()

futures_factory(futures_factory const &rhs)

futures_factory &operator=(futures_factory const &rhs)

futures_factory(futures_factory &&rhs)

futures_factory &operator=(futures_factory &&rhs)

void operator() () const

threads::thread_id_type apply(const char *annotation = "futures_factory::apply", launch policy = launch::async, threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::default_, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint = threads::thread_schedule_hint(), error_code &ec = throws) const
threads::thread_id_type apply (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, const char *annotation = "futures_factory::apply", launch policy = launch::async, threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::default_, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint = threads::thread_schedule_hint(), error_code &ec = throws)

const lcos::future<Result> get_future (error_code &ec = throws)

bool valid () const

void set_exception (std::exception_ptr const &e)

Protected Types

typedef lcos::detail::task_base<Result> task_impl_type

Protected Attributes

hpx::intrusive_ptr<task_impl_type> task_

bool future_obtained_

Defines

HPX_MAKE_EXCEPTIONAL_FUTURE (T, errorcode, f, msg)

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

template<typename R, typename U>
    hpx::lcos::future<R> make_future (hpx::lcos::future<U> &&f)

template<typename R, typename U, typename Conv>
    hpx::lcos::future<R> make_future (hpx::lcos::future<U> &&f, Conv &&&conv)

template<typename R, typename U>
    hpx::lcos::future<U> make_future (hpx::lcos::shared_future<U> f)

template<typename R, typename U, typename Conv>
    hpx::lcos::future<R> make_future (hpx::lcos::shared_future<U> const &f, Conv &&&conv)

template<typename R>
    hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> make_shared_future (hpx::lcos::future<R> &&f)

template<typename R>
    hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> &make_shared_future (hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> &&f)

template<typename R>

template<typename \textit{R}>
\texttt{hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> \&\&make\_shared\_future(hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> \&\&f)}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<typename } & \textit{T}, \text{ typename } \textit{Allocator}, \text{ typename }...\textit{Ts>} \\
\text{std::enable_if<} & \text{std::is_constructible<}T, \text{ Ts}&&...\text{>::value || std::is_void<}T\text{>::value, future<}T\text{>::type make_ready_future}\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<typename } & \textit{T}, \text{ typename }...\textit{Ts}> \\
\text{std::enable_if<} & \text{std::is_constructible<}T, \text{ Ts}&&...\text{>::value || std::is_void<}T\text{>::value, future<}T\text{>::type make_ready_future}\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<int } & \text{DeductionGuard }= 0, \text{ typename } \textit{Allocator}, \text{ typename } \textit{T}> \\
\text{future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<}T\text{>::type make\_ready\_future\_alloc(Allocator} \\
& \textit{a}, \textit{T} \\
& \textit{&&init})
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<int } & \text{DeductionGuard }= 0, \text{ typename } \textit{T}> \\
\text{future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<}T\text{>::type make\_ready\_future(}T \text{&&init)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<typename } & \textit{T}> \\
\text{future<}T\text{> make\_exceptional\_future(std::exception_ptr const } & \textit{e)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<typename } & \textit{T}, \text{ typename } \textit{E}> \\
\text{future<}T\text{> make\_exceptional\_future(}E \textit{e)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<int } & \text{DeductionGuard }= 0, \text{ typename } \textit{T}> \\
\text{future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<}T\text{>::type make\_ready\_future\_at(hpx::chrono::steady\_time\_point} \\
& \textit{abs\_time,} \\
& \textit{T} \text{&&init)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<int } & \text{DeductionGuard }= 0, \text{ typename } \textit{T}> \\
\text{future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<}T\text{>::type make\_ready\_future\_after(hpx::chrono::steady\_duration} \\
& \textit{const} \\
& \textit{rel\_time,} \\
& \textit{T} \text{&&init)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<typename } & \textit{Allocator}> \\
\text{future<void> make\_ready\_future\_alloc(Allocator const } & \textit{a)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{future<void> make\_ready\_future()} \\
\text{future<void> make\_ready\_future\_at(hpx::chrono::steady\_time\_point} & \textit{const} \\
& \textit{abs\_time)} \\
\text{future<void> make\_ready\_future\_after(hpx::chrono::steady\_duration} & \textit{const} \\
& \textit{rel\_time)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{template<typename } & \textit{R}> \\
\text{class future: public hpx::lcos::detail::future\_base<}R, R\text{>}
\end{align*}
Public Types

typedef R result_type

typedef base_type::shared_state_type shared_state_type

Public Functions

future ()

future (future && other)

future (future<future> && other)

future (future<shared_future<R>> && other)

template<typename T>
future (future<T> && other, typename std::enable_if<std::is_void<R>::value && !traits::is_future<T>::value, T>::type* = nullptr)

~future ()

dfuture & operator= (future && other)

shared_future<R> share ()

hpx::traits::future_traits<future>::result_type get ()

hpx::traits::future_traits<future>::result_type get (error_code & ec)

template<typename F>
dctype(auto) then (F && f, error_code & ec = throws)

dtemplate<typename T0, typename F>
dctype(auto) then (T0 && t0, F && f, error_code & ec = throws)

dtemplate<typename Allocator, typename F>
dauto then_alloc (Allocator const & alloc, F && f, error_code & ec = throws)

Private Types

typedef detail::future_base<future<R>, R> base_type

Private Functions

future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> const & state)

future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> && state)

template<typename SharedState>
future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const & state)
Friends

friend hpx::lcos::hpx::traits::future_access

struct invalidate

Public Functions

template<>
invalidate (future &f)
template<>
~invalidate ()

Public Members

template<>
f_

template<typename R>
class shared_future : public hpx::lcos::detail::future_base<shared_future<R>, R>

Public Types

typedef R result_type
typedef base_type::shared_state_type shared_state_type

Public Functions

shared_future ()

shared_future (shared_future const &other)

shared_future (shared_future &&&other)

shared_future (future<R> &&&other)

shared_future (future<shared_future> &&&other)

shared_future<T>(shared_future<T> const &other, typename std::enable_if<
std::is_void<R>::value && !traits::is_future<T>::value, T>::type* = nullptr)

~shared_future ()

shared_future &operator= (shared_future const &other)

shared_future &operator= (shared_future &&&other)

hpx::traits::future_traits<shared_future>::result_type get () const

hpx::traits::future_traits<shared_future>::result_type get (error_code &ec) const
template<typename F>
decltype(auto) then (F &&f, error_code &ec = throws) const

template<typename T0, typename F>
decltype(auto) then (T0 &&t0, F &&f, error_code &ec = throws) const

template<typename Allocator, typename F>
auto then_alloc (Allocator const &alloc, F &&f, error_code &ec = throws)

Private Types

typedef detail::future_base<shared_future<R>, R> base_type

Private Functions

shared_future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> const &state)
shared_future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> &&&state)
template<typename SharedState>
shared_future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &state)

Friends

friend hpx::lcos::hpx::traits::future_access

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize (Archive &ar, ::hpx::lcos::future<T> &f, unsigned version)
template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize (Archive &ar, ::hpx::lcos::shared_future<T> &f, unsigned version)

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
Functions

template<typename R>
void swap(promise<R> &x, promise<R> &y)

template<typename R>
class promise : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::promise_base<R>

Public Functions

promise()

template<typename Allocator>
promise(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &a)

promise(promise &&other)

~promise()

promise &operator= (promise &&other)

void swap(promise &other)

bool valid() const

void setValue(R const &r)

void setValue(R &&r)

template<typename ...Ts>
void setValue(Ts&&... ts)

void set_exception(std::exception_ptr e)

Private Types

typedef detail::promise_base<R> base_type

template<typename R>
class promise<R&> : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::promise_base<R&>

Public Functions

promise()

template<typename Allocator>
promise(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &a)

promise(promise &&other)

~promise()

promise &operator= (promise &&other)

void swap(promise &other)
bool valid() const
void set_value (R &r)
void set_exception (std::exception_ptr e)

**Private Types**

typedef detail::promise_base<R&> base_type

template<>
class promise<void> : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::promise_base<void>

**Public Functions**

promise()

template<typename Allocator>
promise (std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &a)
promise (promise &&other)
~promise()
promise &operator= (promise &&other)
void swap (promise &other)
bool valid() const
void set_value ()
void set_exception (std::exception_ptr e)

**Private Types**

typedef detail::promise_base<void> base_type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

struct acquire_shared_state_disp

**Public Functions**

template<typename T>
acquire_shared_state<T>::type operator() (T &t) const

namespace hpx
namespace traits

template<typename R>
struct future_range_traits<R, true>

Public Types

typedef range_traits<R>::value_type future_type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Result, typename Enable = void>
struct promise_remote_result

Public Types

typedef Result type

template<>
struct promise_remote_result<void>

Public Types

typedef hpx::util::unused_type type

template<>
struct promise_local_result<util::unused_type>

Public Types

typedef void type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Result, typename Enable = void>
struct promise_local_result
Public Types

typedef Result type

template<>
struct promise_local_result<util::unused_type>

Public Types

typedef void type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult, typename Enable = void>
struct get_remote_result

Public Static Functions

static Result call (RemoteResult const &rhs)

static Result call (RemoteResult &&rhs)

template<typename Result>
struct get_remote_result<Result, Result>

Public Static Functions

static Result const &call (Result const &rhs)

static Result &&call (Result &&rhs)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Future>
struct is_future : public hpx::traits::detail::is_future_customization_point<Future>

Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_ref_wrapped_future< std::reference_wrapper< Future > >

template<typename R>
struct future_traits<lcos::future<R>>
Public Types

typedef R type
typedef R result_type

template<typename R>
struct future_traits<
some_library::shared_future<R>>

Public Types

typedef R type
typedef R const &result_type

template<>
struct future_traits<
some_library::shared_future<void>>

Public Types

typedef void type
typedef void result_type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

    template<typename R>
struct future_traits<
some_library::future<R>>

Public Types

typedef R type
typedef R result_type

template<typename R>
struct future_traits<
some_library::shared_future<R>>

Public Types

typedef R type
typedef R const &result_type

template<>
struct future_traits<
some_library::shared_future<void>>
Public Types

typedef void type
typedef void result_type

template<typename R>
struct future_access<
result_type
>

Public Static Functions

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<
SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (typename
detail::shared_state_ptr_for<
result_type
const &
SharedState>

> lcos::future<R>&&

)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<
SharedState> &&

 shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (typename
detail::shared_state_ptr_for<
result_type
&&
SharedState>

> lcos::future<R>&&

)

Public Static Functions

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<
SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (typename
detail::shared_state_ptr_for<
result_type
const &
SharedState>

> lcos::shared_future<R>&&

)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<
SharedState> &&

 shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (typename
detail::shared_state_ptr_for<
result_type
&&
SharedState>

> lcos::shared_future<R>&&

)

Public Static Functions

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (SharedState *

 shared_state, bool addref = true)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R> const &

get_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>

 const &

)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R>::type &

 detach_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>

 &&&

)

struct future_access<
result_type
>

Public Static Functions

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<
SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (typename
detail::shared_state_ptr_for<
result_type
const &
SharedState>

> lcos::shared_future<R>&&

)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<
SharedState> &&

 shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (typename
detail::shared_state_ptr_for<
result_type
&&
SharedState>

> lcos::shared_future<R>&&

)

Public Static Functions

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (SharedState *

 shared_state, bool addref = true)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R> const &

get_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>

 const &

)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R>::type &

 detach_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>

 &&&

)
namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<
typename R>
struct future_access<
lcos::future<R>>

Public Static Functions

template<
typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<
typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (typename detail::shared_state_ptr_for<lcos::future<lcos::future<R>>>:type const &shared_state)

template<
typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> &shared_state)

template<
typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (typename detail::shared_state_ptr_for<lcos::future<lcos::future<R>>>:type &shared_state)

template<
typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (SharedState *shared_state, bool addref = true)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R>::type const &get_shared_state (lcos::future<R> const &f)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R>::type::element_type *detach_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R> &f)

Public Static Functions

template<
typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<
typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (typename detail::shared_state_ptr_for<lcos::shared_future<lcos::future<R>>>:type const &shared_state)

template<
typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> &shared_state)

template<
typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (typename detail::shared_state_ptr_for<lcos::shared_future<lcos::future<R>>>:type &shared_state)
template<
    typename SharedState>

    static lcos::shared_future<R> create (SharedState *shared_state, bool addref = true)

    static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R>::type const &
    get_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R> const &f)

    static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr<R>::type::element_type *
    detach_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R> const &f)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

    struct acquire_future_disp

    Public Functions

    template<
        typename T>
    acquire_future<T>::type operator() (T & &t) const

namespace lcos

namespace local

    template<
        typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock>

    struct base_trigger

    Public Functions

    base_trigger()

    base_trigger (base_trigger & &rhs)

    base_trigger &
    operator= (base_trigger & &rhs)

    future<void> get_future (std::size_t * generation_value = nullptr, error_code & ec = hpx::throws)

get a future allowing to wait for the trigger to fire
bool set (error_code &ec = throws)
    Trigger this object.

void synchronize (std::size_t generation_value, const char *function_name =
    "base_and_gate<>::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)
    Wait for the generational counter to reach the requested stage.

std::size_t next_generation ()

std::size_t generation () const

Protected Types

typedef Mutex mutex_type

Protected Functions

bool trigger_conditions (error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Lock>
void synchronize (std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, const char *function_name =
    "base_and_gate<>::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)

Private Types

typedef std::list<conditional_trigger*> condition_list_type

Private Functions

bool test_condition (std::size_t generation_value)

Private Members

mutex_type mtx_

leos::local::promise<void> promise_

std::size_t generation_

condition_list_type conditions_

struct manage_condition

Public Functions

template<>
manage_condition (base_trigger &gate, conditional_trigger &cond)

template<>
~manage_condition ()

template<typename Condition>
future<void> get_future (Condition &&func, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
Public Members

template<>
base_trigger &this_

template<>
condition_list_type::iterator it_

struct trigger: public hpx::lcos::local::base_trigger<no_mutex>

Public Functions

trigger()

trigger(trigger &&rhs)

operator=(trigger &&rhs)

template<typename Lock>
void synchronize(std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, char const *function_name = "trigger::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)

Private Types

typedef base_trigger<no_mutex> base_type

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

Functions

void run_guarded(guard &guard, detail::guard_function task)
    Conceptually, a guard acts like a mutex on an asynchronous task. The mutex is locked before the task runs, and unlocked afterwards.

template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void run_guarded(guard &guard, F &&f, Args&&... args)

void run_guarded(guard_set &guards, detail::guard_function task)
    Conceptually, a guard_set acts like a set of mutexes on an asynchronous task. The mutexes are locked before the task runs, and unlocked afterwards.

template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void run_guarded(guard_set &guards, F &&f, Args&&... args)

class guard: public hpx::lcos::local::detail::debug_object
Public Functions

`guard()`

`~guard()`

Public Members

detail::guard_atomic `task`

```cpp
class guard_set : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::debug_object
```

Public Functions

`guard_set()`

`~guard_set()`

`std::shared_ptr<guard> get (std::size_t i)`

`void add (std::shared_ptr<guard> const &guard_ptr)`

`std::size_t size()`

Private Functions

`void sort()`

Private Members

`std::vector<std::shared_ptr<guard>> guards`

`bool sorted`

Friends

`void run_guarded (guard_set &guards, detail::guard_function `task`)`

Conceptually, a `guard_set` acts like a set of mutexes on an asynchronous task. The mutexes are locked before the task runs, and unlocked afterwards.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

template<typename T>

class channel
```
Public Types

typedef \( T \) \texttt{value\_type}

Public Functions

c\texttt{h}annel()

Private Types

typedef detail::\texttt{channel\_base}<\texttt{T}> \texttt{base\_type}

Friends

friend hpx::lcos::local::\texttt{channel\_iterator}< \texttt{T} >
friend hpx::lcos::local::\texttt{receive\_channel}< \texttt{T} >
friend hpx::lcos::local::\texttt{send\_channel}< \texttt{T} >

template<>
\texttt{class channel<\texttt{T}> : protected hpx::lcos::local::detail::channel\_base<\texttt{T}>}

Public Types

typedef void \texttt{value\_type}

Public Functions

c\texttt{h}annel()

Private Types

typedef detail::\texttt{channel\_base}<\texttt{void}> \texttt{base\_type}

Friends

friend hpx::lcos::local::\texttt{channel\_iterator}< \texttt{void} >
friend hpx::lcos::local::\texttt{receive\_channel}< \texttt{void} >
friend hpx::lcos::local::\texttt{send\_channel}< \texttt{void} >

template<typename \texttt{T}>
\texttt{class channel\_async\_iterator : public hpx::util::iterator\_facade\<channel\_async\_iterator<\texttt{T}>\>\>}

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**Public Functions**

channel_async_iterator()

channel_async_iterator (detail::channel_base<T> const *c)

**Private Types**

typedef hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_async_iterator<T>, hpx::future<T>, std::input_iterator_tag, hpx::future<T>>

**Private Functions**

std::pair<hpx::future<T>, bool> get_checked () const

bool equal (channel_async_iterator const & rhs) const

void increment ()

base_type::reference dereference () const

**Private Members**

hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::channel_impl_base<T>> channel_

std::pair<hpx::future<T>, bool> data_

**Friends**

friend hpx::lcos::local::hpx::util::iterator_core_access

template<typename T>

class channel_iterator : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<T>, T const, std::input_iterator_tag>

**Public Functions**

channel_iterator()

channel_iterator (detail::channel_base<T> const *c)

channel_iterator (receive_channel<T> const *c)

**Private Types**

typedef hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<T>, T const, std::input_iterator_tag> base_type
Private Functions

`std::pair<T, bool> get_checked() const`

`bool equal(channel_iterator const &rhs) const`

`void increment()`

`base_type::reference dereference() const`

Private Members

`hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::channel_impl_base<T>> channel_`

`std::pair<T, bool> data_`

Friends

`friend hpx::lcos::local::hpx::util::iterator_core_access`

``
template<>

class channel_iterator<void> : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void>, util::unused_type const, std::input_iterator_tag> {
``

Public Functions

`channel_iterator()`

`channel_iterator(detail::channel_base<void> const *c)`

`channel_iterator(receive_channel<void> const *c)`

Private Types

`typedef hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void>, util::unused_type const, std::input_iterator_tag> base_type`
Private Members

```cpp
hp::intrusive_ptr<detail::channel_impl_base<util::unused_type>> channel_
bool data_
```

Friends

```cpp
friend hp::lcos::local::hp::util::iterator_core_access
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
class one_element_channel
```

Public Types

```cpp
typedef T value_type
```

Public Functions

```cpp
one_element_channel()
```

Private Types

```cpp
typedef detail::channel_base<T> base_type
```

Friends

```cpp
friend hp::lcos::local::channel_iterator< T >
friend hp::lcos::local::receive_channel< T >
friend hp::lcos::local::send_channel< T >
```

```cpp
template<>
class one_element_channel<void> : protected hp::lcos::local::detail::channel_base<void>
```

Public Types

```cpp
typedef void value_type
```

Public Functions

```cpp
one_element_channel()
```
Private Types

typedef detail::channel_base<void> base_type

Friends

friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator<void>
friend hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel<void>
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel<void>

template<typename T>
class receive_channel

Public Functions

receive_channel(channel<T> const &c)
receive_channel(one_element_channel<T> const &c)

Private Types

typedef detail::channel_base<T> base_type

Friends

friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator<T>
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel<T>

template<>
class receive_channel<void>: protected hpx::lcos::local::detail::channel_base<void>

Public Functions

receive_channel(channel<void> const &c)
receive_channel(one_element_channel<void> const &c)

Private Types

typedef detail::channel_base<void> base_type
Friends

friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator< void >
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel< void >

template<typename T>
class send_channel

Public Functions

send_channel(channel<T> const &c)
send_channel(one_element_channel<T> const &c)

Private Types

typedef detail::channel_base<T> base_type

template<>
class send_channel<void> : private hpx::lcos::local::detail::channel_base<void>

Public Functions

send_channel(channel<void> const &c)
send_channel(one_element_channel<void> const &c)

Private Types

typedef detail::channel_base<void> base_type

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

struct and_gate : public hpx::lcos::local::base_and_gate<no_mutex>

Public Functions

and_gate(std::size_t count = 0)
and_gate(and_gate &&rhs)
and_gate &operator=(and_gate &&rhs)

template<typename Lock>
future<void> get_future(Lock &l, std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
template<typename Lock>  
shared_future<void> **get_shared_future** (Lock &l, std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1),  
  std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)  

template<typename Lock>  
bool **set** (std::size_t which, Lock &l, error_code &ec = throws)  

template<typename Lock>  
void **synchronize** (std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, char const *function_name =  
  "and_gate::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)  

**Private Types**

typedef  base_and_gate<no_mutex> base_type  

template<ctypename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock> 
struct  base_and_gate  

**Public Functions**

**base_and_gate** (std::size_t count = 0)  
  This constructor initializes the base_and_gate object from the number of participants to  
  synchronize the control flow with.  

**base_and_gate** (base_and_gate &rhs)  

base_and_gate &operator= (base_and_gate &rhs)  

future<void> **get_future** (std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value  
  = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)  

shared_future<void> **get_shared_future** (std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t  
  *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)  

bool **set** (std::size_t which, error_code &ec = throws)  

void **synchronize** (std::size_t generation_value, char const *function_name =  
  "base_and_gate<>::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)  
  Wait for the generational counter to reach the requested stage.  

std::size_t **next_generation** ()  

std::size_t **generation** () const  

**Protected Types**


typedef  Mutex mutex_type
Protected Functions

bool trigger_conditions (error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename OuterLock>
future<void> get_future (OuterLock &outer_lock, std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)

get a future allowing to wait for the gate to fire

template<typename OuterLock>
shared_future<void> get_shared_future (OuterLock &outer_lock, std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)

get a shared future allowing to wait for the gate to fire

template<typename OuterLock>
bool set (std::size_t which, OuterLock &outer_lock, error_code &ec = throws)

Set the data which has to go into the segment which.

bool test_condition (std::size_t generation_value)

template<typename Lock>
void synchronize (std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, char const *function_name = "base_and_gate<>::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename OuterLock, typename Lock>
void init_locked (OuterLock &outer_lock, Lock &l, std::size_t count, error_code &ec = throws)

Private Types

typedef std::list<conditional_trigger*> condition_list_type

Private Members

mutex_type mtx_

boost::dynamic_bitset received_segments_

lcos::local::promise<void> promise_

std::size_t generation_

condition_list_type conditions_

struct manage_condition
Public Functions

```cpp
template<>
manage_condition(base_and_gate &gate, conditional_trigger &cond)
```

```cpp
template<>
~manage_condition()
```

```cpp
template<typename Condition>
future<void> get_future(Condition &func, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
```

Public Members

```cpp
template<>
base_and_gate &this_
```

```cpp
template<>
condition_list_type::iterator it_
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace lcos
```

```cpp
namespace local
```

```cpp
template<typename T, typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock>
struct receive_buffer
```

Public Functions

```cpp
receive_buffer()
```

```cpp
receive_buffer(receive_buffer &other)
```

```cpp
~receive_buffer()
```

```cpp
receive_buffer &operator=(receive_buffer &other)
```

```cpp
hpx::future<T> receive(std::size_t step)
```

```cpp
bool try_receive(std::size_t step, hpx::future<T> *f = nullptr)
```

```cpp
template<typename Lock = hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex>
void store_received(std::size_t step, T &val, Lock *lock = nullptr)
```

```cpp
bool empty() const
```

```cpp
std::size_t cancel_waiting(std::exception_ptr const &e, bool force_delete_entries = false)
```
Protected Types

typedef Mutex mutex_type

typedef hpx::lcos::local::promise<T> buffer.promise_type

typedef std::map<std::size_t, std::shared_ptr<entry_data>> buffer.map_type

typedef buffer.map_type::iterator iterator

Protected Functions

iterator get_buffer_entry (std::size_t step)

Private Members

mutex_type mtx_

buffer_map_type buffer_map_

struct entry_data

Public Functions

template<>
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (entry_data)

template<>
entry_data ()

template<>
hpx::future<T> get_future ()

template<typename Val>
void set_value (Val &&val)

template<>
bool cancel (std::exception_ptr const &e)

Public Members

template<>
buffer.promise_type promise_

template<>
bool can_be_deleted_

template<>
bool value_set_

struct erase_on_exit
Public Functions

template<>
erase_on_exit (buffer_map_type &buffer_map, iterator it)

template<>
~erase_on_exit ()

Public Members

template<>
buffer_map_type &buffer_map_

template<>
iterator it_

template<
typename Mutex>
struct receive_buffer<void, Mutex>

Public Functions

receive_buffer ()

receive_buffer (receive_buffer &other)

~receive_buffer ()

receive_buffer &operator= (receive_buffer &other)

hpx::future<void> receive (std::size_t step)

bool try_receive (std::size_t step, hpx::future<void> *f = nullptr)

template<
typename Lock = hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex>
void store_received (std::size_t step, Lock *lock = nullptr)

bool empty () const

std::size_t cancel_waiting (std::exception_ptr const &e, bool force_delete_entries = false)

Protected Types

typedef Mutex mutex_type

typedef hpx::lcos::local::promise<void> buffer.promise_type

typedef std::map<std::size_t, std::shared_ptr<entry_data>> buffer.map_type

typedef buffer.map_type::iterator iterator
**Protected Functions**

*iterator get_buffer_entry (std::size_t step)*

**Private Members**

*mutex_type mtx_*

*buffer_map_type buffer_map_*

**Public Functions**

*template<> HPX_NON_COPYABLE (entry_data)*

*template<> entry_data ()*

*template<> hpx::future<void> get_future ()*

*template<> void set_value ()*

*template<> bool cancel (std::exception_ptr const &e)*

**Public Members**

*template<> buffer_promise_type promise_*

*template<> bool can_be_deleted_*

*template<> bool value_set_*

**Public Functions**

*template<> erase_on_exit (buffer_map_type &buffer_map, iterator it)*

*template<> ~erase_on_exit ()*
Public Members

```cpp
template<>
buffer_map_type &buffer_map_

template<>
iterator it_
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

struct conditional_trigger
```

Public Functions

```cpp
conditional_trigger()
conditional_trigger(conditional_trigger &&rhs)
conditional_trigger &operator= (conditional_trigger &&rhs)

template<typename Condition>
future<void> get_future (Condition &&func, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
  get a future allowing to wait for the trigger to fire

void reset ()

bool set (error_code &ec = throws)
  Trigger this object.
```

Private Members

```cpp
lcos::local::promise< void > promise_
util::function_nonser< bool () > cond_
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
```

```cpp
template<typename R, typename ...Ts>
class packaged_task<R(Ts...)>
```
Public Functions

packaged_task()

template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, packaged_task>::value && is_invocable_r_v<R, FD&, Ts...>>::type>

packaged_task(F&& f)

template<typename Allocator, typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<FD, packaged_task>::value && is_invocable_r_v<R, FD&, Ts...>>::type>

packaged_task(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const & a, F&& f)

packaged_task(packaged_task&& rhs)

packaged_task & operator=(packaged_task&& rhs)

void swap(packaged_task& rhs)

lcos::future<R> get_future(error_code & ec = throws)

bool valid() const

void reset(error_code & ec = throws)

void set_exception(std::exception_ptr const & e)

Private Types

typedef util::unique_function_nonser<R (Ts...) > function_type

Private Functions

template<typename ...Vs>

void invoke_impl(std::false_type, Vs&&... vs)

template<typename ...Vs>

void invoke_impl(std::true_type, Vs&&... vs)

Private Members

function_type function_

local::promise<R> promise_

pack_traversal

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/pack_traversal.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/pack_traversal.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Visitor, typename ...T>
auto traverse_pack_async (Visitor &&visitor, T&&... pack)
Traverses the pack with the given visitor in an asynchronous way.

This function works in the same way as traverse_pack, however, we are able to suspend and continue the traversal at later time. Thus we require a visitor callable object which provides three operator() overloads as depicted by the code sample below:

```c++
struct my_async_visitor
{
    template <typename T>
    bool operator()(async_traverse_visit_tag, T&& element)
    {
        return true;
    }

    template <typename T, typename N>
    void operator()(async_traverse_detach_tag, T&& element, N&& next)
    {
    }

    template <typename T>
    void operator()(async_traverse_complete_tag, T&& pack)
    {
    }
};
```

See `traverse_pack` for a detailed description about the traversal behavior and capabilities. A `hpx::intrusive_ptr` that references an instance of the given visitor object.

Parameters

- `visitor`: A visitor object which provides the three operator() overloads that were described above. Additionally the visitor must be compatible for referencing it from a `hpx::intrusive_ptr`. The visitor should must have a virtual destructor!
- `pack`: The arbitrary parameter pack which is traversed asynchronously. Nested objects inside containers and tuple like types are traversed recursively.

```cpp
template<typename Allocator, typename Visitor, typename ...T>
auto traverse_pack_async_allocator (Allocator const &alloc, Visitor &&visitor, T&&... pack)
Traverses the pack with the given visitor in an asynchronous way.

This function works in the same way as `traverse_pack`, however, we are able to suspend and continue the traversal at later time. Thus we require a visitor callable object which provides three operator() overloads as depicted by the code sample below:

```c++
struct my_async_visitor
{
    template <typename T>
    bool operator()(async_traverse_visit_tag, T&& element)
    {
        return true;
    }

    template <typename T, typename N>
    void operator()(async_traverse_detach_tag, T&& element, N&& next)
    {
    }

    template <typename T>
    void operator()(async_traverse_complete_tag, T&& pack)
    {
    }
};
```

(continues on next page)
template <typename T>
void operator()(async_traverse_complete_tag, T&& pack)
{
}
};

See traverse_pack for a detailed description about the traversal behavior and capabilities.

Return A hpx::intrusive_ptr that references an instance of the given visitor object.

Parameters

- **visitor**: A visitor object which provides the three operator() overloads that were
described above. Additionally the visitor must be compatible for referencing it from a
hpx::intrusive_ptr. The visitor should have a virtual destructor!
- **pack**: The arbitrary parameter pack which is traversed asynchronously. Nested objects inside
containers and tuple like types are traversed recursively.
- **alloc**: Allocator instance to use to create the traversal frame.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename ...Args>
auto unwrap (Args&&... args)

A helper function for retrieving the actual result of any hpx::lcos::future like type which is wrapped
in an arbitrary way.

Unwraps the given pack of arguments, so that any hpx::lcos::future object is replaced by its future
result type in the argument pack:

- hpx::future<int> -> int
- hpx::future<std::vector<float>> -> std::vector<float>
- std::vector<hpx::future<float>> -> std::vector<float>

The function is capable of unwrapping hpx::lcos::future like objects that are wrapped inside any con-
tainer or tuple like type, see hpx::util::map_pack() for a detailed description about which surrounding
types are supported. Non hpx::lcos::future like types are permitted as arguments and passed through.

```
// Single arguments
int i1 = hpx::util::unwrap(hpx::lcos::make_ready_future(0));

// Multiple arguments
hpx::tuple<int, int> i2 =
    hpx::util::unwrap(hpx::lcos::make_ready_future(1),
                      hpx::lcos::make_ready_future(2));
```

Note This function unwraps the given arguments until the first traversed nested hpx::lcos::future
which corresponds to an unwrapping depth of one. See hpx::util::unwrap_n() for a function which
unwraps the given arguments to a particular depth or hpx::util::unwrap_all() that unwraps all fu-
ture like objects recursively which are contained in the arguments.

Return Depending on the count of arguments this function returns a hpx::tuple containing the un-
wrapped arguments if multiple arguments are given. In case the function is called with a single
argument, the argument is unwrapped and returned.
Parameters
  • \texttt{args}: the arguments that are unwrapped which may contain any arbitrary future or non future type.

Exceptions
  • \texttt{std::exception}: like objects in case any of the given wrapped hpx::lcos::future objects were resolved through an exception. See hpx::lcos::future::get() for details.

\begin{verbatim}
template\langle\texttt{std::size_t}\ \texttt{Depth},\ \texttt{typename...}\ \texttt{Args}\rangle
auto unwrapp_n (\texttt{Args}&&...\ \texttt{args})
  An alternative version of hpx::util::unwrap(), which unwraps the given arguments to a certain depth of hpx::lcos::future like objects.
  See unwrapp for a detailed description.

Template Parameters
  • \texttt{Depth}: The count of hpx::lcos::future like objects which are unwrapped maximally.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
template\langle\texttt{typename...}\ \texttt{Args}\rangle
auto unwrapp_all (\texttt{Args}&&...\ \texttt{args})
  An alternative version of hpx::util::unwrap(), which unwraps the given arguments recursively so that all contained hpx::lcos::future like objects are replaced by their actual value.
  See hpx::util::unwrap() for a detailed description.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
template\langle\texttt{typename}\ \texttt{T}\rangle
auto unwrapp (\texttt{T}&&\ \texttt{callable})
  Returns a callable object which unwraps its arguments upon invocation using the hpx::util::unwrap() function and then passes the result to the given callable object.
  auto \texttt{callable} = hpx::util::unwrapp([](\texttt{int} \texttt{left}, \texttt{int} \texttt{right}) { 
    \texttt{return} \texttt{left} + \texttt{right}; 
  });
  \texttt{int} \texttt{i1} = \texttt{callable}(\texttt{hpx::lcos::make_ready_future(1)},
                      \texttt{hpx::lcos::make_ready_future(2)});
\end{verbatim}

See hpx::util::unwrap() for a detailed description.

Parameters
  • \texttt{callable}: the callable object which is called with the result of the corresponding unwrap function.

\begin{verbatim}
template\langle\texttt{std::size_t}\ \texttt{Depth},\ \texttt{typename}\ \texttt{T}\rangle
auto unwrapp_n (\texttt{T}&&\ \texttt{callable})
  Returns a callable object which unwraps its arguments upon invocation using the hpx::util::unwrap_n() function and then passes the result to the given callable object.
  See hpx::util::unwrapping() for a detailed description.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
template\langle\texttt{typename}\ \texttt{T}\rangle
auto unwrapp_all (\texttt{T}&&\ \texttt{callable})
  Returns a callable object which unwraps its arguments upon invocation using the hpx::util::unwrap_all() function and then passes the result to the given callable object.
  See hpx::util::unwrapping() for a detailed description.
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{namespace functional}
struct unwrap
#include <unwrap.hpp> A helper function object for functionally invoking hpx::util::unwrap. For more information please refer to its documentation.

struct unwrap_all
#include <unwrap.hpp> A helper function object for functionally invoking hpx::util::unwrap_all. For more information please refer to its documentation.

template<\texttt{std::size\_t Depth}> struct unwrap\_n
#include <unwrap.hpp> A helper function object for functionally invoking hpx::util::unwrap\_n. For more information please refer to its documentation.

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

template<typename Mapper, typename... T>\langle\texttt{unspecified}\rangle hpx::util::map\_pack(Mapper && mapper, T &&... pack)
Maps the pack with the given mapper.

This function tries to visit all plain elements which may be wrapped in:
- homogeneous containers (\texttt{std::vector, std::list})
- heterogeneous containers (hpx::tuple, std::pair, std::array) and re-assembles the pack with the result of the mapper. Mapping from one type to a different one is supported.

Elements that aren’t accepted by the mapper are routed through and preserved through the hierarchy.

```cpp
// Maps all integers to floats
map_pack(\[
    \{\texttt{int} \ \text{value}\} \ {
        \texttt{return float} (\text{value});
    },

1, hpx::make_tuple(2, std::vector<\texttt{int}>({3, 4}), 5);
```

\textbf{Return} The mapped element or in case the pack contains multiple elements, the pack is wrapped into a \texttt{hpx::tuple}.

\textbf{Exceptions}
- \texttt{std::exception}: like objects which are thrown by an invocation to the mapper.

\textbf{Parameters}
- \texttt{mapper}: A callable object, which accept an arbitrary type and maps it to another type or the same one.
- \texttt{pack}: An arbitrary variadic pack which may contain any type.

template<typename NewType, typename OldType, typename OldAllocator>
struct pack\_traversal\_rebind\_container<\texttt{NewType, std::vector<OldType, OldAllocator>}>
Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using NewAllocator = typename std::allocator_traits<OldAllocator>::template rebind_alloc<NewType>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static std::vector<NewType, NewAllocator> call (std::vector<OldType, OldAllocator> const &container)
```

```cpp
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, typename OldAllocator>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::list<OldType, OldAllocator>>
```

Public Types

```cpp
template<>
using NewAllocator = typename std::allocator_traits<OldAllocator>::template rebind_alloc<NewType>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static std::list<NewType, NewAllocator> call (std::list<OldType, OldAllocator> const &container)
```

```cpp
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, std::size_t N>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::array<OldType, N>>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static std::array<NewType, N> call (std::array<OldType, N> const&)
```

namespace hpx

namespace traits

```cpp
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, std::size_t N>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::array<OldType, N>>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static std::array<NewType, N> call (std::array<OldType, N> const&)
```

```cpp
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, typename OldAllocator>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::list<OldType, OldAllocator>>
```
Public Types

template<>
using New_allocator = typename std::allocator_traits<Old_allocator>::template rebind_alloc<New_type>

Public Static Functions

static std::list<New_type, New_allocator> call (std::list<Old_type, Old_allocator> const &container)

template< typename New_type, typename Old_type, typename Old_allocator >
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<New_type, std::vector<Old_type, Old_allocator> >

Public Types

template<>
using New_allocator = typename std::allocator_traits<Old_allocator>::template rebind_alloc<New_type>

Public Static Functions

static std::vector<New_type, New_allocator> call (std::vector<Old_type, Old_allocator> const &container)

threading

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/threading.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/threading.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

Typedefs

using thread_termination_handler_type = util::function_nonser<void (std::exception_ptr const &e) >

Functions

void set_thread_termination_handler (thread_termination_handler_type f)
void swap (thread &x, thread &y)
bool operator== (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator!= (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator< (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator> (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator<= (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator>= (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)

template<
    typename Char,
    typename Traits
    >
std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &operator<<(std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &out, thread::id const &id)

class thread

Public Types

typedef threads::thread_id_type native_handle_type

Public Functions

thread ()
template<
    typename F,
    typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type, thread>::value>::type
    >
thread (F &&f)
template<
    typename F,
    typename ...Ts>
thread (F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
template<typename F>
thread (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, F &&f)
template<
    typename F,
    typename ...Ts>
thread (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
~thread ()
thread (thread&&)
thread &operator= (thread&&)
void swap (thread&)
bool joinable () const
void join ()
void detach ()

id get_id () const

native_handle_type native_handle () const
void interrupt (bool flag = true)
bool interruption_requested () const

lcos::future<void> get_future (error_code &ec = throws)

std::size_t get_thread_data () const
std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t)
Public Static Functions

static HPX_NODISCARD unsigned int hpx::thread::hardware_concurrency()
static void interrupt (id, bool flag = true)

Private Types

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type

Private Functions

void terminate (const char *function, const char *reason) const
bool joinable_locked () const
void detach_locked ()
void start_thread (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, util::unique_function_nonser<void>) &&
                > &func

Private Members

mutex_type mtx_
threads::thread_id_type id_

Private Static Functions

static threads::thread_result_type thread_function_nullary (util::unique_function_nonser<void>)
                              > const &func

class id

Public Functions

id()
id (threads::thread_id_type const &i)
id (threads::thread_id_type &&i)
threads::thread_id_type const &native_handle () const
Private Members

threads::thread_id_type id_

Friends

friend hpx::thread

bool operator== (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator!= (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator< (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator> (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator<= (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator>= (thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)

namespace this_thread

Functions

thread::id get_id()

void yield()

void yield_to (thread::id)

threads::thread_priority get_priority()

std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size()

void interruption_point()

bool interruption_enabled()

bool interruption_requested()

void interrupt()

void sleep_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)

void sleep_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)

std::size_t get_thread_data()

std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t)

class disable_interruption
Public Functions

disable_interruption()
~disable_interruption()

Private Functions

disable_interruption(disable_interruption const&)
disable_interruption &operator=(disable_interruption const&)

Private Members

bool interruption_was_enabled_

Friends

friend hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption
class restore_interruption

Public Functions

restore_interruption(disable_interruption &d)
~restore_interruption()

Private Functions

restore_interruption(restore_interruption const&)
restore_interruption &operator=(restore_interruption const&)

Private Members

bool interruption_was_enabled_

namespace hpx

Functions

void swap(jthread &lhs, jthread &rhs)
class jthread
Public Types

using id = thread::id
using native_handle_type = thread::native_handle_type

Public Functions

jthread()

template<typename F, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type, jthread>::value>::type>
jthread(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

~jthread()
jthread(jthread const&)
jthread(jthread &&x)
jthread &operator= (jthread const&)
jthread &operator= (jthread&&)

void swap (jthread &t)

HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::jthread::joinable() const

void join()

void detach()

HPX_NODISCARD id hpx::jthread::get_id() const

HPX_NODISCARD native_handle_type hpx::jthread::native_handle()

HPX_NODISCARD stop_source hpx::jthread::get_stop_source()

HPX_NODISCARD stop_token hpx::jthread::get_stop_token() const

bool request_stop()

Public Static Functions

static HPX_NODISCARD unsigned int hpx::jthread::hardware_concurrency()

Private Members

stop_source ssource_

hpx::thread thread_ = {}
Private Static Functions

```cpp
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
static void invoke (std::false_type, F &&f, stop_token &&, Ts&&... ts)
```

```cpp
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
static void invoke (std::true_type, F &&f, stop_token &&st, Ts&&... ts)
```

timed_execution

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/timed_execution.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/timed_execution.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
namespace parallel
```

```cpp
namespace execution
```

**Typedefs**

```cpp
using sequenced_timed_executor = timed_executor<hpx::execution::sequenced_executor>
```

```cpp
using parallel_timed_executor = timed_executor<hpx::execution::parallel_executor>
```

```cpp
template<typename BaseExecutor>
struct timed_executor
```

**Public Types**

```cpp
typedef std::decay<BaseExecutor>::type base_executor_type
```

```cpp
typedef hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<base_executor_type>::type execution_category
```

```cpp
typedef hpx::traits::executor_parameters_type<base_executor_type>::type parameters_type
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
timed_executor (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)
```

```cpp
timed_executor (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)
```

```cpp
template<typename Executor>
timed_executor (Executor &&&exec, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)
```

```cpp
template<typename Executor>
timed_executor (Executor &&&exec, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)
```

```cpp
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
```


```cpp
hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type sync_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
void post (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

### Public Members

- **BaseExecutor exec_**
- **std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point execute_at_**
- **namespace hpx**
  ```cpp
  namespace parallel
  namespace execution
  ```

### Typedefs

```cpp
template<typename T>
using is_timed_executor_t = typename is_timed_executor<T>::type
```

### actions

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/actions.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/actions.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See **Public API** for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

### Functions

```cpp
bool is_pre_startup ()
```
actions_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/actions_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/actions_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace actions

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived>
struct basic_action

#include <basic_action_fwd.hpp>

Template Parameters
• Component: component type
• Signature: return type and arguments
• Derived: derived action class

namespace hpx

namespace actions

Functions

```cpp
template<typename Action>
threads::thread_priority action_priority()
```

Defines

HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(...)  Defines a plain action type.

```cpp
namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }

    // This will define the action type 'app::some_global_action' which
    // represents the function 'app::some_global_function'.
    HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(some_global_function, some_global_action);
}
```

Example:

Note Usually this macro will not be used in user code unless the intent is to avoid defining the action_type in global namespace. Normally, the use of the macro HPX_PLAIN_ACTION is recommended.
Note The macro `HPX_DEFINE/plain_action` can be used with 1 or 2 arguments. The second argument is optional. The default value for the second argument (the typename of the defined action) is derived from the name of the function (as passed as the first argument) by appending `_action`. The second argument can be omitted only if the first argument with an appended suffix `_action` resolves to a valid, unqualified C++ type name.

`HPX_DECLARE/plain_action(...)`
Declarations a plain action type.

`HPX/plain_action(...)`
Defines a plain action type based on the given function `func` and registers it with HPX.

The macro `HPX/plain_action` can be used to define a plain action (e.g. an action encapsulating a global or free function) based on the given function `func`. It defines the action type `name` representing the given function. This macro additionally registers the newly define action type with HPX.

The parameter `func` is a global or free (non-member) function which should be encapsulated into a plain action. The parameter `name` is the name of the action type defined by this macro.

```cpp
namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }
}

// This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
// the function 'app::some_global_function'.
HPX/plain_action(app::some_global_function, some_global_action);
```

**Example:**

Note The macro `HPX/plain_action` has to be used at global namespace even if the wrapped function is located in some other namespace. The newly defined action type is placed into the global namespace as well.

Note The macro `HPX/plain_action_id` can be used with 1, 2, or 3 arguments. The second and third arguments are optional. The default value for the second argument (the typename of the defined action) is derived from the name of the function (as passed as the first argument) by appending `_action`. The second argument can be omitted only if the first argument with an appended suffix `_action` resolves to a valid, unqualified C++ type name. The default value for the third argument is `hpx::components::factory_check`.

Note Only one of the forms of this macro `HPX/plain_action` or `HPX/plain_action_id` should be used for a particular action, never both.

`HPX/plain_action_id(func, name, id)`
Defines a plain action type based on the given function `func` and registers it with HPX.

The macro `HPX/plain_action_id` can be used to define a plain action (e.g. an action encapsulating a global or free function) based on the given function `func`. It defines the action type `actionname` representing the given function. The parameter `actionid`

The parameter `actionid` specifies an unique integer value which will be used to represent the action during serialization.

The parameter `func` is a global or free (non-member) function which should be encapsulated into a plain action. The parameter `name` is the name of the action type defined by this macro.
The second parameter has to be usable as a plain (non-qualified) C++ identifier, it should not contain special characters which cannot be part of a C++ identifier, such as ‘<’, ‘>’, or ‘:’.

```cpp
namespace app {
    void some_global_function(double d) {
        cout << d;
    }
}

// This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
// the function 'app::some_global_function'.
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID(app::some_global_function, some_global_action, some_unique_id);
```

Example:

**Note** The macro `HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID` has to be used at global namespace even if the wrapped function is located in some other namespace. The newly defined action type is placed into the global namespace as well. 

**Note** Only one of the forms of this macro `HPX_PLAIN_ACTION` or `HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID` should be used for a particular action, never both.

**Defines**

**HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION** (...) 
Declare the necessary component action boilerplate code.

The macro `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION` can be used to declare all the boilerplate code which is required for proper functioning of component actions in the context of HPX.

The parameter `action` is the type of the action to declare the boilerplate for.

This macro can be invoked with an optional second parameter. This parameter specifies a unique name of the action to be used for serialization purposes. The second parameter has to be specified if the first parameter is not usable as a plain (non-qualified) C++ identifier, i.e. the first parameter contains special characters which cannot be part of a C++ identifier, such as ‘<’, ‘>’, or ‘:’.

```cpp
namespace app {
    // Define a simple component exposing one action 'print_greeting'
    class HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT server : public hpx::components::simple_component_base<server> {
        void print_greeting () {
            hpx::cout << "Hey, how are you?\n" << hpx::flush;
        }

        // Component actions need to be declared, this also defines the
        // type 'print_greeting_action' representing the action.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(server, print_greeting, print_greeting_action);
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)
// Declare boilerplate code required for each of the component actions.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::server::print_greeting_action);

Example:

**Note** This macro has to be used once for each of the component actions defined using one of the
*HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION* macros. It has to be visible in all translation units using the
action, thus it is recommended to place it into the header file defining the component.

```
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION_1(...)
```

**Note** This macro has to be used once for each of the component actions defined using one of the
*HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION* or *HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION* macros. It has to occur ex-
actly once for each of the actions, thus it is recommended to place it into the source file defining the
component.

**Note** Only one of the forms of this macro *HPX_REGISTER_ACTION* or *HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID* should
be used for a particular action, never both.

```
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID(action, actionname, actionid)
```

**Note** This macro has to be used once for each of the component actions defined using one of the
*HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION* or global actions *HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION* macros. It has to occur exactly once for each of the actions, thus it is recommended to place it into the source file defining the component.

**Note** Only one of the forms of this macro *HPX_REGISTER_ACTION* or *HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID* should
be used for a particular action, never both.
namespace hpx

namespace actions

Functions

template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void trigger (typed_continuation<Result, RemoteResult> &&cont, F &&f, Ts&&... vs)

Defines

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(...)  
Registers a member function of a component as an action type with HPX.

The macro `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` can be used to register a member function of a component as an action type named `action_type`.

The parameter `component` is the type of the component exposing the member function `func` which should be associated with the newly defined action type. The parameter `action_type` is the name of the action type to register with HPX.

```cpp
namespace app {
    // Define a simple component exposing one action 'print_greeting'
    class HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT server : public hpx::components::simple_component_base<server> {
        void print_greeting() const {
            hpx::cout << "Hey, how are you?\n" << hpx::flush;
        }
        // Component actions need to be declared, this also defines the type 'print_greeting_action' representing the action.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(server, print_greeting, print_greeting_action);
    }
}
```

Example:

The first argument must provide the type name of the component the action is defined for.

The second argument must provide the member function name the action should wrap.

The default value for the third argument (the typename of the defined action) is derived from the name of the function (as passed as the second argument) by appending `-action`. The third argument can be omitted only if the second argument with an appended suffix `-action` resolves to a valid, unqualified C++ type name.

Note The macro `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` can be used with 2 or 3 arguments. The third argument is optional.
namespace traits

template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct extract_action

Public Types

template<>
using type = typename Action::derived_type

template<>
using result_type = typename type::result_type

template<>
using local_result_type = typename type::local_result_type

template<>
using remote_result_type = typename type::remote_result_type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_stacksize

Public Static Attributes

constexpr threads::thread_stacksize value = threads::thread_stacksize::default_

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_priority

Public Static Attributes

constexpr threads::thread_priority value = threads::thread_priority::default_

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_continuation
Public Types

typedef hpx::traits::extract_action<Action>::type::continuation_type type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_select_direct_execution

Public Static Functions

static constexpr launch call (launch policy, naming::address_type lva)

agas

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/agas.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/agas.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

AGAS’s primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS’s primary namespace.

|-----MSB------||------LSB-----|  BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
|prefix||RC||----identifier----|

MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)

LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)

prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.

RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number of reference counting credits on the GID.

Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types.

Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid.

Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID’s credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).

- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).

identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24

(continues on next page)
bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

**Note** The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
 Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
 Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
 Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000001
 Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000002
 Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000003
 Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000004
 Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
```

```
Typedefs

```cpp
using resolver_client = agas::addressing_service
```

Functions

```cpp
resolver_client &get_agas_client()
```

namespace hpx

AGAS’s primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS’s primary namespace.

```
|-----MSB------||------LSB-----|
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
|prefix||RC||----identifier----|

MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)

LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)

prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.

RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number of reference counting credits on the GID. Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types. Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid. Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).

- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).

identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
0000000000000000000000000000000001
    Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
```
locality.  
00000001000000010000000000000002  
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.  
00000001000000010000000000000003  
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.  
00000001000000010000000000000004  
Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.

```cpp
namespace agas

Functions

template<typename Char, typename Traits>
std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &operator<<(std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &os, gva const &addr)

struct gva

Public Types

typedef std::int32_t component_type

typedef std::uint64_t lva_type

Public Functions

    gva()
  gva(naming::gid_type const &p, component_type t = components::component_invalid, std::uint64_t c = 1, lva_type a = 0, std::uint64_t o = 0)
  gva(naming::gid_type const &p, component_type t, std::uint64_t c, void *a, std::uint64_t o = 0)
  gva(lva_type a)
  gva(void *a)
  gva &operator=(lva_type a)
  gva &operator=(void *a)
  bool operator==(gva const &rhs) const
  bool operator!=(gva const &rhs) const
  void lva(lva_type a)
  void lva(void *a)
  lva_type lva() const
```
lva_type lva(naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::gid_type const &gidbase) const

gva resolve(naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::gid_type const &gidbase) const

Public Members

naming::gid_type prefix

component_type type

std::uint64_t count

std::uint64_t offset

Private Functions

template<class Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, const unsigned int) const

template<class Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)

Private Members

lva_type lva_

Friends

friend hpx::agas::hpx::serialization::access

namespace hpx

AGAS’s primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS’s primary namespace.

|-----MSB------||------LSB-----|
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
|prefix||RC||----identifier----|

MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number of reference counting credits on the GID.
Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types.
Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid.
Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).
- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The
content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For `hpx/components/component_runtime_support` the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

**Note** The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter `x` represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
  Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
  Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
  Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000000000000000000001
  Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000000000000000000002
  Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000000000000000000003
  Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000000000000000000004
  Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
```

```
namespace agas

struct primary_namespace

Public Types

typedef hpx::tuple<naming::gid_type, gva, naming::gid_type> resolved_type

Public Functions

primary_namespace()
~primary_namespace()

naming::address::address_type ptr() const
naming::address addr() const
naming::id_type gid() const
```


```cpp
hpx::future<std::pair<naming::id_type, naming::address>> begin_migration(naming::gid_type const &id)

bool end_migration(naming::gid_type const &id)

bool bind_gid (gva const &g, naming::gid_type const &id, naming::gid_type const &locality)

future<bool> bind_gid_async (gva g, naming::gid_type id, naming::gid_type locality)

resolved_type resolve_gid(naming::gid_type const &id)

future<resolved_type> resolve_full(naming::gid_type id)

future<id_type> collocate(naming::gid_type id)

naming::address unbind_gid(std::uint64_t count, naming::gid_type const &id)

future<naming::address> unbind_gid_async(std::uint64_t count, naming::gid_type const &id)

future<std::int64_t> increment_credit(std::int64_t credits, naming::gid_type lower, naming::gid_type upper)

std::pair<naming::gid_type, naming::gid_type> allocate(std::uint64_t count)

void set_local_locality(naming::gid_type const &g)

void register_server_instance(std::uint32_t locality_id)

void unregister_server_instance(error_code &ec)

server::primary_namespace &get_service()

Public Static Functions

static naming::gid_type get_service_instance(std::uint32_t service_locality_id)

static naming::gid_type get_service_instance(naming::gid_type const &dest, error_code &ec = throws)

static naming::gid_type get_service_instance(naming::id_type const &dest)

static bool is_service_instance(naming::gid_type const &gid)

static bool is_service_instance(naming::id_type const &id)

Private Members

std::unique_ptr<server::primary_namespace> server_
```
The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS’s primary namespace.

|-----MSB------|-----LSB-----|
|BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB|
|prefix||RC||----identifier----|

**MSB**
- Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)

**LSB**
- Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)

**prefix**
- Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.

**RC**
- Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number of reference counting credits on the GID.
- Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types.
- Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid.
- Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).
- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).

**identifier**
- Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For `\ hpx#components#component_runtime_support` the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

**Note** The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
0000000lxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000010000000000000001
    Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000000100000001000000000000002
    Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000010000000000000003
```

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namespace agas

Functions

naming::gid_type bootstrap_primary_namespace_gid()
naming::id_type bootstrap_primary_namespace_id()

namespace server

Variables

constexpr char const *const primary_namespace_service_name = "primary/"

struct primary_namespace : public components::fixed_component_base<primary_namespace>

Public Types

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
typedef components::fixed_component_base<primary_namespace> base_type
typedef std::int32_t component_type
typedef std::pair<gva, naming::gid_type> gva_table_data_type
typedef std::map<naming::gid_type, gva_table_data_type> gva_table_type
typedef std::map<naming::gid_type, std::uint64_t> refcnt_table_type
typedef hpx::tuple<naming::gid_type, gva, naming::gid_type> resolved_type

Public Functions

primary_namespace() void finalize()
void set_local_locality(naming::gid_type const &g)
void register_server_instance(char const *servicename, std::uint32_t locality_id = naming::invalid_locality_id, error_code &ec = throws)
void unregister_server_instance(error_code &ec = throws)
bool bind_gid(gva const &g, naming::gid_type id, naming::gid_type const &locality)
std::pair<naming::id_type, naming::address> begin_migration(naming::gid_type id)
bool end_migration(naming::gid_type const &id)

resolved_type resolve_gid(naming::gid_type const &id)

naming::id_type colocate(naming::gid_type const &id)

naming::address unbind_gid(std::uint64_t count, naming::gid_type id)

std::int64_t increment_credit(std::int64_t credits, naming::gid_type lower, naming::gid_type upper)

std::vector<std::uint64_t> decrement_credit(std::vector<hpx::tuple<std::int64_t, naming::gid_type, naming::gid_type>> const &requests)

std::pair<naming::gid_type, naming::gid_type> allocate(std::uint64_t count)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, allocate)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, bind_gid)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, colocate)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, begin_migration)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, end_migration)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, decrement_credit)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, increment_credit)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, resolve_gid)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (primary_namespace, unbind_gid)

Public Members

counter_data counter_data_

Private Types

typedef std::map<naming::gid_type, hpx::tuple<bool, std::size_t, lcos::local::detail::condition_variable>> migration_table_type

using free_entry_allocator_type = util::internal_allocator<free_entry>

using free_entry_list_type = std::list<free_entry, free_entry_allocator_type>

Private Functions

void wait_for_migration_locked(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec)

resolved_type resolvegid_locked(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec)

void increment(naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper, std::uint64_t &credits, error_code &ec)
void `resolve_free_list` (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, 
std::list<refcnt_table_type::iterator> const &free_list, 
free_entry_list_type &free_entry_list, naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper, error_code &ec)

void `decrement_sweep` (free_entry_list_type &free_list, naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper, std::int64_t credits, error_code &ec)

void `free_components_sync` (free_entry_list_type &free_list, naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper, error_code &ec)

**Private Members**

mutex_type `mutex_

```cpp
gva_table_type gvas_
refcnt_table_type refcnts_
std::string instance_name_
naming::gid_type next_id_
naming::gid_type locality_
migration_table_type migrating_objects_
```

struct `counter_data`

**Public Functions**

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (counter_data)

counter_data ()

`std::int64_t get_route_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_bind_gid_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_resolve_gid_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_unbind_gid_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_increment_credit_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_decrement_credit_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_allocate_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_begin_migration_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_end_migration_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_overall_count` (bool)

`std::int64_t get_route_time` (bool)
std::int64_t get_bind_gid_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_resolve_gid_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_unbind_gid_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_increment_credit_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_decrement_credit_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_allocate_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_begin_migration_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_end_migration_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_overall_time(bool)
void increment_route_count()
void increment_bind_gid_count()
void increment_resolve_gid_count()
void increment_unbind_gid_count()
void increment_increment_credit_count()
void increment_decrement_credit_count()
void increment_allocate_count()
void increment_begin_migration_count()
void increment_end_migration_count()
void enable_all()

Public Members

api_counter_data route_
api_counter_data bind_gid_
api_counter_data resolve_gid_
api_counter_data unbind_gid_
api_counter_data increment_credit_
api_counter_data decrement_credit_
api_counter_data allocate_
api_counter_data begin_migration_
api_counter_data end_migration_
struct api_counter_data
Public Functions

\texttt{api\_counter\_data()}

Public Members

\begin{verbatim}
std::atomic<std::int64_t> count_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> time_
bool enabled_
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{struct free_entry}

Public Functions

\texttt{free\_entry(agas::gva gva, naming::gid\_type const &gid, naming::gid\_type const &loc)}

Public Members

\begin{verbatim}
agas::gva gva_
naming::gid\_type gid_
naming::gid\_type locality_
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{async\_colocated}

The contents of this module can be included with the header \texttt{hpx/modules/async\_colocated.hpp}. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we \textit{strongly} suggest only including the module header \texttt{hpx/modules/async\_colocated.hpp}, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

\section*{Defines}

\textbf{HPX\_REGISTER\_ASYNC\_COLOCATED\_DECLARATION (Action, Name)}

\textbf{HPX\_REGISTER\_ASYNC\_COLOCATED (Action, Name)}

namespace hpx

\section*{Functions}

\texttt{naming::id\_type get\_colocation\_id(launch::sync\_policy, naming::id\_type const &id, error\_code &ec = throws)}

Return the id of the locality where the object referenced by the given id is currently located on.

The function \texttt{hpx::get\_colocation\_id()} returns the id of the locality where the given object is currently located.
Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

See `hpx::get_colocation_id()`

Parameters

- **id**: [in] The id of the object to locate.
- **ec**: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`lec::future<naming::id_type> get_colocation_id(naming::id_type const &id)`

Asynchronously return the id of the locality where the object referenced by the given id is currently located on.

See `hpx::get_colocation_id(launch::sync_policy)`

Parameters

- **id**: [in] The id of the object to locate.

async_cuda

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_cuda.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_cuda.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

    namespace cuda

        namespace experimental

            Functions

                `std::vector<target> get_local_targets()`

                `void print_local_targets()`

namespace hpx

    namespace compute

        namespace cuda
typedefs

using instead = hpx::cuda::experimental::target

namespace cuda

namespace experimental

functions

target &get_default_target()

struct target

public functions

target()
target(int device)
target(target const &rhs)
target(target &&rhs)
target &operator=(target const &rhs)
target &operator=(target &&rhs)
native_handle_type &native_handle()
native_handle_type const &native_handle() const
void synchronize() const

hpx::future<void> get_future_with_event() const
hpx::future<void> get_future_with_callback() const

template<typename Allocator>
hpx::future<void> get_future_with_event(Allocator const &alloc) const

template<typename Allocator>
hpx::future<void> get_future_with_callback(Allocator const &alloc) const

public static functions

static std::vector<target> get_local_targets()
**Private Members**

`native_handle_type handle_`

**Friends**

bool `operator==(target const &lhs, target const &rhs)`

```
struct native_handle_type
```

**Public Types**

```typedef hpx::lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type```

**Public Functions**

```
native_handle_type (int device = 0)
~native_handle_type ()
native_handle_type(native_handle_type const &rhs)
native_handle_type(native_handle_type &&rhs)
native_handle_type &operator=(native_handle_type const &rhs)
native_handle_type &operator=(native_handle_type &&rhs)
cudaStream_t get_stream () const
int get_device () const
std::size_t processing_units () const
std::size_t processor_family () const
std::string processor_name () const
void reset ()
```

**Private Functions**

```void init_processing_units ()```

**Private Members**

```mutex_type mtx_
int device_
std::size_t processing_units_
std::size_t processor_family_
std::string processor_name_
cudaStream_t stream_```
Friends

friend hpx::cuda::experimental::target

namespace hpx

namespace cuda

namespace experimental

Functions

cuError_t check_cuda_error (cuError_t err)

struct cuda_exception : public exception

Public Functions

cuda_exception (const std::string &msg, cuError_t err)
cuError_t get_cuda_errorcode ()

Protected Attributes

cuError_t err_

namespace hpx

namespace cuda

namespace experimental

Typedefs

using print_on = debug::enable_print<false>
using event_mode = std::true_type
using callback_mode = std::false_type

Functions

static constexpr print_on hpx::cuda::experimental::cud_debug("CUDAFUT")
struct enable_user_polling
Public Functions

enable_user_polling(std::string const &pool_name = "")
~enable_user_polling()

Private Members

std::string pool_name_

namespace hpx

namespace cuda

namespace experimental

struct cuda_event_pool

Public Functions

cuda_event_pool()
~cuda_event_pool()
bool pop (cudaEvent_t &event)
bool push (cudaEvent_t event)

Public Static Functions

static cuda_event_pool &get_event_pool()

Public Static Attributes

constexpr int initial_events_in_pool = 128

Private Functions

void add_event_to_pool()
Private Members

*boost::lockfree::stack<cudaEvent_t, boost::lockfree::fixed_sized<false>> free_list_*

namespace hpx

namespace cuda

namespace experimental

Functions

cublasStatus_t check_cublas_error(cublasStatus_t err)

struct cublas_exception : public exception

Public Functions

cublas_exception(const std::string &msg, cublasStatus_t err)
cublasStatus_t get_cublas_errorcode()

Protected Attributes

cublasStatus_t err_

struct cublas_executor : public hpx::cuda::experimental::cuda_executor

Public Types

using handle_ptr = std::shared_ptr<struct cublasContext>

Public Functions

cublas_executor(std::size_t device, cublasPointerMode_t pointer_mode = CUBLAS_POINTER_MODE_HOST, bool event_mode = false)

~cublas_executor()

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) post(F &f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) async_execute(F &f, Ts&&... ts)
Protected Functions

template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>
std::enable_if<
    std::is_same<cublasStatus_t, R>::value,
    R>::type apply (R
    (*cublas_function)) Params...
    , Args&&... args

template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>
std::enable_if<
    std::is_same<cudaError_t, R>::value,
    void>::type apply (R
    (*cuda_function)) Params...
    , Args&&... args

template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>
hpx::future<typename
    std::enable_if<
    std::is_same<cublasStatus_t, R>::value,
    void>::type> async (R
    (*cublas_function)) Params...
    , Args&&... args

template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>
hpx::future<typename
    std::enable_if<
    std::is_same<cudaError_t, R>::value,
    void>::type> async (R
    (*cuda_function)) Params...
    , Args&&... args

cublasHandle_t get_handle ()

Protected Attributes

handle_ptr handle_

cublasPointerMode_t pointer_mode_

namespace hpx

namespace cuda

namespace experimental

struct cuda_executor : public hpx::cuda::experimental::cuda_executor_base
    Subclassed by hpx::cuda::experimental::cublas_executor

Public Functions

cuda_executor (std::size_t device, bool event_mode = true)

~cuda_executor ()

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) post (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
Protected Functions

template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>
void apply(R (*cuda_function)()) Params...
  , Args&... args

template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>
hp::future<void> async(R (*cuda_kernel)()) Params...
  , Args&... args

struct cuda_executor_base
  Subclassed by hp::cuda::experimental::cuda_executor

Public Types

using future_type = hp::future<void>

Public Functions

cuda_executor_base(std::size_t device, bool event_mode)
future_type get_future()

Protected Attributes

int device_
bool event_mode_
cudaStream_t stream_
std::shared_ptr<hp::cuda::experimental::target> target_

async_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/async_distributed.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/async_distributed.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

  namespace applier
**Functions**

`applier &get_applier()`  
The function `get_applier` returns a reference to the (thread specific) applier instance.

`applier *get_applier_ptr()`  
The function `get_applier` returns a pointer to the (thread specific) applier instance. The returned pointer is NULL if the current thread is not known to HPX or if the runtime system is not active.

**namespace applier**  
The namespace `applier` contains all definitions needed for the class `hpx::applier::applier` and its related functionality. This namespace is part of the HPX core module.

**namespace hpx**  

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto async(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

**namespace hpx**  

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Action, Cont>::type>::type>
```

```cpp
template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Derived, Cont>::type>::type>
```

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
```
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Action, Cont>::type>::type>>::type

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Derived, Cont>::type>::type>>::type

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Action, Cont>::type>::type>
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Derived, Cont>::type>::type> async_continue_cb(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, Cont&& cont, naming::id_type const& gid, Callback&& cb, Ts&&... vs)

namespace hpx
Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto async_cb (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto async_cb (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename T0, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<traits::is_action<Action>::value>::type>
auto dataflow (T0 &&t0, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Action, typename Allocator, typename T0, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<traits::is_action<Action>::value>::type>
auto dataflow_alloc (Allocator const &alloc, T0 &&t0, Ts&&... ts)
```

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto sync (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

namespace hpx

 namespace applier

Functions

```
bool bind_gid_local (naming::gid_type const&, naming::address const&, error_code &ec = throws)

void unbind_gid_local (naming::gid_type const&, error_code &ec = throws)

bool bind_range_local (naming::gid_type const&, std::size_t, naming::address const&, std::size_t, error_code &ec = throws)

void unbind_range_local (naming::gid_type const&, std::size_t, error_code &ec = throws)
```

namespace hpx

 namespace applier
Functions

template<typename Arg0>
void trigger (naming::id_type const &k, Arg0 &arg0)

void trigger (naming::id_type const &k)

void trigger_error (naming::id_type const &k, std::exception_ptr const &e)

void trigger_error (naming::id_type const &k, std::exception_ptr &&e)

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p_cb (naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_p_cb (DistPolicy const &policy, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_cb (DistPolicy const &policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_cb (hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, DistPolicy const &policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p_cb (Continuation &&c, naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p_cb (Continuation &&c, naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority,
                   Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Continuation, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<trait::is_continuation<Continuation>::value &&
                trait::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_p_cb (Continuation &&c,
                                                                                      DistPolicy const &policy,
                                                                                      Callback &&cb,
                                                                                      Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>

bool apply_c_p_cb(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&& ... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c_cb(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&& ... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c_p_c_p_cb(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&& ... vs)

namespace functional

Functions

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
apply_c_p_cb_impl<Action, typename std::decay<Callback>::type, typename std::decay<Ts>::type ...> apply_c_p_c_p_cb_impl

Public Types

typedef hpx::tuple<Ts...> tuple_type
Public Functions

template<typename ...Ts_>  
apply_c_p_cb_impl (naming::id_type const &contid, naming::address &addr, naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority p, Callback &cb, Ts_&... vs)
apply_c_p_cb_impl (apply_c_p_cb_impl &rhs)
apply_c_p_cb_impl &operator= (apply_c_p_cb_impl &rhs)

void operator() ()

Protected Functions

template<std::size_t... Is>
void apply_action (util::index_pack<Is...>)

Private Members

naming::id_type contid_

naming::address addr_

naming::id_type id_

threads::thread_priority p_

Callback cb_

tuple_type args_

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p (naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts_&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p (components::client_base<Client, Stub> const &c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts_&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_p (DistPolicy const &policy, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts_&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (naming::id_type const &id, Ts_&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (components::client_base<Client, Stub> const &c, Ts_&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>

std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply (DistPolicy const &policy, Ts&&... vs)

template< typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type apply_p (Continuation &&c, naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template< typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type apply_p (Continuation &&cont, components::client_base<Client, Stub> const &c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template< typename Action, typename Continuation, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value && traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply (Continuation const &c, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template< typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value && traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply (Continuation &&cont, components::client_base<Client, Stub> const &c, Ts&&... vs)

template< typename Action, typename Continuation, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value && traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply (Continuation const &c, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value & traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type apply(Continuation&& c, DistPolicy const& policy, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c_p(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

Defines

HPX_REGISTER_APPLY_COLOCATED_DECLARATION (Action, Name)
HPX_REGISTER_APPLY_COLOCATED (action, name)

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue_cb(Cont &&cont, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue_cb(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, Cont &&cont, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue_cb(naming::id_type const &cont, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

namespace hpx
Functions

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue (Cont &&cont, naming::id_type const & gid, Ts&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue (hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, Cont &&cont, naming::id_type const & gid, Ts&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue (hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const & cont, naming::id_type const & gid, Ts&... vs)

async_mpi
```

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_mpi.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_mpi.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace mpi

namespace experimental

struct executor

Public Types

```cpp
using execution_category = hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size
```

Public Functions

```cpp
constexpr executor (MPI_Comm communicator = MPI_COMM_WORLD)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
dcltyper(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&... ts) const

std::size_t in_flight_estimate () const
```
Private Members

MPI_Comm communicator_

namespace hpx

namespace mpi

namespace experimental

Typedefs

using print_on = debug::enable_print<false>

Functions

static constexpr print_on hpx::mpi::experimental::mpi_debug("MPI_FUT")

void set_error_handler()

hpx::future<void> get_future(MPI_Request request)

void poll()

void wait()

template<typename F>
void wait(F &f)

void init (bool init_mpi = false, std::string const &pool_name = "," , bool init_errorhandler = false)

void finalize (std::string const &pool_name = ")

template<typename ...Args>
void debug (Args&&... args)

struct enable_user_polling

Public Functions

enable_user_polling (std::string const &pool_name = ")

~enable_user_polling()
Private Members

```
std::string pool_name_
```

**batch_environments**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/batch_environments.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/batch_environments.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

struct batch_environment

```

**Public Types**

```
typedef std::map<boost::asio::ip::tcp::endpoint, std::pair<std::string, std::size_t>> node_map_type
```

**Public Functions**

```
batch_environment (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool have_mpi = false, bool debug = false, bool enable = true)
std::string init_from_nodelist (std::vector<std::string> const &nodes, std::string const &agas_host)
std::size_t retrieve_number_of_threads () const
std::size_t retrieve_number_of_localities () const
std::size_t retrieve_node_number () const
std::string host_name () const
std::string host_name (std::string const &def_hpx_name) const
std::string agas_host_name (std::string const &def_agas) const
std::size_t agas_node () const
bool found_batch_environment () const
std::string get_batch_name () const
```
Public Members

std::string agas_node_
std::size_t agas_node_num_
std::size_t node_num_
std::size_t num_threads_
node_map_type nodes_
std::size_t num_localities_
std::string batch_name_
bool debug_

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace batch_environments

struct alps_environment

Public Functions

alps_environment (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool debug)
bool valid() const
std::size_t node_num() const
std::size_t num_threads() const
std::size_t num_localities() const

Private Members

std::size_t node_num_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::size_t num_localities_
bool valid_

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace batch_environments

struct pbs_environment
Public Functions

```cpp
pbs_environment (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool have_mpi, bool debug)
```

bool valid() const

```cpp
std::size_t node_num() const
```

```cpp
std::size_t num_threads() const
```

```cpp
std::size_t num_localities() const
```

Private Functions

```cpp
void read_nodefile (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool have_mpi, bool debug)
```

```cpp
void read_nodelist (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool debug)
```

Private Members

```cpp
std::size_t node_num_
```

```cpp
std::size_t num_localities_
```

```cpp
std::size_t num_threads_
```

```cpp
bool valid_
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace util
```

```cpp
namespace batch_environments
```

```cpp
struct slurm_environment
```

Public Functions

```cpp
slurm_environment (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool debug)
```

bool valid() const

```cpp
std::size_t node_num() const
```

```cpp
std::size_t num_threads() const
```

```cpp
std::size_t num_localities() const
```
Private Functions

void retrieve_number_of_localities (bool debug)
void retrieve_number_of_tasks (bool debug)
void retrieve_nodelist (std::vector<std::string> &nodes, bool debug)
void retrieve_number_of_threads ()

Private Members

std::size_t node_num_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::size_t num_tasks_
std::size_t num_localities_
bool valid_

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &ost, checkpoint const &ckp)
Operator<< Overload

This overload is the main way to write data from a checkpoint to an object such as a file. Inside the function, the size of the checkpoint will be written to the stream before the checkpoint's data. The operator>> overload uses this to read the correct number of bytes. Be mindful of this additional write and read when you use different facilities to write out or read in data to a checkpoint!

Parameters

• ost: Output stream to write to.
• ckp: Checkpoint to copy from.

Return Operator<< returns the ostream object.
 std::istream & operator>>(std::istream & ist, checkpoint & ckp)

Operator>> Overload

This overload is the main way to read in data from an object such as a file to a checkpoint. It is important to note that inside the function, the first variable to be read is the size of the checkpoint. This size variable is written to the stream before the checkpoint’s data in the operator<< overload. Be mindful of this additional read and write when you use different facilities to read in or write out data from a checkpoint!

Parameters
• ist: Input stream to write from.
• ckp: Checkpoint to write to.

Return Operator>> returns the ostream object.

template<
    typename T,
    typename ... Ts,
    typename U = typename std::enable_if<!hpx::traits::is_launch_policy<T>::value && !
    hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (T && t, Ts && ... ts)

Save_checkpoint takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a shared_ptr to the component or by passing a component’s client instance to save_checkpoint. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters
• T: Containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
• Ts: More containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
• U: This parameter is used to make sure that T is not a launch policy or a checkpoint. This forces the compiler to choose the correct overload.

Parameters
• t: A container to restore.
• ts: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Return Save_checkpoint returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass hpx::launch::sync as the first argument. In this case save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint.

template<
    typename T,
    typename ... Ts>

hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (checkpoint & & c, T & & t, Ts & & ... ts)

Save_checkpoint - Take a pre-initialized checkpoint

Save_checkpoint takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a shared_ptr to the component or by passing a component’s client instance to save_checkpoint. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters
• T: Containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
• Ts: More containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

Parameters
• c: Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to copy data into.
• t: A container to restore.
• ts: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.
**Return** Save_checkpoint returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass hpx::launch::sync as the first argument. In this case save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<T>::type, checkpoint>::value>::type
hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, T &t, Ts&&... ts)
```

Save_checkpoint - Policy overload

Save_checkpoint takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a shared_ptr to the component or by passing a component’s client instance to save_checkpoint. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint object.

**Template Parameters**

- **T**: Containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- **Ts**: More containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

**Parameters**

- **p**: Takes an HPX launch policy. Allows the user to change the way the function is launched i.e. async, sync, etc.
- **t**: A container to restore.
- **ts**: Other containers to restore Container must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

**Return** Save_checkpoint returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass hpx::launch::sync as the first argument. In this case save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, checkpoint &c, T &t, Ts&&... ts)
```

Save_checkpoint - Policy overload & pre-initialized checkpoint

Save_checkpoint takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a shared_ptr to the component or by passing a component’s client instance to save_checkpoint. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint object.

**Template Parameters**

- **T**: Containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- **Ts**: More containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

**Parameters**

- **p**: Takes an HPX launch policy. Allows the user to change the way the function is launched i.e. async, sync, etc.
- **c**: Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to copy data into.
- **t**: A container to restore.
- **ts**: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

**Return** Save_checkpoint returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass hpx::launch::sync as the first argument. In this case save_checkpoint will simply return a checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<T>::type, checkpoint>::value>::type
checkpoint save_checkpoint (hpx::launch::sync_policy sync_p, T &t, Ts&&... ts)
```

Save_checkpoint - Sync_policy overload
SaveCheckpoint takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a shared_ptr to the component or by passing a component’s client instance to save_checkpoint. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used saveCheckpoint will simply return a checkpoint object.

**Template Parameters**
- `T`: Containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to save_checkpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `U`: This parameter is used to make sure that `T` is not a checkpoint. This forces the compiler to choose the correct overload.

**Parameters**
- `sync_p`: hpx::launch::sync_policy
- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

**Return** SaveCheckpoint which is passed hpx::launch::sync_policy will return a checkpoint which contains the serialized values checkpoint.

```cpp
template<
    typename T,
    typename ... Ts
>

checkpoint saveCheckpoint(
    hpx::launch::sync_policy sync_p,
    checkpoint &&c,
    T &&t,
    Ts&&... ts)
```

SaveCheckpoint takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a shared_ptr to the component or by passing a component’s client instance to saveCheckpoint. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used saveCheckpoint will simply return a checkpoint object.

**Template Parameters**
- `T`: Containers passed to saveCheckpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to saveCheckpoint to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

**Parameters**
- `sync_p`: hpx::launch::sync_policy
- `c`: Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to copy data into.
- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

**Return** SaveCheckpoint which is passed hpx::launch::sync_policy will return a checkpoint which contains the serialized values checkpoint.

```cpp
template<
    typename T,
    typename ... Ts,
    typename U =
        typename std::enable_if<!hpx::traits::is_launch_policy<T>::value &
        hpx::future<checkpoint>::prepareCheckpoint(T const &t, Ts const &... ts)
>

prepareCheckpoint(T const &t, Ts const &... ts)
```

prepareCheckpoint takes the containers which have to be filled from the byte stream by a subsequent restoreCheckpoint invocation. prepareCheckpoint will calculate the necessary buffer size and will return an appropriately sized checkpoint object.

**Return** prepareCheckpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restoreCheckpoint operation.

**Template Parameters**
- `T`: A container to restore.
• **Ts**: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

**Parameters**

- **t**: A container to restore.
- **ts**: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```cpp
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint (checkpoint &c, T const &t, Ts const &... ts)
```

**Return** prepare_checkpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restore_checkpoint operation.

**Template Parameters**

• **T**: A container to restore.
• **Ts**: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```cpp
template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<T, checkpoint>::value>::type>
hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, T const &t, Ts const &... ts)
```

**Return** prepare_checkpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restore_checkpoint operation.

**Template Parameters**

• **T**: A container to restore.
• **Ts**: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```cpp
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, checkpoint &&c, T const &t, Ts const &... ts)
```

**Return** prepare_checkpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restore_checkpoint operation.

**Template Parameters**

• **T**: A container to restore.
• **Ts**: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.
Return  prepare_checkpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restore_checkpoint operation.

Template Parameters
- \( T \): A container to restore.
- \( Ts \): Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters
- \( p \): Takes an HPX launch policy. Allows the user to change the way the function is launched i.e. async, sync, etc.
- \( c \): Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to prepare
- \( t \): A container to restore.
- \( t_s \): Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```cpp
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
void restore_checkpoint (checkpoint const &c, T &t, Ts&... ts)
```

RestoreCheckpoint

RestoreCheckpoint takes a checkpoint object as a first argument and the containers which will be filled from the byte stream (in the same order as they were placed in save_checkpoint). RestoreCheckpoint can resurrect a stored component in two ways: by passing in a instance of a component’s shared_ptr or by passing in an instance of the component’s client.

Return  RestoreCheckpoint returns void.

Template Parameters
- \( T \): A container to restore.
- \( Ts \): Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters
- \( c \): The checkpoint to restore.
- \( t \): A container to restore.
- \( t_s \): Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

class checkpoint
#include <checkpoint.hpp> Checkpoint Object

Checkpoint is the container object which is produced by save_checkpoint and is consumed by a restore_checkpoint. A checkpoint may be moved into the save_checkpoint object to write the byte stream to the pre-created checkpoint object.

Checkpoints are able to store all containers which are able to be serialized including components.
Public Types

using const_iterator = std::vector::const_iterator

Public Functions

checkpoint ()
~checkpoint ()
checkpoint (checkpoint const &c)
checkpoint (checkpoint &&c)
checkpoint (std::vector<char> const &vec)
checkpoint (std::vector<char> &&vec)
checkpoint &operator= (checkpoint const &c)
checkpoint &operator= (checkpoint &&c)
const_iterator begin () const
const_iterator end () const
std::size_t size () const
char *data ()
char const *data () const

Private Functions

template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive &arch, const unsigned int)

Private Members

std::vector<char> data_

Friends

friend hpx::util::hpx::serialization::access

std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &ost, checkpoint const &ckp)

Operator<< Overload

This overload is the main way to write data from a checkpoint to an object such as a file. Inside the function, the size of the checkpoint will be written to the stream before the checkpoint’s data. The operator>> overload uses this to read the correct number of bytes. Be mindful of this additional write and read when you use different facilities to write out or read in data to a checkpoint!

Parameters

• ost: Output stream to write to.
• ckp: Checkpoint to copy from.
Return Operator<< returns the ostream object.

std::istream &operator>>(std::istream &ist, checkpoint &ckp)
Operator>> Overload

This overload is the main way to read in data from an object such as a file to a checkpoint. It is important to note that inside the function, the first variable to be read is the size of the checkpoint. This size variable is written to the stream before the checkpoint’s data in the operator<< overload. Be mindful of this additional read and write when you use different facilities to read in or write out data from a checkpoint!

Parameters

- ist: Input stream to write from.
- ckp: Checkpoint to write to.

Return Operator>> returns the ostream object.

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
void restore_checkpoint (checkpoint const &c, T &t, Ts&... ts)
Restore_checkpoint

Restore_checkpoint takes a checkpoint object as a first argument and the containers which will be filled from the byte stream (in the same order as they were placed in save_checkpoint). Restore_checkpoint can resurrect a stored component in two ways: by passing in an instance of a component’s shared_ptr or by passing in an instance of the component’s client.

Return Restore_checkpoint returns void.

Template Parameters

- T: A container to restore.
- Ts: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters

- c: The checkpoint to restore.
- t: A container to restore.
- ts: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

bool operator==(checkpoint const &lhs, checkpoint const &rhs)
bool operator!=(checkpoint const &lhs, checkpoint const &rhs)

checkpoint_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/checkpoint_base.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/checkpoint_base.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace util
Functions

template<
typename Container, typename ...Ts>
void save_checkpoint_data (Container &data, Ts&&... ts)
    save_checkpoint_data

    Save_checkpoint_data takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store in the given container.

    Template Parameters
    • Container: Container used to store the check-pointed data.
    • Ts: Types of variables to checkpoint

    Parameters
    • cont: Container instance used to store the checkpoint data
    • ts: Variable instances to be inserted into the checkpoint.

template<
typename ...Ts>
std::size_t prepare_checkpoint_data (Ts const&... ts)
    prepare_checkpoint_data

    prepare_checkpoint_data takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store in a subsequent
    save_checkpoint_data operation. The function will return the number of bytes necessary to store the
    data that will be produced.

    Template Parameters
    • Ts: Types of variables to checkpoint

    Parameters
    • ts: Variable instances to be inserted into the checkpoint.

template<
typename Container, typename ...Ts>
void restore_checkpoint_data (Container const &cont, Ts&&... ts)
    restore_checkpoint_data

    restore_checkpoint_data takes any number of objects which a user may wish to restore from the given
    container. The sequence of objects has to correspond to the sequence of objects for the corresponding
    call to save_checkpoint_data that had used the given container instance.

    Template Parameters
    • Container: Container used to restore the check-pointed data.
    • Ts: Types of variables to restore

    Parameters
    • cont: Container instance used to restore the checkpoint data
    • ts: Variable instances to be restored from the container

collectives

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/collectives.hpp. These headers
may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these
at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including
the module header hpx/modules/collectives.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you
would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

    namespace lcos

        class latch: public components::client_base<latch, lcos::server::latch>
Public Functions

`latch()`

`latch(std::ptrdiff_t count)`
Initialize the latch

Requires: count >= 0. Synchronization: None Postconditions: counter_ == count.

`latch(naming::id_type const &id)`
Extension: Create a client side representation for the existing server::latch instance with the given
global id id.

`latch(hpx::future<naming::id_type> &&f)`
Extension: Create a client side representation for the existing server::latch instance with the given
global id id.

`latch(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const &id)`
Extension: Create a client side representation for the existing server::latch instance with the given
global id id.

`latch(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> &&id)`

void `count_down_and_wait()`
Decrements counter_ by 1. Blocks at the synchronization point until counter_ reaches 0.

Requires: counter_ > 0.

Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all is_ready calls
on this latch that return true.

Exceptions
  • Nothing.

void `count_down(std::ptrdiff_t n)`
Decrements counter_ by n. Does not block.

Requires: counter_ >= n and n >= 0.

Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all is_ready calls
on this latch that return true.

Exceptions
  • Nothing.

bool `is_ready()` const
Returns: counter_ == 0. Does not block.

Exceptions
  • Nothing.

void `wait()` const
If counter_ is 0, returns immediately. Otherwise, blocks the calling thread at the synchronization
point until counter_ reaches 0.

Exceptions
  • Nothing.
Private Types

typedef components::client_base< latch, lcos::server::latch> base_type

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

template<typename T>
hpx::future<T> scatter_from (char const *basename, std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t root_site = 0)
Scatter (receive) a set of values to different call sites
This function receives an element of a set of values operating on the given base name.
Scatter (receive) a set of values to different call sites
Note Each scatter operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the
HPX_REGISTER_SCATTER macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by scatter_from and scatter_to
Return This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the
scatter operation has been completed.
Parameters
• basename: The base name identifying the scatter operation
• result: A future referring to the value to transmit to the central scatter point from this call
site.
• generation: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the scatter opera-
dation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the
scatter operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
• this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is
optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.
• root_site: The sequence number of the central scatter point (usually the locality id). This
value is optional and defaults to 0.
This function receives an element of a set of values operating on the given base name.
Note Each scatter operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the
HPX_REGISTER_SCATTER macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by scatter_from and scatter_to
Return This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the
scatter operation has been completed.
Parameters
• basename: The base name identifying the scatter operation
• result: The value to transmit to the central scatter point from this call site.
• generation: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the scatter opera-
dation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the
scatter operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
• this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is
optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.
• root_site: The sequence number of the central scatter point (usually the locality id). This
value is optional and defaults to 0.
Scatter (send) a part of the value set at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central scatter site (where the corresponding `scatter_from` is executed)

**Note** Each scatter operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the `HPX_REGISTER_SCATTER` macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by `scatter_from` and `scatter_to`

**Return** This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the scatter operation has been completed.

**Parameters**
- `basename`: The base name identifying the scatter operation
- `result`: A future referring to the value to transmit to the central scatter point from this call site.
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the scatter operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the scatter operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```cpp
template<typename T>
hp::future<T> scatter_to(char const *basename, hp::future<std::vector<T>> result,
                        std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1))
```

Scatter (send) a part of the value set at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central scatter site (where the corresponding `scatter_from` is executed)

**Note** Each scatter operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the `HPX_REGISTER_SCATTER` macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by `scatter_from` and `scatter_to`

**Return** This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the scatter operation has been completed.

**Parameters**
- `basename`: The base name identifying the scatter operation
- `result`: The value to transmit to the central scatter point from this call site.
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the scatter operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the scatter operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```cpp
template<typename T>
hp::future<T> scatter_to(char const *basename, std::vector<T> &&result, std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1),
                        std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1))
```

---

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Functions

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<std::vector<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))> > hpx::lcos::broadcast(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed broadcast operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::broadcast` performs a distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments `ArgN` are passed along to those invocations.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

Note If `decltype(Action(\ldots))` is void, then the result of this function is `future<void>`.

Parameters
- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename ArgN, ...> void hpx::lcos::broadcast_apply(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::broadcast_apply` performs an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments `ArgN` are passed along to those invocations.

Parameters
- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<std::vector<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))>> hpx::lcos::broadcast_with_index(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed broadcast operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::broadcast_with_index` performs a distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments `ArgN` are passed along to those invocations.

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

Note If `decltype(Action(\ldots))` is void, then the result of this function is `future<void>`.

Parameters
- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.
Perform an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation.

The function hpx::lcos::broadcast_apply_with_index performs an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action.

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments ArgN are passed along to those invocations.

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

**Parameters**
- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

class barrier
#include <barrier.hpp> The barrier is an implementation performing a barrier over a number of participating threads. The different threads don’t have to be on the same locality. This barrier can be invoked in a distributed application.

For a local only barrier
See  hpx::lcos::local::barrier.

Public Functions

`barrier (std::string const &base_name)`
  Creates a barrier, rank is locality id, size is number of localities

  A barrier `base_name` is created. It expects that hpx::get_num_localities() participate and the local rank is hpx::get_locality_id().
  **Parameters**
  - `base_name`: The name of the barrier

`barrier (std::string const &base_name, std::size_t num)`
  Creates a barrier with a given size, rank is locality id

  A barrier `base_name` is created. It expects that `num` participate and the local rank is hpx::get_locality_id().
  **Parameters**
  - `base_name`: The name of the barrier
  - `num`: The number of participating threads

`barrier (std::string const &base_name, std::size_t num, std::size_t rank)`
  Creates a barrier with a given size and rank

  A barrier `base_name` is created. It expects that `num` participate and the local rank is `rank`.
  **Parameters**
• base_name: The name of the barrier
• num: The number of participating threads
• rank: The rank of the calling site for this invocation

`barrier(std::string const &base_name, std::vector<std::size_t> const &ranks, std::size_t rank)`

Creates a barrier with a vector of ranks

A barrier `base_name` is created. It expects that `ranks.size()` and the local rank is `rank` (must be contained in `ranks`).

**Parameters**

• base_name: The name of the barrier
• ranks: Gives a list of participating ranks (this could be derived from a list of locality ids
• rank: The rank of the calling site for this invocation

void `wait()`

Wait until each participant entered the barrier. Must be called by all participants

**Return** This function returns once all participants have entered the barrier (have called `wait`).

`hpx::future<void> wait(hpx::launch::async_policy)`

Wait until each participant entered the barrier. Must be called by all participants

**Return** a future that becomes ready once all participants have entered the barrier (have called `wait`).

### Public Static Functions

`static void synchronize()`

Perform a global synchronization using the default global barrier The barrier is created once at startup and can be reused throughout the lifetime of an HPX application.

**Note** This function currently does not support dynamic connection and disconnection of localities.

### namespace hpx

### namespace lcos

### Functions

`hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create_communication_set(char const *basename, std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t arity = std::size_t(-1))`

The function `create_communication_set` sets up a (distributed) tree-like communication structure that can be used with any of the collective APIs (such like `all_to_all` and similar).

**Return** This function returns a future holding an `id_type` of the communicator object to be used on the current locality.

**Parameters**

• basename: The base name identifying the all_to_all operation
• num_sites: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
• this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.
• **arity**: The number of children each of the communication nodes is connected to (default: picked based on num_sites)

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<T> all_reduce(char const *basename, hpx::future<T> result, F &op, std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t root_site = 0)
```

AllReduce a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values that are the result of applying a given operator on values supplied from all call sites operating on the given base name.

**Note** Each all_reduce operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the `HPX_REGISTER_ALLREDUCE` macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by all_reduce.

**Return** This function returns a future holding a value calculated based on the values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the all_reduce operation has been completed.

**Parameters**
- **basename**: The base name identifying the all_reduce operation
- **local_result**: A future referring to the value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- **op**: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- **num_sites**: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_reduce operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_reduce operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns. 
- **root_site**: The site that is responsible for creating the all_reduce support object. This value is optional and defaults to '0' (zero).

```cpp
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<decay_t<T>> all_reduce(char const *basename, T &result, F &op, std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t root_site = 0)
```

AllReduce a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

**Note** Each all_reduce operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the `HPX_REGISTER_ALLREDUCE` macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by all_reduce.

**Return** This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the all_reduce operation has been completed.

**Parameters**
- **basename**: The base name identifying the all_reduce operation
- **local_result**: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- **op**: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
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- **num_sites**: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_reduce operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_reduce operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

```cpp
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<T>> gather_here(char const *basename, hpx::future<T> result, std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1))
```

Gather a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

**Note** Each gather operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the HPX_REGISTER_GATHER macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by gather_here and gather_there

**Return** This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

**Parameters**
- **basename**: The base name identifying the gather operation
- **result**: A future referring to the value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
- **num_sites**: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.

```cpp
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<T>> gather_there(char const *basename, hpx::future<T> result, std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t root_site = 0)
```

Gather a given value at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by result to a central gather site (where the corresponding gather_here is executed)

**Note** Each gather operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the HPX_REGISTER_GATHER macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by gather_here and gather_there

**Return** This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

**Parameters**
• **basename**: The base name identifying the gather operation
• **result**: A future referring to the value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
• **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
• **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.
• **root_site**: The sequence number of the central gather point (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to 0.

```cpp
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<typename std::decay<T>::type>> gather_here(char const *basename, T &&result,
std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1))
```

Gather a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

**Note** Each gather operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the `HPX_REGISTER_GATHER` macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by `gather_here` and `gather_there`

**Return** This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

**Parameters**
- **basename**: The base name identifying the gather operation
- **result**: The value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
- **num_sites**: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```cpp
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<typename std::decay<T>::type>> gather_there(char const *basename, T &&result,
std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t root_site = 0)
```

Gather a given value at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central gather site (where the corresponding `gather_here` is executed)

**Note** Each gather operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the `HPX_REGISTER_GATHER` macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by `gather_here` and `gather_there`
Return  This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

Parameters
- basename: The base name identifying the gather operation
- result: The value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
- generation: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.
- root_site: The sequence number of the central gather point (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to 0.

```
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Args>

hpx::future<void> define_spmd_block (std::string &&name, std::size_t images_per_locality, F&&, Args&&... args)

```

struct spmd_block

#include <spmd_block.hpp> The class spmd_block defines an interface for launching multiple images while giving handles to each image to interact with the remaining images. The define_spmd_block function templates create multiple images of a user-defined action and launches them in a possibly separate thread. A temporary spmd block object is created and diffused to each image. The constraint for the action given to the define_spmd_block function is to accept a spmd_block as first parameter.

Public Functions

```
spmd_block ()

spmd_block (std::string const &name, std::size_t images_per_locality, std::size_t num_images, std::size_t image_id)

std::size_t get_images_per_locality () const

std::size_t get_num_images () const

std::size_t this_image () const

void sync_all () const

hpx::future<void> sync_all (hpx::launch::async_policy const &) const

void sync_images (std::set<std::size_t> const &images) const

void sync_images (std::vector<std::size_t> const &input_images) const

template<typename Iterator>

std::enable_if<traits::is_input_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type sync_images (Iterator begin, Iterator end) const

```

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template<typename ...I>
std::enable_if<!util::all_of<typename std::is_integral<I>::type>::value>::type sync_images (I...
istructure)

hpx::future<void> sync_images (hpx::launch:async_policy const&, std::set<std::size_t>
const &images) const

hpx::future<void> sync_images (hpx::launch:async_policy const &policy,
std::vector<std::size_t> const &input_images) const

template<typename Iterator>
std::enable_if<!traits::is_input_iterator<Iterator>::value, hpx::future<void>>::type sync_images (hpx::launch:async_policy
const &policy,
Iterator begin,
Iterator end)
const

template<typename ...I>
std::enable_if<!util::all_of<typename std::is_integral<I>::type>::value>::type sync_images (I...
istructure) const

Private Types

using barrier_type = hpx::lcos::barrier
using table_type = std::map<std::set<std::size_t>, std::shared_ptr<barrier_type>>

Private Functions

template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive&, unsigned)
**Private Members**

- `std::string name_`
- `std::size_t images_per_locality_`
- `std::size_t num_images_`
- `std::size_t image_id_`
- `hpx::util::jenkins_hash hash_`
- `std::shared_ptr<hpx::lcos::barrier> barrier_`

**Friends**

- friend `hpx::lcos::hpx::serialization::access` namespace hpx

namespace lcos

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename ReduceOp, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))> hpx::lcos::reduce(std::vector< hpx::id_type > const & ids, ReduceOp && reduce_op, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed reduction operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::reduce` performs a distributed reduction operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

**Return** This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

**Parameters**
- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `reduce_op`: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the reduction operation performed on its arguments.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename ReduceOp, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ..., std::size_t))> hpx::lcos::reduce_with_index(std::vector< hpx::id_type > const & ids, ReduceOp && reduce_op, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed reduction operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::reduce_with_index` performs a distributed reduction operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

**Return** This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

**Parameters**
• ids: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
• reduce_op: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the reduction operation performed on its arguments.
• argN: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

template<typename T>
hpx::future<
std::vector<typename std::decay<T>::type>
> all_gather(char const *basename, hpx::future<T> &&result,
std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t
generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = 
std::size_t(-1), std::size_t root_site = 0)

AllToAll a set of values from different call sites
This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Note Each all_gather operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the HPX_REGISTER_ALLTOALL macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by all_gather.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the all_gather operation has been completed.

Parameters
• basename: The base name identifying the all_gather operation
• local_result: A future referring to the value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
• num_sites: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
• generation: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
• this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns. \params root_site The site that is responsible for creating the all_gather support object. This value is optional and defaults to '0' (zero).

template<typename T>
hpx::future<
std::vector<T> std::decay<T>::type>
> all_gather(char const *basename, T &&result,
std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1),
std::size_t root_site = 0)

AllToAll a set of values from different call sites
This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.
Note Each all_gather operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the HPX_REGISTER_ALLTOALL macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by all_gather.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the all_gather operation has been completed.

Parameters
- basename: The base name identifying the all_gather operation
- local_result: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- num_sites: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- generation: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns. 
- root_site: The site that is responsible for creating the all_gather support object. This value is optional and defaults to '0' (zero).

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

template<
typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...>
   hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))>
   hpx::lcos::fold(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, FoldOp && fold_op, Init && init, ArgN argN, ...)
   Perform a distributed fold operation.

   The function hpx::lcos::fold performs a distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

   Note The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

   Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

   Parameters
- ids: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- fold_op: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the folding operation performed on its arguments.
- init: [in] The initial value to be used for the folding operation
- argN: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

   template<
typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...>
   hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ...))>
   hpx::lcos::fold_with_index(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, FoldOp && fold_op, Init && init, ArgN argN, ...)
   Perform a distributed folding operation.

   The function hpx::lcos::fold_with_index performs a distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

   The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

   Note The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.
This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

### Parameters
- **ids**: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- **fold_op**: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the folding operation performed on its arguments.
- **init**: [in] The initial value to be used for the folding operation.
- **argN**: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))> hpx::lcos::inverse_fold(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, FoldOp && fold_op, Init && init, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed inverse folding operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::inverse_fold` performs an inverse distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action.

**Note** The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

**Return** This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))> hpx::lcos::inverse_fold_with_index(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, FoldOp && fold_op, Init && init, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed inverse folding operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::inverse_fold_with_index` performs an inverse distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action.

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

**Note** The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

**Return** This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))> hpx::lcos::inverse_fold(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, FoldOp && fold_op, Init && init, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed inverse folding operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::inverse_fold` performs an inverse distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action.

**Note** The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

**Return** This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

```cpp
template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...> hpx::future<decltype(Action(hpx::id_type, ArgN, ...))> hpx::lcos::inverse_fold_with_index(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const & ids, FoldOp && fold_op, Init && init, ArgN argN, ...)
```

Perform a distributed inverse folding operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::inverse_fold_with_index` performs an inverse distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action.

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

**Note** The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

**Return** This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

template<typename T>

hpx::future<std::vector<T>> all_to_all (char const *basename, hpx::future<std::vector<T>>& result, std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1),
  std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t root_site = 0)

AllToAll a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Note Each all_to_all operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the HPX_REGISTER_ALLTOALL macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by all_to_all.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.

It will become ready once the all_to_all operation has been completed.

Parameters

- basename: The base name identifying the all_to_all operation
- local_result: A future referring to the value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- num_sites: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- generation: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_to_all operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_to_all operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns. 
- root_site: The site that is responsible for creating the all_to_all support object. This value is optional and defaults to ‘0’ (zero).

template<typename T>

hpx::future<std::vector<typename std::decay<T>::type>> all_to_all (char const *basename, T&& result, std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1),
  std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1),
  std::size_t root_site = 0)

AllToAll a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Note Each all_to_all operation has to be accompanied with a unique usage of the HPX_REGISTER_ALLTOALL macro to define the necessary internal facilities used by all_to_all.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.

It will become ready once the all_to_all operation has been completed.

Parameters

- basename: The base name identifying the all_to_all operation
- local_result: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- num_sites: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
• **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_to_all operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_to_all operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.

• **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

### command_line_handling

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/command_line_handling.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/command_line_handling.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See **Public API** for a list of names that are part of the public **HPX API**.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

 Enums

 enum cmdline_error_mode
 Values:
 return_on_error
 rethrow_on_error
 allow_unregistered
 report_missing_config_file = 0x80

 Functions

 bool parse_commandline (hpx::util::section const &rtcfg, hpx::program_options::options_description const &app_options, std::string const &cmdline, hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm, std::size_t node, int error_mode = return_on_error, hpx::runtime_mode mode = runtime_mode::default_, hpx::program_options::options_description *visible = nullptr, std::vector<std::string> *unregistered_options = nullptr)

 bool parse_commandline (hpx::util::section const &rtcfg, hpx::program_options::options_description const &app_options, std::string const &arg0, std::vector<std::string> const &args, hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm, std::size_t node, int error_mode = return_on_error, hpx::runtime_mode mode = runtime_mode::default_, hpx::program_options::options_description *visible = nullptr, std::vector<std::string> *unregistered_options = nullptr)

 std::string reconstruct_command_line (hpx::program_options::variables_map const &vm)
```
namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

std::size_t get_num_high_priority_queues (util::command_line_handling const &cfg,
                                             std::size_t num_threads)

std::string get_affinity_domain (util::command_line_handling const &cfg)

std::size_t get_affinity_description (util::command_line_handling const &cfg,
                                      std::string &affinity_desc)

std::size_t get_pu_offset (util::command_line_handling const &cfg)

std::size_t get_pu_step (util::command_line_handling const &cfg)

struct command_line_handling

Public Functions

command_line_handling()

int call (hpx::program_options::options_description const &desc_cmdline,
          int argc, char **argv, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<
                                      components::component_registry_base>> &component_registries)

Public Members

hpx::program_options::variables_map vm_

util::runtime_configuration rtcfg_

std::vector<std::string> ini_config_

util::function_nonser<int (hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm) > hpx_main_f_

std::size_t node_

std::size_t num_threads_

std::size_t num_cores_

std::size_t num_localities_

std::size_t pu_step_

std::size_t pu_offset_

std::string queuing_

std::string affinity_domain_

std::string affinity_bind_

std::size_t numa_sensitive_

bool use_process_mask_
bool cmd_line_parsed_
bool info_printed_
bool version_printed_
int parse_result_

Protected Functions

bool handle_arguments (util::manage_config &cfgmap, hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm, std::vector<std::string> &ini_config, std::size_t &node, bool initial = false)

void enable_logging_settings (hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm, std::vector<std::string> &ini_config)

void store_command_line (int argc, char **argv)

void store_unregistered_options (std::string const &cmd_name, std::vector<std::string> const &unregistered_options)

bool handle_help_options (hpx::program_options::options_description const &help)

void handle_attachDebugger ()

std::vector<std::string> preprocess_config_settings (int argc, char **argv)

components_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/components_base.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/components_base.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

template<typename Component>
struct create_helper< Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::component_decorates_action<Component>::value>::type >

Public Static Functions

static pinned_ptr call (naming::address_type lva)

namespace hpx

namespace components

class pinned_ptr
Public Functions

```cpp
pinned_ptr()  
pinned_ptr(pinned_ptr const &rhs)  
pinned_ptr(pinned_ptr &&rhs)  
pinned_ptr &operator=(pinned_ptr const &rhs)  
pinned_ptr &operator=(pinned_ptr &&rhs)
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
template<typename Component>
static pinned_ptr create(naming::address_type lva)
```

Private Functions

```cpp
template<typename Component>
pinned_ptr (naming::address_type lva, id<Component>)
```

Private Members

```cpp
std::unique_ptr<detail::pinned_ptr_base> data_  
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct create_helper
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static pinned_ptr call(naming::address_type)  
```

```cpp
template<typename Component>
struct create_helper<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::component_decorates_action<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static pinned_ptr call(naming::address_type lva)  
```

```cpp
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<!traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value>::type>
```
Public Static Functions

```cpp
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
```

```cpp
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value && !std::is_const<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
```

```cpp
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value && std::is_const<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

```cpp
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct get_lva
```

```cpp
#include <get_lva.hpp> The get_lva template is a helper structure allowing to convert a local virtual address as stored in a local address (returned from the function resolver_client::resolve) to the address of the component implementing the action.
```

```cpp
The default implementation uses the template argument Component to deduce the type wrapping the component implementing the action. This is used to get the needed address.
```

Template Parameters

- Component: This is the type of the component implementing the action to execute.

```cpp
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<!traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```cpp
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
```

```cpp
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value && !std::is_const<Component>::value>::type>
```

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Public Static Functions

static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)

template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<std::is_managed_component<Component>::value && std::is_const<Component>::value>::type>

Public Static Functions

static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)

Defines

HPX_DEFINE_GET_COMPONENT_TYPE (component)
HPX_DEFINE_GET_COMPONENT_TYPE_TEMPLATE (template_, component)
HPX_DEFINE_GET_COMPONENT_TYPE_STATIC (component, type)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME (...)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME_ (...)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME_2 (Component, name)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME_3 (Component, name, base_name)

namespace hpx

namespace components

Typedefs

typedef void (*component_deleter_type) (hpx::naming::gid_type const &, hpx::naming::address const &)

Enums

enum component_enum_type

Values:
    component_invalid = naming::address::component_invalid
    component_runtime_support = 0
    component_plain_function = 1
    component_base_lco = 2
    component_base_lco_with_value_unmanaged = 3
    component_base_lco_with_value = 4
    component_latch = ((5 << 10) | component_base_lco_with_value)
    component_barrier = ((6 << 10) | component_base_lco)
    component_promise = ((7 << 10) | component_base_lco_with_value)
component_agas_locality_namespace = 8
component_agas_primary_namespace = 9
component_agas_component_namespace = 10
component_agas_symbol_namespace = 11
component_last
component_first_dynamic = component_last
component_upper_bound = 0xffffffffL

enum factory_state_enum
    Values:
        factory_enabled = 0
        factory_disabled = 1
        factory_check = 2

Functions

bool &\texttt{enabled} (component_type type)

util::atomic_count &\texttt{instance\_count} (component_type type)

component_deleter_type &\texttt{deleter} (component_type type)

bool enumerate_instance_counts (util::unique_function_nonser<bool> component_type
    > const &f

const std::string get_component_type_name (component_type type)
    Return the string representation for a given component type id.

component_type get_base_type (component_type t)
    The lower short word of the component type is the type of the component exposing the actions.

component_type get Derived_type (component_type t)
    The upper short word of the component is the actual component type.

component_type derived_component_type (component_type derived, component_type base)
    A component derived from a base component exposing the actions needs to have a specially formatted
    component type.

bool types_are_compatible (component_type lhs, component_type rhs)
    Verify the two given component types are matching (compatible)

template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
constexpr char const *\texttt{get\_component\_name} ()

template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
constexpr char const *\texttt{get\_component\_base\_name} ()

template<typename Component>
void set_component_type (component_type type)

template<typename Component>
component_type get_component_type ()
namespace naming

Functions

\texttt{std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream&, address const&)}

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename \texttt{Component}, typename \texttt{Enable} = \texttt{void}>
\texttt{struct component_pin_support}

Public Static Functions

\texttt{static constexpr void pin (Component *p)}

\texttt{static constexpr bool unpin (Component *p)}

\texttt{static constexpr std::uint32_t pin_count (Component *p)}

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename \texttt{Component}, typename \texttt{Enable} = \texttt{void}>
\texttt{struct component_supports_migration}

Public Static Functions

\texttt{static constexpr bool call ()}

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename \texttt{Component}>
\texttt{struct is_fixed_component : public std::integral_constant<\texttt{bool}, std::is_base_of<traits::detail::fixed_component_tag, Component>::value>}

Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_fixed_component< Component const >

template<typename \texttt{Component}>
\texttt{struct is_managed_component : public std::integral_constant<\texttt{bool}, std::is_base_of<traits::detail::managed_component_tag, Component>::value>}

Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_managed_component< Component const >

namespace hpx
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_type_is_compatible

Public Static Functions

static bool call (naming::address const &addr)

namespace hpx

namespace components

Typedefs

typedef std::int32_t component_type

namespace traits

template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_type_database
    Subclassed by hpx::traits::component_type_database< Component const, Enable >

Public Static Functions

static components::component_type get ()
static void set (components::component_type)

Public Static Attributes

components::component_type value = components::component_type(-1)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_config_data

Public Static Functions

static char const *call ()
### compute

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/compute.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/compute.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{
    namespace compute
    {
        // Functions
        template<typename T, typename Allocator>
        void swap (vector<T, Allocator> &x, vector<T, Allocator> &y)
        {
            x.swap(y);
        }

        template<typename T, typename Allocator = std::allocator<T>>
        class vector
        {
            // Public Types
            typedef T value_type;
            typedef Allocator allocator_type;
            typedef alloc_traits::access_target access_target;
            typedef std::size_t size_type;
            typedef std::ptrdiff_t difference_type;
            typedef alloc_traits::reference reference;
            typedef alloc_traits::const_reference const_reference;
            typedef alloc_traits::pointer pointer;
            typedef alloc_traits::const_pointer const_pointer;
            typedef detail::iterator<T, Allocator> iterator;
            typedef detail::iterator<T const, Allocator> const_iterator;
            typedef detail::reverse_iterator<T, Allocator> reverse_iterator;
            typedef detail::const_reverse_iterator<T, Allocator> const_reverse_iterator;
        } // class vector
    } // namespace compute
} // namespace hpx
```
Public Functions

vector (Allocator const &alloc = Allocator())

vector (size_type count, T const &value, Allocator const &alloc = Allocator())

vector (size_type count, Allocator const &alloc = Allocator())

template<typename InIter, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_input_iterator<InIter>::value>::type>
vector (InIter first, InIter last, Allocator const &alloc)

vector (vector const &other)

vector (vector const &other, Allocator const &alloc)

vector (vector &other)

vector (vector &other, Allocator const &alloc)

vector (vector &&other)

vector (vector &&other, Allocator const &alloc)

vector (std::initializer_list<T> init, Allocator const &alloc)

~vector()

vector &operator= (vector const &other)

vector &operator= (vector &&other)

allocator_type get_allocator () const

Returns the allocator associated with the container.

reference operator[] (size_type pos)

const_reference operator[] (size_type pos) const

pointer data ()

Returns pointer to the underlying array serving as element storage. The pointer is such that range [data(); data() + size()) is always a valid range, even if the container is empty (data() is not dereferenceable in that case).

const_pointer data () const

Returns pointer to the underlying array serving as element storage. The pointer is such that range [data(); data() + size()) is always a valid range, even if the container is empty (data() is not dereferenceable in that case).

T *device_data () const

Returns a raw pointer corresponding to the address of the data allocated on the device.

std::size_t size () const

std::size_t capacity () const

bool empty () const

Returns: size() == 0.

void resize (size_type)

Effects: If size <= size(), equivalent to calling pop_back() size() - size times. If size() < size, appends size - size() default-inserted elements to the sequence.

Requires: T shall be MoveInsertable and DefaultInsertable into *this.
Remarks: If an exception is thrown other than by the move constructor of a non-CopyInsertable T there are no effects.

```cpp
void resize(size_type, T const&)  
Effects: If size <= size(), equivalent to calling pop_back() size() - size times. If size() < size, appends size - size() copies of val to the sequence.

Requires: T shall be CopyInsertable into *this.

Remarks: If an exception is thrown there are no effects.
```

```cpp
iterator begin()  
iterator end()
```

```cpp
const_iterator cbegin() const
const_iterator cend() const
const_iterator begin() const
const_iterator end() const
```

```cpp
void swap(vector &other)  
Effects: Exchanges the contents and capacity() of *this with that of x.

Complexity: Constant time.
```

```cpp
void clear()  
Effects: Erases all elements in the range [begin(),end()). Destroys all elements in a. Invalidates all references, pointers, and iterators referring to the elements of a and may invalidate the past-the-end iterator.

Post: a.empty() returns true.

Complexity: Linear.
```

**Private Types**

```cpp
typedef traits::allocator_traits<Allocator> alloc_traits
```

**Private Members**

```cpp
size_type size_
size_type capacity_
allocator_type alloc_
pointer data_
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host
```
Functions

`std::vector<target> get_local_targets()`

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

template<typename T, typename Executors>
class numa_allocator

Public Types

typedef T value_type

typedef value_type *pointer

typedef value_type const *const_pointer

typedef value_type &reference

typedef value_type const &const_reference

typedef std::size_t size_type

typedef std::ptrdiff_t difference_type

Public Functions

numa_allocator (Executors const &executors, hpx::threads::topology &topo)

numa_allocator (numa_allocator const &rhs)

template<typename U>

numa_allocator (numa_allocator<U, Executors> const &rhs)

pointer address (reference r)

const_pointer address (const_reference r)

pointer allocate (size_type cnt, const void* = nullptr)

void deallocate (pointer p, size_type cnt)

size_type max_size () const

void construct (pointer p, const T &t)

void destroy (pointer p)
Private Types

typedef Executors::value_type executor_type

Private Members

Executors const &executors_
hpx::threads::topology &topo_

Friends

friend hpx::parallel::util::numa_allocator
bool operator==(numa_allocator const&, numa_allocator const&)
bool operator!=(numa_allocator const&, numa_allocator const &)
template<typename U>
struct rebind

Public Types

template<>
typedef numa_allocator<U, Executors> other

namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host

struct target

Public Functions

target()

target(hpx::threads::mask_type mask)
native_handle_type &native_handle()
native_handle_type const &native_handle() const
std::pair<std::size_t, std::size_t> num_pus() const
void synchronize() const
hpx::future<void> get_future() const
Public Static Functions

```cpp
static std::vector<target> get_local_targets()
```

Private Functions

```cpp
void serialize(serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
void serialize(serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

Private Members

```cpp
native_handle_type handle_
```

Friends

```cpp
friend hpx::compute::host::hpx::serialization::access
bool operator==(target const &lhs, target const &rhs)
```

Public Functions

```cpp
native_handle_type()  
native_handle_type(hpx::threads::mask_type mask)
```

```cpp
hpx::threads::mask_type &get_device()  
hpx::threads::mask_type const &get_device() const
```

Private Members

```cpp
hpx::threads::mask_type mask_
```

Friends

```cpp
friend hpx::compute::host::target
```
struct block_allocator : public hpx::compute::host::detail::policy_allocator<T, hpx::execution::parallel_policy_shim<executor_type>
#include <block_allocator.hpp> The block_allocator allocates blocks of memory evenly divided onto the passed vector of targets. This is done by using first touch memory placement.

This allocator can be used to write NUMA aware algorithms:

using allocator_type = hpx::compute::host::block_allocator<int>; using vector_type = hpx::compute::vector<int, allocator_type>;
auto numa_nodes = hpx::compute::host::numa_domains(); std::size_t N = 2048; vector_type v(N, allocator_type(numa_nodes));

Public Types

template<> using executor_type = block_executor<Executor>
template<> using executor_parameters_type = typename executor_type::executor_parameters_type
template<> using policy_type = hpx::execution::parallel_policy_shim<executor_type, executor_parameters_type>
template<> using base_type = detail::policy_allocator<T, policy_type>
template<> using target_type = std::vector<host::target>

Public Functions

block_allocator()
block_allocator(target_type const &targets)
block_allocator(target_type &targets)
target_type const &target() const

Defines

NUMA_BINDING_ALLOCATOR_DEBUG

namespace hpx

Functions

static hpx::debug::enable_print<NUMA_BINDING_ALLOCATOR_DEBUG> hpx::nba_deb("NUM_B_A")

namespace compute

namespace host
**Typedefs**

template<typename T>
using numa_binding_helper_ptr = std::shared_ptr<numa_binding_helper<T>>

template<typename T>
struct numa_binding_allocator
    #include <numa_binding_allocator.hpp> The numa_binding_allocator allocates memory using a policy based on hwloc flags for memory binding. This allocator can be used to request data that is bound to one or more numa domains via the bitmap mask supplied.

**Public Types**

typedef T value_type
typedef T *pointer
typedef T &reference
typedef T const &const_reference
typedef std::size_t size_type
typedef std::ptrdiff_t difference_type

template<>
using numa_binding_helper_ptr = std::shared_ptr<numa_binding_helper<T>>

**Public Functions**

numa_binding_allocator()

numa_binding_allocator(threads::hpx_hwloc_membind_policy policy, unsigned int flags)

numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_helper_ptr bind_func, threads::hpx_hwloc_membind_policy policy, unsigned int flags)

numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_allocator const &rhs)

template<typename U>
numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_allocator<U> const &rhs)

numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_allocator &rhs)

numa_binding_allocator &operator=(numa_binding Allocator const &rhs)

numa_binding_allocator &operator=(numa_binding Allocator &rhs)

pointer address (reference x) const

const_pointer address (const_reference x) const

pointer allocate (size_type n)

void deallocate (pointer p, size_type n)

size_type max_size () const
template<class U, class ...A>
void construct(U *const p, A&&... args)

template<class U>
void destroy(U *const p)

int get_numa_domain(void *page)

std::string get_page_numa_domains(void *addr, std::size_t len) const

void initialize_pages(pointer p, size_t n) const

std::string display_binding(pointer p, numa_binding_helper_ptr helper)

template< typename Binder>
std::shared_ptr< Binder> get_binding_helper_cast() const

Public Members

const typedef T* hpx::compute::host::numa_binding_allocator::const_pointer

std::shared_ptr<numa_binding_helper<T>> binding_helper_

threads::hpx_hwloc_membind_policy policy_

unsigned int flags_

Protected Functions

std::vector<threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr> create_nodesets(threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr bitmap) const

void touch_pages(pointer p, size_t n, numa_binding_helper_ptr helper, size_type numa_domain, std::vector<threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr> const &nodesets) const

void bind_pages(pointer p, size_t n, numa_binding_helper_ptr helper, size_type numa_domain, std::vector<threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr> const &nodesets) const

Private Members

std::mutex init_mutex

template< typename U>
struct rebind
Public Types

```cpp
template<>
typedef numa_binding_allocator<U> other
```

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct numa_binding_helper
```

Public Functions

```cpp
virtual std::size_t operator() (const T*const, const T*const, std::size_t const, std::size_t const) const
```

```cpp
virtual ~numa_binding_helper ()
```

```cpp
virtual const std::string &pool_name() const
```

```cpp
virtual std::size_t memory_bytes() const
```

```cpp
virtual std::size_t array_rank() const
```

```cpp
virtual std::size_t array_size (std::size_t) const
```

```cpp
virtual std::size_t memory_step (std::size_t) const
```

```cpp
virtual std::size_t display_step (std::size_t) const
```

```cpp
virtual std::string description() const
```

Public Members

```cpp
std::string pool_name_ = "default"
```

namespace parallel

```cpp
namespace execution
```

```cpp
template<>
struct pool_numa_hint<numa_binding_allocator_tag>
```

Public Functions

```cpp
int operator() (int const &domain) const
```

```cpp
template<type=T Executor>
struct executor_execution_category<compute:host:block_executor<Executor>>
```
Public Types

typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type

namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host

template<typename Executor = hpx::parallel::execution::restricted_thread_pool_executor>
struct block_executor
  #include <block_executor.hpp> The block executor can be used to build NUMA aware programs. It will distribute work evenly across the passed targets.

Template Parameters
  • Executor: The underlying executor to use

Public Types

template<>
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size

Public Functions

block_executor (std::vector<hpx::host::target> const &targets, threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::high, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint = {}) 

block_executor (std::vector<hpx::host::target> &&targets)

block_executor (block_executor const &other)

block_executor (block_executor &&other)

block_executor &operator= (block_executor const &other)

block_executor &operator= (block_executor &&other)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
void post (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
  hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke Deferred_result< F, Ts... >::type> async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

  template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
  hpx::util::detail::invoke Deferred_result< F, Ts... >::type sync_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

  template<typename F, typename Shape, typename ...Ts>

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std::vector<hpx::future<typename parallel::execution::detail::bulk_function_result<F, Shape, Ts...>::type> bulk_async_execute(
F &&f, Shape const &shape, Ts &&... ts)

std::vector<host::target> const &targets () const

Private Functions
void init_executors ()

Private Members
std::vector<host::target> targets_
std::atomic<std::size_t> current_
std::vector<Executor> executors_
threads::thread_priority priority_ = threads::thread_priority::high
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize_ = threads::thread_stacksize::default_
threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint_ = {}

namespace parallel

namespace execution

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_execution_category<compute::host::block_executor<Executor>>

Public Types
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type

namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host
Functions

`std::vector<target> numa_domains()`

template<>

struct access_target<host::target>

Public Types

typedef host::target target_type

Public Static Functions

template<typename T>
static T const &read (target_type const&, T const *t)

template<typename T>
static void write (target_type const&, T *dst, T const *src)

namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace traits

    template<>
    struct access_target<host::target>

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Public Types

typedef host::target target_type

Public Static Functions

template<typename T>
static T const &read (target_type const &, T const *t)

template<typename T>
static void write (target_type const &, T *dst, T const *src)

template<>
struct access_target<std::vector<host::target>>

Public Types

typedef std::vector<host::target> target_type

Public Static Functions

template<typename T>
static T const &read (target_type const &, T const *t)

template<typename T>
static void write (target_type const &, T *dst, T const *src)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

Functions

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize (input_archive &ar, compute::vector<T, Allocator> &v, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize (output_archive &ar, compute::vector<T, Allocator> const &v, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace traits

template<typename Allocator>
struct allocator_traits
Public Types

typedef detail::get_reference_type<Allocator>::type reference

typedef detail::get_const_reference_type<Allocator>::type const_reference

typedef detail::get_target_traits<Allocator>::type access_target

typedef access_target::target_type target_type

Public Static Functions

static auto target (Allocator const & alloc)

template<typename ...Ts>
static void bulk_construct (Allocator & alloc, pointer p, size_type count, Ts&&... vs)

static void bulk_destroy (Allocator & alloc, pointer p, size_type count)

Private Types

typedef std::allocator_traits<Allocator> base_type

compute_cuda

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/compute_cuda.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/compute_cuda.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

executors_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/executors_distributed.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/executors_distributed.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

include

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/include.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/include.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx
**Typedefs**

```cpp
typedef using task_cancelled_exception = hpx::parallel::task_canceled_exception
```

**init_runtime**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/init_runtime.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/init_runtime.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

**namespace hpx**

**Functions**

```cpp
int suspend (error_code &ec = throws)

Suspend the runtime system.

The function `hpx::suspend` is used to suspend the HPX runtime system. It can only be used when running HPX on a single locality. It will block waiting for all thread pools to be empty. This function only be called when the runtime is running, or already suspended in which case this function will do nothing.

**Return** This function will always return zero.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
int resume (error_code &ec = throws)

Resume the HPX runtime system.

The function `hpx::resume` is used to resume the HPX runtime system. It can only be used when running HPX on a single locality. It will block waiting for all thread pools to be resumed. This function only be called when the runtime suspended, or already running in which case this function will do nothing.

**Return** This function will always return zero.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.
Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \( f \) as a HPX thread.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \( f \) as a HPX thread. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

**Return** The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied \( f \).

**Note** If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter `mode`.

**Parameters**

- **f**: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If \( f \) is `nullptr` the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking \( f \).
- **argc**: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- **argv**: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- **params**: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::init` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

## `hpx::program_options::variables_map& init (util::function_nonser<int> hpx::program_options::variables_map&`
int \texttt{init} (int \texttt{argc}, char **\texttt{argv}, \texttt{init_params const &params})

Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users \texttt{main()} function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \texttt{f} as a HPX thread.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users \texttt{main()} function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \texttt{f} as a HPX thread. This overload will not call \texttt{hpx\_main}.

\textbf{Return} The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied \texttt{f}.

\textbf{Note} If the parameter \texttt{mode} is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in \texttt{argc/argv}. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter \texttt{mode}.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{argc}: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in \texttt{argv}. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to \texttt{main()}).
- \texttt{argv}: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to \texttt{main()}).
- \texttt{params}: [in] The parameters to the \texttt{hpx\_init} function (See documentation of \texttt{hpx\_init\_params})

int \texttt{init} (std::nullptr_t \texttt{f}, int \texttt{argc}, char **\texttt{argv}, \texttt{init_params const &params})

Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users \texttt{main()} function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \texttt{f} as a HPX thread.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users \texttt{main()} function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \texttt{f} as a HPX thread. This overload will not call \texttt{hpx\_main}.

\textbf{Return} The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied \texttt{f}.

\textbf{Note} If the parameter \texttt{mode} is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in \texttt{argc/argv}. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter \texttt{mode}.

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{f}: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If \texttt{f} is \texttt{nullptr} the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking \texttt{f}.
- \texttt{argc}: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in \texttt{argv}. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to \texttt{main()}).
- \texttt{argv}: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to \texttt{main()}).
• params: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::init` function (See documentation of hpx::init_params)

```cpp
int init (init_params const &params)
```

Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is a simplified main entry point, which can be used to set up the runtime for an HPX application (the runtime system will be set up in console mode or worker mode depending on the command line settings).

This is a simplified main entry point, which can be used to set up the runtime for an HPX application (the runtime system will be set up in console mode or worker mode depending on the command line settings).

**Return** The function returns the value, which has been returned from `hpx_main` (or 0 when executed in worker mode).

**Note** The created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. If no command line arguments are passed, console mode is assumed.

**Note** If no command line arguments are passed the HPX runtime system will not support any of the default command line options as described in the section ‘HPX Command Line Options’.

**Parameters**

• params: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::init` function (See documentation of hpx::init_params)

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

**Functions**

```cpp
bool start (util::function_nonser<int> hpx::program_options::variables_map&>
> const &f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params)
```

Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the user's `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the user's `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

**Return** The function returns `true` if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return `false` otherwise.

**Note** If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter `mode`.

**Parameters**

• `f`: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If `f` is `nullptr` the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking `f`.

• `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system to `main()`.
• argv: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to main()).

• params: [in] The parameters to the hpx::start function (See documentation of hpx::init_params)

```cpp
bool start (util::function_nonser<int> int, char**
> const &f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params) Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users main() function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by f as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait and hpx::stop to synchronize with the runtime system’s execution.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX execution. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users main() function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by f as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait a

Return The function returns true if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return false otherwise.

Note If the parameter mode is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in argc/argv. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter mode.

Parameters
• f: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If f is nullptr the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking f.

• argc: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in argv. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to main()).

• argv: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to main()).

• params: [in] The parameters to the hpx::start function (See documentation of hpx::init_params)

```cpp
bool start (int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params) Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users main() function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by f as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait and hpx::stop to synchronize with the runtime system’s execution.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users main() function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by f as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait and hpx::stop to synchronize with the runtime system’s execution. This overload will not call hpx_main.

Return The function returns true if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return false otherwise.
Note If the parameter mode is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in argc/argv. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter mode.

Parameters

- \( \text{argc} \): [in] The number of command line arguments passed in argv. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to main()).
- \( \text{argv} \): [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to main()).
- \( \text{params} \): [in] The parameters to the hpx::start function (See documentation of hpx::init_params)

```cpp
bool start (std::nullptr_t f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params)
```

Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users main() function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \( f \) as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait and hpx::stop to synchronize with the runtime system’s execution.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users main() function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \( f \) as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait and hpx::stop to synchronize with the runtime system’s execution. This overload will not call hpx_main.

Return The function returns \( true \) if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return \( false \) otherwise.

Note If the parameter mode is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in argc/argv. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter mode.

Parameters

- \( f \): [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If \( f \) is nullptr the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking \( f \).
- \( \text{argc} \): [in] The number of command line arguments passed in argv. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to main()).
- \( \text{argv} \): [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to main()).
- \( \text{params} \): [in] The parameters to the hpx::start function (See documentation of hpx::init_params)

```cpp
bool start (init_params const &params)
```

Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users main() function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by \( f \) as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait and hpx::stop to synchronize with the runtime system’s execution.

This is a simplified main, non-blocking entry point, which can be used to set up the runtime for an HPX application (the runtime system will be set up in console mode or worker mode depending on the command line settings). It will return immediately after that. Use hpx::wait and hpx::stop to synchronize with the runtime system’s execution.
Return: The function returns `true` if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return `false` otherwise.

Note: The created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. If not command line arguments are passed, console mode is assumed.

Note: If no command line arguments are passed the HPX runtime system will not support any of the default command line options as described in the section ‘HPX Command Line Options’.

Parameters

- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::start` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

```cpp
namespace hpx

struct init_params
    
#include <hpx_init_params.hpp> Parameters used to initialize the HPX runtime through `hpx::init` and `hpx::start`.

Public Members

`std::reference_wrapper<hpx::program_options::options_description const> desc_cmdline = detail::default_desc`
`std::vector<std::string> cfg`
`startup_function_type startup`
`shutdown_function_type shutdown`
`hpx::runtime_mode mode = ::hpx::runtime_mode::default_`
`hpx::resource::partitioner_mode rp_mode = ::hpx::resource::mode_default`
`hpx::resource::rp_callback_type rp_callback`

namespace hpx

Functions

```cpp
int finalize (double shutdown_timeout, double localwait = -1.0, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Main function to gracefully terminate the HPX runtime system.

The function `hpx::finalize` is the main way to (gracefully) exit any HPX application. It should be called from one locality only (usually the console) and it will notify all connected localities to finish execution. Only after all other localities have exited this function will return, allowing to exit the console locality as well.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see `hpx::init`) on all localities.

The default value (`-1.0`) will try to find a globally set timeout value (can be set as the configuration parameter `hpx.shutdown_timeout`), and if that is not set or `-1.0` as well, it will disable any timeout, each connected locality will wait for all existing HPX-threads to terminate.

Parameters
• shutdown_timeout: This parameter allows to specify a timeout (in microseconds), specifying how long any of the connected localities should wait for pending tasks to be executed. After this timeout, all suspended HPX-threads will be aborted. Note, that this function will not abort any running HPX-threads. In any case the shutdown will not proceed as long as there is at least one pending/running HPX-thread.

The default value (-1.0) will try to find a globally set wait time value (can be set as the configuration parameter “hpx.finalize_wait_time”), and if this is not set or -1.0 as well, it will disable any additional local wait time before proceeding.

Parameters

• localwait: This parameter allows to specify a local wait time (in microseconds) before the connected localities will be notified and the overall shutdown process starts.

This function will block and wait for all connected localities to exit before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any application.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters

• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

Using this function is an alternative to hpx::disconnect, these functions do not need to be called both.

int finalize (error_code &ec = throws)
Main function to gracefully terminate the HPX runtime system.

The function hpx::finalize is the main way to (gracefully) exit any HPX application. It should be called from one locality only (usually the console) and it will notify all connected localities to finish execution. Only after all other localities have exited this function will return, allowing to exit the console locality as well.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see hpx::init) on all localities.

This function will block and wait for all connected localities to exit before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any application.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters

• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

Using this function is an alternative to hpx::disconnect, these functions do not need to be called both.

HPX_NORETURN void hpx::terminate()
Terminate any application non-gracefully.

The function hpx::terminate is the non-graceful way to exit any application immediately. It can be called from any locality and will terminate all localities currently used by the application.
Note This function will cause HPX to call `std::terminate()` on all localities associated with this application. If the function is called not from an HPX thread it will fail and return an error using the argument `ec`.

```cpp
int disconnect (double shutdown_timeout, double localwait = -1.0, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Disconnect this locality from the application.

The function `hpx::disconnect` can be used to disconnect a locality from a running HPX application.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see `hpx::init`) on this locality. The default value (-1.0) will try to find a globally set timeout value (can be set as the configuration parameter “hpx.shutdown_timeout”), and if that is not set or -1.0 as well, it will disable any timeout, each connected locality will wait for all existing HPX-threads to terminate.

**Parameters**

- `shutdown_timeout`: This parameter allows to specify a timeout (in microseconds), specifying how long this locality should wait for pending tasks to be executed. After this timeout, all suspended HPX-threads will be aborted. Note, that this function will not abort any running HPX-threads. In any case the shutdown will not proceed as long as there is at least one pending/running HPX-thread.

The default value (-1.0) will try to find a globally set wait time value (can be set as the configuration parameter `hpx.finalize_wait_time`), and if this is not set or -1.0 as well, it will disable any addition local wait time before proceeding.

**Parameters**

- `localwait`: This parameter allows to specify a local wait time (in microseconds) before the connected localities will be notified and the overall shutdown process starts.

This function will block and wait for this locality to finish executing before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any locality being disconnected.

**Return** This function will always return zero.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
int disconnect (error_code &ec = throws)
```

Disconnect this locality from the application.

The function `hpx::disconnect` can be used to disconnect a locality from a running HPX application.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see `hpx::init`) on this locality.

This function will block and wait for this locality to finish executing before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any locality being disconnected.

**Return** This function will always return zero.

**Note** As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

**Parameters**
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the
  function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
int stop (error_code & ec = throws)
```

Stop the runtime system.

This function will block and wait for this locality to finish executing before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called on every locality. This function should be used only if the runtime system was started using hpx::start.

**Return** The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied main HPX function (usually hpx::main).

```cpp
namespace hpx_startup

Functions

std::vector<std::string> user_main_config (std::vector<std::string> const & cfg)
```

**Variables**

```cpp
std::vector<std::string> (* user_main_config_function) (std::vector<std::string> const &)
```

### lcos_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/lcos_distributed.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/lcos_distributed.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

template<typename T>
class channel

Public Types

typedef T value_type
```
Public Functions

channel ()

channel (naming::id_type const &loc)

channel (hpx::future<naming::id_type> &&id)

channel (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> &&id)

channel (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const &id)

hpx::future<T> get (launch::async_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation) const

hpx::future<T> get (std::size_t generation = default_generation) const

T get (launch::sync_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation, hpx::error_code &ec = hpx::throws) const

T get (launch::sync_policy, hpx::error_code &ec, std::size_t generation = default_generation) const

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<U2>::value, bool>::type set (launch::apply_policy, U val, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<U2>::value, hpx::future<void>>::type set (launch::async_policy, U val, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<U2>::value>::type set (launch::sync_policy, U val, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<U2>::value && !traits::is_launch_policy<U>::value>::type set (U val, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if<std::is_void<U>::value, bool>::type set (launch::apply_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if<std::is_void<U>::value, hpx::future<void>>::type set (launch::async_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
\begin{quote}
\texttt{std::enable_if<\texttt{std::is_void<U>::value>::type set (\textit{launch::sync\_policy}, \textit{std::size\_t generation = default\_generation})}

template<\texttt{typename U = T}>
\texttt{std::enable_if<\texttt{std::isVoid<U>::value>::type set (\textit{std::size\_t generation = default\_generation})}

void \texttt{close} (\textit{launch::apply\_policy, bool force\_delete\_entries = false})

\texttt{hpx::future<\texttt{std::size\_t} close} (\textit{launch::async\_policy, bool force\_delete\_entries = false})

\texttt{std::size\_t close} (\textit{launch::sync\_policy, bool force\_delete\_entries = false})

\texttt{std::size\_t close} (\textit{bool force\_delete\_entries = false})

\texttt{channel\_iterator\langle T, channel\langle T\rangle\rangle begin} \texttt{() const}

\texttt{channel\_iterator\langle T, channel\langle T\rangle\rangle end} \texttt{() const}

\texttt{channel\_iterator\langle T, channel\langle T\rangle\rangle rbegin} \texttt{() const}

\texttt{channel\_iterator\langle T, channel\langle T\rangle\rangle rend} \texttt{() const}

\textbf{Private Types}

\texttt{typedef components::client\_base\langle channel\langle T\rangle, lcos::server::channel\langle T\rangle\rangle base\_type}

\textbf{Private Static Attributes}

\texttt{constexpr std::size\_t default\_generation = std::size\_t(-1)}

\texttt{template<\texttt{typename T, typename Channel>}

\texttt{class channel\_iterator : public hpx\::util\::iterator\_facade\langle channel\_iterator\langle T, Channel\rangle, T const, std::input\_iterator\_tag\rangle base\_type}

\textbf{Public Functions}

\texttt{channel\_iterator()}  

\texttt{channel\_iterator} (\texttt{Channel const &c})

\textbf{Private Types}

\texttt{typedef hpx\::util\::iterator\_facade\langle channel\_iterator\langle T, Channel\rangle, T const, std::input\_iterator\_tag\rangle base\_type}

\textbf{Private Functions}

\texttt{std::pair<T, bool> get\_checked} \texttt{() const}

\texttt{bool equal} (\texttt{channel\_iterator const &rhs}) \texttt{const}

\texttt{void increment} \texttt{()}

\texttt{base\_type::reference dereference} \texttt{() const}
Private Members

Channel const *channel_
std::pair<T, bool> data_

Friends

friend hpx::lcos::hpx::util::iterator_core_access

template<typename Channel>
class channel_iterator<void, Channel> : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void, Channel>, unused_type const, std::input_iterator_tag>

Public Functions

channel_iterator()
channel_iterator(Channel const &c)

Private Types

typedef hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void, Channel>, unused_type const, std::input_iterator_tag>

Private Functions

bool get_checked()
bool equal(channel_iterator const &rhs) const
void increment()
base_type::reference dereference() const

Private Members

Channel const *channel_
bool data_

Friends

friend hpx::lcos::hpx::util::iterator_core_access

template<typename T>
class receive_channel
Public Types

typedef T value_type

Public Functions

receive_channel()
receive_channel(channel<T> const &c)
receive_channel(hpx::future<naming::id_type> &&id)
receive_channel(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> &&id)
receive_channel(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const &id)

hpx::future<T> get (launch::async_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
hpx::future<T> get (std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
T get (launch::sync_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation, hpx::error_code &ec = hpx::throws) const
T get (launch::sync_policy, hpx::error_code &ec, std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> begin() const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> end() const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> rbegin() const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> rend() const

Private Types

typedef components::client_base<receive_channel<T>, lcos::server::channel<T>> base_type

Private Static Attributes

constexpr std::size_t default_generation = std::size_t(-1)

template<typename T>
class send_channel

Public Types

typedef T value_type
Public Functions

send_channel()

send_channel (channel<T> const & c)

send_channel (hpx::future<naming::id_type> && id)

send_channel (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> && id)

send_channel (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const & id)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<U2>::value, bool>::type set (launch::apply_policy, U val,
std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<U2>::value, hpx::future<void>>::type set (launch::async_policy, U val,
std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<U2>::value>::type set (launch::sync_policy, U val,
std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if<std::is_void<U>::value, bool>::type set (launch::apply_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if<std::is_void<U>::value, hpx::future<void>>::type set (launch::async_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if<std::is_void<U>::value>::type set (launch::sync_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if<std::is_void<U>::value>::type set (std::size_t generation = default_generation)

void close (launch::apply_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)

hpx::future<std::size_t> close (launch::async_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)
\begin{verbatim}
std::size_t close (launch::sync_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)
std::size_t close (bool force_delete_entries = false)

Private Types

typedef components::client_base<send_channel<T>, lcos::server::channel<T>> base_type

Private Static Attributes

constexpr std::size_t default_generation = std::size_t(-1)

Defines

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION (...)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION_ (...)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION_1 (type)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION_2 (type, name)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL (...)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_ (...)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_1 (type)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_2 (type, name)

namespace hpx

    namespace lcos

    namespace server

        template<typename T, typename RemoteType>
        class channel

            Public Types

            typedef lcos::base_lco_with_value<T, RemoteType, traits::detail::component_tag> base_type_holder
            typedef base_type::wrapping_type wrapping_type
\end{verbatim}
Public Functions

channel()

void set_value (RemoteType &result)

void set_exception (std::exception_ptr const&)

result_type get_value ()

result_type get_value (error_code &ec)

hpx::future<T> get_generation (std::size_t generation)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION (channel, get_generation)

void set_generation (RemoteType &value, std::size_t generation)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION (channel, set_generation)

std::size_t close (bool force_delete_entries)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (channel, close)

Public Static Functions

static components::component_type get_component_type ()

static void set_component_type (components::component_type type)

Private Types

typedef components::component_base<channel> base_type

typedef std::conditional<std::is_void<T>::value, util::unused_type, T>::type result_type

Private Members

lcos::local::channel<result_type> channel_

mpi_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/mpi_base.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/mpi_base.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.
Public Static Functions

```cpp
static bool check_mpi_environment (runtime_configuration const & cfg)
```

naming

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/naming.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/naming.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{
  namespace naming
  {
    Functions
    
    void decrement_refcnt (gid_type const & gid)
    void save (serialization::output_archive & ar, id_type const&, unsigned int)
    void load (serialization::input_archive & ar, id_type&, unsigned int)
    
    HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE (id_type)
  }
}
```

naming_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/naming_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/naming_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_GIDTYPE_VERSION
```

```
template<>
struct hash<
  hpx::naming::gid_type>
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t operator() (::hpx::naming::gid_type const & gid) const
```

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace naming
```
Functions

`gid_type operator+ (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)`

`gid_type operator- (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)`

void `save` (serialization::output_archive &ar, gid_type const&, unsigned int)

void `load` (serialization::input_archive &ar, gid_type&, unsigned int version)

`HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE (gid_type)`

`gid_type get_gid_from_locality_id (std::uint32_t locality_id)`

`std::uint32_t get_locality_id_from_gid (std::uint64_t msb)`

`std::uint32_t get_locality_id_from_gid (gid_type const &id)`

`gid_type get_locality_from_gid (gid_type const &id)`

bool `is_locality (gid_type const &gid)`

`std::uint64_t replace_locality_id (std::uint64_t msb, std::uint32_t locality_id)`

`gid_type replace_locality_id (gid_type const &gid, std::uint32_t locality_id)`

`constexpr bool refers_to_virtual_memory (std::uint64_t msb)`

`constexpr bool refers_to_virtual_memory (gid_type const &gid)`

`constexpr bool refers_to_local_lva (gid_type const &gid)`

`gid_type replace_component_type (gid_type const &gid, std::uint32_t type)`

`std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, gid_type const &id)`

Variables

`HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE const gid_type hpx::naming::invalid_gid = {}`

struct `gid_type`

```
#include <gid_type.hpp> Global identifier for components across the HPX system.
```

Subclassed by hpx::naming::detail::id_type_impl

Public Types

```cpp
typedef gid_type size_type

typedef gid_type difference_type

using mutex_type = gid_type
```
Public Functions

constexpr gid_type()  
constexpr gid_type(std::uint64_t lsb_id)  
gid_type(std::uint64_t msb_id, std::uint64_t lsb_id)  
constexpr gid_type(gid_type const &rhs)  
constexpr gid_type(gid_type &&rhs)  
~gid_type()  
gid_type &operator=(std::uint64_t lsb_id)  
gid_type &operator=(gid_type const &rhs)  
gid_type &operator=(gid_type &&rhs)  
constexpr operator bool() const  
gid_type &operator++ ()  
gid_type operator++ (int)  
gid_type &operator-- ()  
gid_type operator-- (int)  
gid_type &operator+=(gid_type const &rhs)  
gid_type &operator+=(std::uint64_t rhs)  
gid_type &operator-=(gid_type const &rhs)  
gid_type &operator-=(std::uint64_t rhs)  
constexpr std::uint64_t get_msb() const  
constexpr void set_msb(std::uint64_t msb)  
constexpr std::uint64_t get_lsb() const  
constexpr void set_lsb(std::uint64_t lsb)  
void set_lsb(void *lsb)  
std::string to_string() const  
void lock()  
bool try_lock()  
void unlock()  
mutex_type &get_mutex() const
Public Static Attributes

```cpp
constexpr std::uint64_t credit_base_mask = 0x1ull;
constexpr std::uint16_t credit_shift = 24;
constexpr std::uint64_t credit_mask = credit_base_mask << credit_shift;
constexpr std::uint64_t was_split_mask = 0x80000000ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t has_credits_mask = 0x40000000ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t is_locked_mask = 0x20000000ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t locality_id_mask = 0xffffffff00000000ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t locality_id_shift = 32;
constexpr std::uint64_t virtual_memory_mask = 0x3ffffull;
constexpr std::uint64_t dont_cache_mask = 0x800000ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t is_migratable = 0x400000ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t dynamically_assigned = 0x1ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t component_type_base_mask = 0xffffull;
constexpr std::uint64_t component_type_shift = 1ull;
constexpr std::uint64_t component_type_mask = component_type_base_mask << component_type_shift;
constexpr std::uint64_t credit_bits_mask = credit_mask | was_split_mask | has_credits_mask;
constexpr std::uint64_t internal_bits_mask = credit_bits_mask | is_locked_mask | dont_cache_mask | is_migratable;
constexpr std::uint64_t special_bits_mask = locality_id_mask | internal_bits_mask | component_type_mask;
```

Private Types

```cpp
using spinlock_pool = util::spinlock_pool<gid_type>;
```

Private Functions

```cpp
bool acquire_lock()
void relinquish_lock()
constexpr bool is_locked() const
```

Private Members

```cpp
std::uint64_t id_msb_ = 0;
std::uint64_t id_lsb_ = 0;
```
Friends

gid_type \texttt{operator+} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)
gid_type \texttt{operator+} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, std::uint64_t rhs)
gid_type \texttt{operator-} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)
gid_type \texttt{operator-} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, std::uint64_t rhs)
gid_type \texttt{operator\&} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, std::uint64_t rhs)
bool \texttt{operator==} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)
bool \texttt{operator!=} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)
bool \texttt{operator<} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)
bool \texttt{operator<=} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)
bool \texttt{operator>} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)
bool \texttt{operator>='} (gid_type \texttt{const} \&lhs, gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)

\texttt{std::ostream &operator\ll} (std::ostream \&os, gid_type \texttt{const} \&id)
void \texttt{save} (serialization::output_archive \&ar, gid_type \texttt{const} &, unsigned int)
void \texttt{load} (serialization::input_archive \&ar, gid_type\&, unsigned int \texttt{version})

namespace std

template<>
\texttt{struct hash<hpx::naming::gid_type>}

Public Functions

\texttt{std::size_t operator\ll} (::hpx::naming::gid_type \texttt{const} \&gid) \texttt{const}
template<>
\texttt{struct get_remote_result<naming::id_type, naming::gid_type>}

Public Static Functions

\texttt{static naming::id_type call(naming::gid_type \texttt{const} \&rhs)}
template<>
\texttt{struct promise_local_result<naming::gid_type>}

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Public Types

typedef naming::id_type type
template<> struct get_remote_result< std::vector<naming::id_type>, std::vector<naming::gid_type>>

Public Static Functions

static std::vector<naming::id_type> call (std::vector<naming::gid_type> const &rhs)
template<> struct promise_local_result< std::vector<naming::gid_type>>

Public Types

typedef std::vector<naming::id_type> type

namespace hpx

namespace naming

Functions

std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, id_type const &id)
char const *get_management_type_name (id_type::management_type m)

id_type get_id_from_locality_id (std::uint32_t locality_id)

std::uint32_t get_locality_id_from_id (id_type const &id)

id_type get_locality_from_id (id_type const &id)

bool is_locality (id_type const &id)

bool operator!= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)

bool operator<= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)

bool operator> (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)

bool operator>= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)

Variables

const id_type invalid_id = id_type()

struct id_type
Public Types

enum management_type
  Values:
  unknown_deleter = -1
  unmanaged = 0
    unmanaged GID
  managed = 1
    managed GID
  managed_move_credit = 2
    managed GID which will give up all credits when sent

Public Functions

constexpr id_type ()

id_type (std::uint64_t lsb_id, management_type t)

id_type (gid_type const &gid, management_type t)

id_type (std::uint64_t msb_id, std::uint64_t lsb_id, management_type t)

id_type (id_type const &o)

id_type (id_type &&o)

id_type &operator= (id_type const &o)

id_type &operator= (id_type &&o)

gid_type const &get_gid ()

gid_type const &get_gid () const

id_type::management_type get_management_type () const

id_type &operator++ ()

id_type operator++ (int)

operator bool () const

std::uint64_t get_msb () const

void set_msb (std::uint64_t msb)

std::uint64_t get_lsb () const

void set_lsb (std::uint64_t lsb)

void set_lsb (void *lsb)

void make_unmanaged () const

hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::id_type_impl> &impl ()

hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::id_type_impl> const &impl () const
Private Members

`hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::id_type_impl> gid_`

Friends

bool `operator==` (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool `operator!=` (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool `operator<` (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool `operator<=` (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool `operator>` (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool `operator>=` (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)

`std::ostream &operator<<` (std::ostream &os, id_type const &id)

namespace traits

template<>
struct get_remote_result<naming::id_type, naming::gid_type>

Public Static Functions

`static naming::id_type call (naming::gid_type const &rhs)`

template<>
struct get_remote_result<std::vector<naming::id_type>, std::vector<naming::gid_type>>

Public Static Functions

`static std::vector<naming::id_type> call (std::vector<naming::gid_type> const &rhs)`

template<>
struct promise_local_result<naming::gid_type>

Public Types

typedef naming::id_type type

template<>
struct promise_local_result<std::vector<naming::gid_type>>
Public Types

typedef std::vector<naming::id_type> type

namespace hpx

namespace naming

Typedefs

using component_type = std::int32_t
using address_type = std::uint64_t

Variables

constexpr std::uint32_t invalid_locality_id = ~static_cast<std::uint32_t>(0)

Defines

HPX_ADDRESS_VERSION

namespace hpx

namespace naming

struct address

Public Types

using component_type = naming::component_type
using address_type = naming::address_type

Public Functions

constexpr address ()
constexpr address (gid_type const &l, component_type t = component_invalid)
address (gid_type const &l, component_type t, void *lva)
constexpr address (gid_type const &l, component_type t, address_type a)
address (void *lva, component_type t = component_invalid)
constexpr address (address_type a)
constexpr operator bool () const
Public Members

```cpp
gid_type locality_
component_type type_ = component_invalid
address_type address_ = 0
```

Public Static Attributes

```cpp
constexpr const component_type component_invalid = -1
```

Private Functions

```cpp
template<typename Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, unsigned int version) const

template<typename Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, unsigned int version)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER()
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::naming::hpx::serialization::access
address (local virtual address)

friend constexpr bool operator==(address const &lhs, address const &rhs)
```

```
namespace hpx

namespace naming

Functions

```cpp
id_type unmanaged(id_type const &id)
```

The helper function `hpx::unmanaged` can be used to generate a global identifier which does not participate in the automatic garbage collection.

**Return** This function returns a new global id referencing the same object as the parameter `id`. The only difference is that the returned global identifier does not participate in the automatic garbage collection.

**Note** This function allows to apply certain optimizations to the process of memory management in HPX. It however requires the user to take full responsibility for keeping the referenced objects alive long enough.

**Parameters**
- `id` [in] The id to generated the unmanaged global id from This parameter can be itself a managed or a unmanaged global id.
performance_counters

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/performance_counters.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/performance_counters.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

Functions

bool parse_counter_name (std::string const &name, path_elements &elements)

struct instance_elements

    Public Members

    instance_name parent_
    instance_name child_
    instance_name subchild_

struct instance_name

    Public Members

    std::string name_
    std::string index_

    bool basename_ = false

struct path_elements

    Public Members

    std::string object_
    instance_elements instance_
    std::string counter_
    std::string parameters_
```

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

class performance_counter_set
Public Functions

**performance_counter_set** (bool print_counters_locally = false)
Create an empty set of performance counters.

**performance_counter_set** (std::string const &names, bool reset = false)
Create a set of performance counters from a name, possibly containing wild-card characters

**performance_counter_set** (std::vector<std::string> const &names, bool reset = false)
Create a set of performance counters with a list of names, possibly containing wild-card characters

void **add_counters** (std::string const &names, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws)
Add more performance counters to the set based on the given name, possibly containing wild-card characters

void **add_counters** (std::vector<std::string> const &names, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws)

std::vector<counter_info> **get_counter_infos** () const
Retrieve the counter infos for all counters in this set.

std::vector<hpx::future<counter_value>> **get_counter_values** (bool reset = false) const
Retrieve the values for all counters in this set supporting this operation

std::vector<counter_value> **get_counter_values** (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws) const

std::vector<hpx::future<counter_values_array>> **get_counter_values_array** (bool reset = false) const
Retrieve the array-values for all counters in this set supporting this operation

std::vector<hpx::future<bool>> **reset** ()
Reset all counters in this set.

void **reset** (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)

std::vector<hpx::future<bool>> **start** ()
Start all counters in this set.

bool **start** (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)

std::vector<hpx::future<bool>> **stop** ()
Stop all counters in this set.

bool **stop** (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)

std::vector<hpx::future<void>> **reinit** (bool reset = true)
Re-initialize all counters in this set.

void **reinit** (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = true, error_code &ec = throws)

void **release** ()
Release all references to counters in the set.
std::size_t size() const
    Return the number of counters in this set.

template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<T>> get_values (bool reset = false) const

template<typename T>
std::vector<T> get_values (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws) const

std::size_t get_invocation_count () const

Protected Functions

bool find_counter (counter_info const &info, bool reset, error_code &ec)

Protected Static Functions

template<typename T>
static std::vector<T> extract_values (std::vector<hpx::future<counter_value>> &&values)

Private Types

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type

Private Members

mutex_type mtx_
std::vector<counter_info> infos_
std::vector<naming::id_type> ids_
std::vector<std::uint8_t> reset_
std::uint64_t invocation_count_
bool print_counters_locally_

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

template<typename Derived>
class base_performance_counter
Public Types

typedef Derived type_holder

typedef hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter base_type_holder

Public Functions

base_performance_counter()

base_performance_counter (hpx::performance_counters::counter_info const &info)

void finalize()

Private Types

typedef hpx::components::component_base<Derived> base_type

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

Functions

void install_counter (naming::id_type const &id, counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)

Install a new performance counter in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

Functions

counter_status install_counter_type (std::string const &name,
                                    hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> bool > const &counter_value, std::string const &helptext = "", std::string const &uom = "",
                                    counter_type type = counter_raw, error_code &ec = throws)

Install a new generic performance counter type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

The function install_counter_type will register a new generic counter type based on the provided function. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown. Any consumer querying any instance of this this counter type will cause the provided function to be called and the returned value to be exposed as the counter value.

The counter type is registered such that there can be one counter instance per locality. The expected naming scheme for the counter instances is: '/objectname(locality#<*>/total)/countername' where '<*>' is a zero based integer identifying the locality the counter is created on.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.
Return  If successful, this function returns status_valid_data, otherwise it will either throw an excep-
tion or return an error_code from the enum counter_status (also, see note related to parameter
ec).

Note  The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type
on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Parameters
  • name: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the
    format /objectname/countername.
  • counter_value: [in] The function to call whenever the counter value is requested by a
    consumer.
  • helptext: [in, optional] A longer descriptive text shown to the user to explain the nature of
    the counters created from this type.
  • uom: [in] The unit of measure for the new performance counter type.
  • type: [in] Type for the new performance counter type.
  • ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the
    function will throw on error instead.

void install_counter_type (std::string const &name,
                         counter_type type
                         error_code &ec = throws)
Install a new performance counter type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shut-
down.

The function install_counter_type will register a new counter type based on the provided

counter_type_info. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown.

Return If successful, this function returns status_valid_data, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an error_code from the enum counter_status (also, see note related to parameter ec).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters
• name: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.
• type: [in] The type of the counters of this counter_type.
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

```
counter_status install_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_type type, std::string const &helptext, std::string const &uom = "", std::uint32_t version = HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Install a new performance counter type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

The function install_counter_type will register a new counter type based on the provided counter_type_info. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown.

Return If successful, this function returns status_valid_data, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an error_code from the enum counter_status (also, see note related to parameter ec).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Parameters
• name: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.
• type: [in] The type of the counters of this counter_type.
• helptext: [in] A longer descriptive text shown to the user to explain the nature of the counters created from this type.
• uom: [in] The unit of measure for the new performance counter type.
• version: [in] The version of the counter type. This is currently expected to be set to HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1.
• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

```
counter_status install_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_type type, std::string const &helptext, create_counter_func const &create_counter, discover_counters_func const &discover_counters, std::uint32_t version = HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1, std::string const &uom = "", error_code &ec = throws)
```

Install a new generic performance counter type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

The function install_counter_type will register a new generic counter type based on the provided counter_type_info. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown.
Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Return If successful, this function returns `status_valid_data`, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an `error_code` from the enum `counter_status` (also, see note related to parameter `ec`).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Parameters

- **name**: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.
- **type**: [in] The type of the counters of this counter_type.
- **helptext**: [in] A longer descriptive text shown to the user to explain the nature of the counters created from this type.
- **version**: [in] The version of the counter type. This is currently expected to be set to HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1.
- **create_counter**: [in] The function which will be called to create a new instance of this counter type.
- **discover_counters**: [in] The function will be called to discover counter instances which can be created.
- **uom**: [in] The unit of measure of the counter type (default: "")
- **ec**: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

struct performance_counter_base

    Subclassed by `hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter`

Public Functions

virtual ~performance_counter_base ()

    Destructor, needs to be virtual to allow for clean destruction of derived objects

virtual counter_info get_counter_info () const = 0

virtual counter_value get_counter_value (bool reset = false) = 0

virtual counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (bool reset = false) = 0

virtual void reset_counter_value () = 0

virtual void set_counter_value (counter_value const&) = 0

virtual bool start () = 0

virtual bool stop () = 0

virtual void reinit (bool reset) = 0

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters
Functions

```cpp
bool action_invocation_counter_discoverer(hpx::actions::detail::invocation_count_registry const &registry, counter_info const &info, counter_path_elements &p, discover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec)
```

Defines

HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1

namespace hpx

```cpp
namespace performance_counters
```

Typedefs

```cpp
typedef hpx::util::function_nonser<naming::gid_type (counter_info const&, error_code&)> create_counter_func
```

This declares the type of a function, which will be called by HPX whenever a new performance counter instance of a particular type needs to be created.

```cpp
typedef hpx::util::function_nonser<bool (counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)> discover_counters_func
```

This declares the type of a function, which will be called by HPX whenever it needs to discover all performance counter instances of a particular type.

Enums

```cpp
class counter_type
```

```cpp
Values:
```

```cpp
counter_text
    counter_text shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.
    Formula: None Average: None Type: Text
```

```cpp
counter_raw
    counter_raw shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.
    Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous
```

```cpp
counter_monotonically_increasing
```

```cpp
counter_average_base
    counter_average_base is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count averages for the counter_average_count and counter_average_timer counter types. This counter type collects the last observed value only.
```
Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in factional calculations without delivering an output.
Average: SUM (N) / x Type: Instantaneous

counter_average_count

*counter_average_count* shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.

Formula: \((N_1 - N_0) / (D_1 - D_0)\), where the numerator \((N)\) represents the number of items processed during the last sample interval, and the denominator \((D)\) represents the number of operations completed during the last two sample intervals. Average: \((N_x - N_0) / (D_x - D_0)\) Type: Average

counter_aggregating

*counter_aggregating* applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: \(F(N_x)\)

counter_average_timer

*counter_average_timer* measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks of the system clock. The variable \(F\) represents the number of ticks per second. The value of \(F\) is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: \(((N_1 - N_0) / F) / (D_1 - D_0)\), where the numerator \((N)\) represents the number of ticks counted during the last sample interval, the variable \(F\) represents the frequency of the ticks, and the denominator \((D)\) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval. Average: \(((N_x - N_0) / F) / (D_x - D_0)\) Type: Average

counter_elapsed_time

*counter_elapsed_time* shows the total time between when the component or process started and the time when this value is calculated. The variable \(F\) represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. The value of \(F\) is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: \((D_0 - N_0) / F\), where the nominator \((D)\) represents the current time, the numerator \((N)\) represents the time the object was started, and the variable \(F\) represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. Average: \((D_x - N_0) / F\) Type: Difference

counter_histogram

*counter_histogram* exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

counter_raw_values

*counter_raw_values* exposes an array of measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

counter_text

*counter_text* shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.
Formula: None Average: None Type: Text

counter_raw

counter_raw shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.

Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous

counter_monotonically_increasing

counter_average_base

counter_average_base is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count
averages for the counter_average_count and counter_average_timer counter types. This counter
type collects the last observed value only.

Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in factional calculations without delivering an output.
Average: SUM (N) / x Type: Instantaneous

counter_average_count

counter_average_count shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation.
Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of
operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during
the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.

Formula: (N1 - N0) / (D1 - D0), where the numerator (N) represents the number of items pro-
cessed during the last sample interval, and the denominator (D) represents the number of oper-
ations completed during the last two sample intervals. Average: (Nx - N0) / (Dx - D0) Type: Average

counter_aggregating

counter_aggregating applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter
is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: F(Nx)

counter_average_timer

counter_average_timer measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation.
Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number
of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks
of the system clock. The variable F represents the number of ticks per second. The value of F is
factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: ((N1 - N0) / F) / (D1 - D0), where the numerator (N) represents the number of ticks
counted during the last sample interval, the variable F represents the frequency of the ticks, and the
denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval.
Average: ((Nx - N0) / F) / (Dx - D0) Type: Average

counter_elapsed_time

counter_elapsed_time shows the total time between when the component or process started and
the time when this value is calculated. The variable F represents the number of time units that
elapse in one second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in
seconds.

Formula: (D0 - N0) / F, where the nominator (D) represents the current time, the numerator (N)
represents the time the object was started, and the variable F represents the number of time units
that elapse in one second. Average: (Dx - N0) / F Type: Difference

counter_histogram

counter_histogram exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many
of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a counter_value_array instead of a
counter_value. Those will also not implement the get_counter_value() functionality. The results
are exposed through a separate get_counter_values_array() function.
The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

```cpp
enum counter_status
Values:
status_valid_data  // No error occurred, data is valid.
status_new_data    // Data is valid and different from last call.
status_invalid_data // Some error occurred, data is not value.
status_already_defined // The type or instance already has been defined.
status_counter_unknown // The counter instance is unknown.
status_counter_type_unknown // The counter type is unknown.
status_generic_error  // A unknown error occurred.
status_valid_data    // No error occurred, data is valid.
status_new_data      // Data is valid and different from last call.
status_invalid_data  // Some error occurred, data is not value.
status_already_defined // The type or instance already has been defined.
status_counter_unknown // The counter instance is unknown.
status_counter_type_unknown // The counter type is unknown.
status_generic_error  // A unknown error occurred.
```

```cpp
enum discover_counters_mode
Values:
discover_counters_minimal
discover_counters_full
```
Functions

char const *get_counter_type_name (counter_type state)
Return the readable name of a given counter type.

counter_status get_counter_type_name (counter_type_path_elements const &path, std::string &result, error_code &ec = throws)
Create a full name of a counter type from the contents of the given counter_type_path_elements instance. The generated counter type name will not contain any parameters.

counter_status get_full_counter_type_name (counter_type_path_elements const &path, std::string &result, error_code &ec = throws)
Create a full name of a counter type from the contents of the given counter_type_path_elements instance. The generated counter type name will contain all parameters.

counter_status get_counter_name (counter_path_elements const &path, std::string &result, error_code &ec = throws)
Create a full name of a counter from the contents of the given counter_path_elements instance.

counter_status get_counter_instance_name (counter_path_elements const &path, std::string &result, error_code &ec = throws)
Create a name of a counter instance from the contents of the given counter_path_elements instance.

counter_status get_counter_type_path_elements (std::string const &name, counter_type_path_elements &path, error_code &ec = throws)
Fill the given counter_type_path_elements instance from the given full name of a counter type.

counter_status get_counter_path_elements (std::string const &name, counter_path_elements &path, error_code &ec = throws)
Fill the given counter_path_elements instance from the given full name of a counter.

counter_status get_counter_name (std::string const &name, std::string &countername, error_code &ec = throws)
Return the canonical counter instance name from a given full instance name.

counter_status get_counter_type_name (std::string const &name, std::string &type_name, error_code &ec = throws)
Return the canonical counter type name from a given (full) instance name.

counter_status complement_counter_info (counter_info &info, counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
Complement the counter info if parent instance name is missing.

counter_status complement_counter_info (counter_info &info, error_code &ec = throws)

counter_status add_counter_type (counter_info const &info, create_counter_func const &create_counter, discover_counters_func const &discover_counters, error_code &ec = throws)

counter_status discover_counter_types (discover_counter_func const &discover_counter, discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec = throws)
Call the supplied function for each registered counter type.
counter_status discover_counter_types (std::vector<counter_info> &counters, 
  discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec = throws)

Return a list of all available counter descriptions.

counter_status discover_counter_type (std::string const &name, 
  discover_counter_func const &discover_counter, 
  discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec = throws)

Call the supplied function for the given registered counter type.

counter_status discover_counter_type (counter_info const &info, 
  discover_counter_func const &discover_counter, 
  discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec = throws)

Return a list of matching counter descriptions for the given registered counter type.

counter_status discover_counter_type (std::string const &name, 
  std::vector<counter_info> &counters, 
  discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec = throws)

bool expand_counter_info (counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, error_code&)

call the supplied function will all expanded versions of the supplied counter info.

This function expands all locality** and worker-thread** wild cards only.

counter_status remove_counter_type (counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)

Remove an existing counter type from the (local) registry.

Note This doesn’t remove existing counters of this type, it just inhibits defining new counters using this type.

counter_status get_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_info &info, error_code &ec = throws)

Retrieve the counter type for the given counter name from the (local) registry.

lcos::future<naming::id_type> get_counter_async (std::string name, error_code &ec = throws)

Get the global id of an existing performance counter, if the counter does not exist yet, the function attempts to create the counter based on the given counter name.

lcos::future<naming::id_type> get_counter_async (counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)

Get the global id of an existing performance counter, if the counter does not exist yet, the function attempts to create the counter based on the given counter info.

void get_counter_infos (counter_info const &info, counter_type &type, std::string &help_text, std::uint32_t &version, error_code &ec = throws)

Retrieve the meta data specific for the given counter instance.
void get_counter_infos (std::string name, counter_type &type, std::string &helptext, std::uint32_t &version, error_code &ec = throws)

Retrieve the meta data specific for the given counter instance.

struct counter_value

Public Functions

counter_value (std::int64_t value = 0, std::int64_t scaling = 1, bool scale_inverse = false)

template<typename T>
T get_value (error_code &ec = throws) const

Retrieve the ‘real’ value of the counter_value, converted to the requested type T.

Public Members

std::uint64_t time_

The local time when data was collected.

std::uint64_t count_

The invocation counter for the data.

std::int64_t value_

The current counter value.

std::int64_t scaling_

The scaling of the current counter value.

counter_status status_

The status of the counter value.

bool scale_inverse_

If true, value_ needs to be divided by scaling_, otherwise it has to be multiplied.

Private Functions

void serialize (serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)

void serialize (serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)

Friends

friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access

struct counter_values_array
Public Functions

`counter_values_array` *(std::int64_t scaling = 1, bool scale_inverse = false)*

`counter_values_array` *(std::vector<std::int64_t> &&values, std::int64_t scaling = 1, bool scale_inverse = false)*

`counter_values_array` *(std::vector<std::int64_t> const &values, std::int64_t scaling = 1, bool scale_inverse = false)*

```
template<typename T>
T get_value (std::size_t index, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

Retrieve the ‘real’ value of the `counter_value`, converted to the requested type T.

Public Members

```
std::uint64_t time_
   The local time when data was collected.

std::uint64_t count_
   The invocation counter for the data.

std::vector<std::int64_t> values_
   The current counter values.

std::int64_t scaling_
   The scaling of the current counter values.

counter_status status_
   The status of the counter value.

bool scale_inverse_
   If true, value_ needs to be divided by scaling_, otherwise it has to be multiplied.
```

Private Functions

```
void serialize (serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
void serialize (serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access
namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters
```
Functions

bool default_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
Default discovery function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It will pass the counter_info and the error_code to the supplied function.

bool locality_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:
/〈objectname〉(locality#〈locality_id〉/total)/〈instancetype〉

bool locality_pool_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:
/〈objectname〉(locality#〈locality_id〉/pool#〈pool_name〉/total)/〈instancetype〉

bool locality0_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
Default discoverer function for AGAS performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:
/〈objectname〉(locality#0/total)/〈instancetype〉

bool locality_thread_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:
/〈objectname〉(locality#〈locality_id〉/worker-thread#〈threadnum〉)/〈instancetype〉

bool locality_pool_thread_counter_discoverer(counter_info const &info, discover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec)
Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:
/〈objectname〉(locality#〈locality_id〉/pool#〈pool_name〉/thread#〈threadnum〉)/〈instancetype〉

bool locality_pool_thread_no_total_counter_discoverer(counter_info const &info, discover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec)
Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:
/〈objectname〉(locality#〈locality_id〉/pool#〈pool_name〉/thread#〈threadnum〉)/〈instancetype〉
This is essentially the same as above just that locality#*/total is not supported.
bool locality numa counter discoverer (counter_info const&,
             discover_counter_func const&,
             discover_counters_mode, error_code&)

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is
suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

/<objectname>(locality#<locality_id>/numa-node#<threadnum>)<instancename>

namespace hpx
namespace performance_counters

class registry
Public Functions

registry()

void clear()

Reset registry by deleting all stored counter types.

counter_status add_counter_type(counter_info const &info, create_counter_func const &create_counter, discover_counters_func const &discover_counters, error_code &ec = throws)

Add a new performance counter type to the (local) registry.

counter_status discover_counter_types(discover_counter_func discover_counter, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec = throws)

Call the supplied function for all registered counter types.

counter_status discover_counter_type(std::string const &fullname, discover_counter_func discover_counter, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec = throws)

Call the supplied function for the given registered counter type.

counter_status discover_counter_type(counter_info const &info, discover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec = throws)

counter_status get_counter_create_function(counter_info const &info, create_counter_func &create_counter, error_code &ec = throws) const

Retrieve the counter creation function which is associated with a given counter type.

counter_status get_counter_discovery_function(counter_info const &info, discover_counters_func &func, error_code &ec) const

Retrieve the counter discovery function which is associated with a given counter type.

counter_status remove_counter_type(counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)

Remove an existing counter type from the (local) registry.

Note This doesn’t remove existing counters of this type, it just inhibits defining new counters using this type.

counter_status create_raw_counter_value(counter_info const &info, std::int64_t *countervalue, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)

Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given counter value.

counter_status create_raw_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> const &f, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)

Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.

counter_status create_raw_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> bool const &f, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)

Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.
counter_status create_raw_counter (counter_info const &info, 
    hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t> >
> const &f, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)
Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.

counter_status create_raw_counter (counter_info const &info, 
    hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t> > bool
> const &f, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)
Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.

counter_status create_counter (counter_info const &info, naming::gid_type &id, 
    error_code &ec = throws)
Create a new performance counter instance based on given counter info.

counter_status create_statistics_counter (counter_info const &info, std::string const 
    &base_counter_name, std::vector<std::size_t> const &parameters, naming::gid_type &id, error_code 
    &ec = throws)
Create a new statistics performance counter instance based on given base counter name and given base time interval (milliseconds).

counter_status create_arithmetics_counter (counter_info const &info, 
    std::vector<std::string> const 
    &base_counter_names, naming::gid_type &id, error_code 
    &ec = throws)
Create a new arithmetics performance counter instance based on given base counter names.

counter_status create_arithmetics_counter_extended (counter_info const 
    &info, std::vector<std::string> const 
    &base_counter_names, naming::gid_type &id, 
    error_code &ec = throws)
Create a new extended arithmetics performance counter instance based on given base counter names.

counter_status add_counter (naming::id_type const &id, counter_info const &info, 
    error_code &ec = throws)
Add an existing performance counter instance to the registry.

counter_status remove_counter (counter_info const &info, naming::id_type const &id, 
    error_code &ec = throws)
Remove the existing performance counter from the registry.

counter_status get_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_info &info, 
    error_code &ec = throws)
Retrieve counter type information for given counter name.
Public Static Functions

static registry &instance()

Protected Functions

counter_type_map_type::iterator locate_counter_type(std::string const&type_name)

counter_type_map_type::const_iterator locate_counter_type(std::string const&type_name) const

Private Types

typedef std::map<std::string, counter_data> counter_type_map_type

Private Members

counter_type_map_type countertypes_

struct counter_data

Public Functions

counter_data(counter_info const&info, create_counter_func const&create_counter, discover_counters_func const&discover_counts)

Public Members

counter_info info_

create_counter_func create_counter_

discover_counters_func discover_counts_

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

Functions

std::vector<performance_counter> discover_counts(std::string const&name, error_code &ec = throws)

struct performance_counter : public components::client_base<performance_counter, server::base_performance_counter>
**Public Types**

```
using base_type = components::client_base<performance_counter, server::base_performance_counter>
```

**Public Functions**

```
performance_counter ()
performance_counter (std::string const &name)
performance_counter (std::string const &name, hpx::id_type const &locality)
performance_counter (id_type const &id)
performance_counter (future<id_type> &&&id)
performance_counter (hpx::future<performance_counter> &&&c)
future[counter_info] get_info () const
counter_info get_info (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const
future[counter_value] get_counter_value (bool reset = false)
counter_value get_counter_value (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws) const
future[counter_value] get_counter_value () const
counter_value get_counter_value (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const
future[counter_values_array] get_counter_values_array (bool reset = false)
counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws) const
future[counter_values_array] get_counter_values_array () const
counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const
future<bool> start ()
bool start (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)
future<bool> stop ()
bool stop (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)
future<void> reset ()
void reset (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)
future<void> reinit (bool reset = true)
void reinit (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = true, error_code &ec = throws)
future<std::string> get_name () const
std::string get_name (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const
```
template<typename T>
future<T> get_value (bool reset = false)

template<typename T>
T get_value (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename T>
future<T> get_value () const

template<typename T>
T get_value (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const

Private Static Functions

template<typename T>
static T extract_value (future<counter_value> &&value)

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

Enums

class counter_type

enum
counter_text
counter_text shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.
Formula: None Average: None Type: Text
counter_raw
counter_raw shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.
Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous
counter_monotonically_increasing
counter_average_base
counter_average_base is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count averages for the counter_average_count and counter_average_timer counter types. This counter type collects the last observed value only.
Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in factional calculations without delivering an output. Average: SUM (N) / x Type: Instantaneous
counter_average_count
counter_average_count shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.
Formula: (N1 - N0) / (D1 - D0), where the numerator (N) represents the number of items processed during the last sample interval, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval. Average: (Nx - N0) / (Dx - D0) Type: Average
counter_aggregating

`counter_aggregating` applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: \( F(N_x) \)

**counter_average_timer**

`counter_average_timer` measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks of the system clock. The variable \( F \) represents the number of ticks per second. The value of \( F \) is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: \( \frac{(N_1 - N_0) / F}{(D_1 - D_0)} \), where the numerator \( (N) \) represents the number of ticks counted during the last sample interval, the variable \( F \) represents the frequency of the ticks, and the denominator \( (D) \) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval.

Average: \( \frac{(N_x - N_0) / F}{(D_x - D_0)} \) Type: Average

**counter_elapsed_time**

`counter_elapsed_time` shows the total time between when the component or process started and the time when this value is calculated. The variable \( F \) represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. The value of \( F \) is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: \( \frac{(D_0 - N_0) / F}{(D_x - N_0)} \), where the nominator \( (D) \) represents the current time, the numerator \( (N) \) represents the time the object was started, and the variable \( F \) represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. Average: \( \frac{(D_x - N_0)}{F} \) Type: Difference

**counter_histogram**

`counter_histogram` exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a `counter_value_array` instead of a `counter_value`. Those will also not implement the `get_counter_value()` functionality. The results are exposed through a separate `get_counter_values_array()` function.

The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

**counter_raw_values**

`counter_raw_values` exposes an array of measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a `counter_value_array` instead of a `counter_value`. Those will also not implement the `get_counter_value()` functionality. The results are exposed through a separate `get_counter_values_array()` function.

**counter_text**

`counter_text` shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.

Formula: None Average: None Type: Text

**counter_raw**

`counter_raw` shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.

Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous

**counter_monotonically_increasing**

**counter_average_base**

`counter_average_base` is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count averages for the `counter_average_count` and `counter_average_timer` counter types. This counter type collects the last observed value only.
Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in factional calculations without delivering an output. Average: \( \text{SUM}(N) / x \) Type: Instantaneous

**counter_average_count**

`counter_average_count` shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.

Formula: \( (\text{N1} - \text{N0}) / (\text{D1} - \text{D0}) \), where the numerator \( N \) represents the number of items processed during the last sample interval, and the denominator \( D \) represents the number of operations completed during the last two sample intervals. Average: \( (\text{Nx} - \text{N0}) / (\text{Dx} - \text{D0}) \) Type: Average

**counter_aggregating**

`counter_aggregating` applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: \( F(Nx) \)

**counter_average_timer**

`counter_average_timer` measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks of the system clock. The variable \( F \) represents the number of ticks per second. The value of \( F \) is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: \( ((\text{N1} - \text{N0}) / F) / (\text{D1} - \text{D0}) \), where the numerator \( N \) represents the number of ticks counted during the last sample interval, the variable \( F \) represents the frequency of the ticks, and the denominator \( D \) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval. Average: \( ((\text{Nx} - \text{N0}) / F) / (\text{Dx} - \text{D0}) \) Type: Average

**counter_elapsed_time**

`counter_elapsed_time` shows the total time between when the component or process started and the time when this value is calculated. The variable \( F \) represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. The value of \( F \) is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: \( (\text{D0} - \text{N0}) / F \), where the nominator \( D \) represents the current time, the numerator \( N \) represents the time the object was started, and the variable \( F \) represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. Average: \( (\text{Dx} - \text{N0}) / F \) Type: Difference

**counter_histogram**

`counter_histogram` exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a `counter_value_array` instead of a `counter_value`. Those will also not implement the `get_counter_value()` functionality. The results are exposed through a separate `get_counter_values_array()` function.

The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

**counter_raw_values**

`counter_raw_values` exposes an array of measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a `counter_value_array` instead of a `counter_value`. Those will also not implement the `get_counter_value()` functionality. The results are exposed through a separate `get_counter_values_array()` function.

**enum counter_status**

Status and error codes used by the functions related to performance counters.
Values:

`status_valid_data`
No error occurred, data is valid.

`status_new_data`
Data is valid and different from last call.

`status_invalid_data`
Some error occurred, data is not value.

`status_already_defined`
The type or instance already has been defined.

`status_counter_unknown`
The counter instance is unknown.

`status_counter_type_unknown`
The counter type is unknown.

`status_generic_error`
A unknown error occurred.

`status_valid_data`
No error occurred, data is valid.

`status_new_data`
Data is valid and different from last call.

`status_invalid_data`
Some error occurred, data is not value.

`status_already_defined`
The type or instance already has been defined.

`status_counter_unknown`
The counter instance is unknown.

`status_counter_type_unknown`
The counter type is unknown.

`status_generic_error`
A unknown error occurred.

Functions

```cpp
std::string &ensure_counter_prefix (std::string &name)
std::string ensure_counter_prefix (std::string const &counter)
std::string &remove_counter_prefix (std::string &name)
std::string remove_counter_prefix (std::string const &counter)
bool status_is_valid (counter_status s)
```

```cpp
counter_status add_counter_type (counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
naming::id_type get_counter (std::string const &name, error_code &ec = throws)
naming::id_type get_counter (counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```
Variables

```c
constexpr const char counter_prefix[] = "/counters"
constexpr std::size_t counter_prefix_len = (sizeof(counter_prefix) / sizeof(counter_prefix[0])) - 1
```

struct counter_info

### Public Functions

- `counter_info (counter_type type = counter_raw)`
- `counter_info (std::string const &name)`
- `counter_info (counter_type type, std::string const &name, std::string const &help_text = "", std::uint32_t version = HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1, std::string const &uom = "")`

### Public Members

- `counter_type type_`
  The type of the described counter.
- `std::uint32_t version_`
  The version of the described counter using the 0xMMmmSSSS scheme
- `counter_status status_`
  The status of the counter object.
- `std::string fullname_`
  The full name of this counter.
- `std::string helptext_`
  The full descriptive text for this counter.
- `std::string unit_of_measure_`
  The unit of measure for this counter.

### Private Functions

- `void serialize (serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)`
- `void serialize (serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)`

### Friends

```c
friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access
```

```c
struct counter_path_elements : public hpx::performance_counters::counter_type_path_elements
#include <counters.hpp> A counter_path_elements holds the elements of a full name for a counter instance. Generally, a full name of a counter instance has the structure:
```

```c
/instancetype\[parentinstancename\]/parentindex\[instancename\]#instanceindex] /counter-name#parameters
```

i.e. `/queue\[localityprefix\]/thread\[2\]/length`
**Public Types**

```cpp
typedef counter_type_path_elements base_type
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
counter_path_elements()
counter_path_elements(const std::string &objectname, const std::string &countername, const std::string &parameters, const std::string &parentname, const std::string &instancename, std::int64_t parentindex = -1, std::int64_t instanceindex = -1, bool parentinstance_is_basename = false)
counter_path_elements(const std::string &objectname, const std::string &countername, const std::string &parameters, const std::string &parentname, const std::string &instancename, const std::string &subinstancename, std::int64_t parentindex = -1, std::int64_t instanceindex = -1, std::int64_t subinstanceindex = -1, bool parentinstance_is_basename = false)
```

**Public Members**

```cpp
std::string parentinstancename_
    the name of the parent instance
std::string instancename_
    the name of the object instance
std::string subinstancename_
    the name of the object sub-instance
std::int64_t parentinstanceindex_
    the parent instance index
std::int64_t instanceindex_
    the instance index
std::int64_t subinstanceindex_
    the sub-instance index
bool parentinstance_is_basename_
    the parentinstancename_
```

**Private Functions**

```cpp
void serialize(serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
void serialize(serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```
Friends

friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access
member holds a base counter name

struct counter_type_path_elements
#include <counters.hpp> A counter_type_path_elements holds the elements of a full name for a counter type. Generally, a full name of a counter type has the structure:
/objectname/countername
i.e. /queue/length
Subclassed by hpx::performance_counters::counter_path_elements

Public Functions

counter_type_path_elements()
counter_type_path_elements(std::string const &objectname, std::string const &countername, std::string const &parameters)

Public Members

std::string objectname_
the name of the performance object

std::string countername_
contains the counter name

std::string parameters_
optional parameters for the counter instance

Protected Functions

void serialize(serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
void serialize(serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)

Friends

friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access
namespace hpx

namespace agas
Functions

void primary_namespace_register_counter_types (error_code &ec = throws)

naming::gid_type primary_namespace_statistics_counter (std::string const &name)

HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION (primary_namespace_statistics_counter, primary_namespace_statistics_counter_action)

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

namespace server

class base_performance_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter_base, public component_tag

Subclassed by: hpx::performance_counters::server::arithmetics_counter<Operation>, hpx::performance_counters::server::arithmetics_counter_extended<Statistic>, hpx::performance_counters::server::elapsed_time_counter, hpx::performance_counters::server::raw_counter, hpx::performance_counters::server::raw_values_counter, hpx::performance_counters::server::statistics_counter<Statistic>

Public Types

typedef components::component<base_performance_counter> wrapping_type
typedef base_performance_counter base_type_holder

Public Functions

base_performance_counter ()

base_performance_counter (counter_info const &info)

void finalize ()
_finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed

counter_info get_counter_info_nonvirt () const

counter_value get_counter_value_nonvirt (bool reset)

counter_values_array get_counter_values_array_nonvirt (bool reset)

void set_counter_value_nonvirt (counter_value const &info)

void reset_counter_value_nonvirt ()

bool start_nonvirt ()

bool stop_nonvirt ()

void reinit_nonvirt (bool reset)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    get_counter_info_nonvirt,
    get_counter_info_action)

Each of the exposed functions needs to be encapsulated into an action type, allowing to gen-
erate all required boilerplate code for threads, serialization, etc. The get_counter_info_action
retrieves a performance counters information.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    get_counter_value_nonvirt,
    get_counter_value_action)

The get_counter_value_action queries the value of a performance counter.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    get_counter_values_array_nonvirt,
    get_counter_values_array_action)

The get_counter_value_action queries the value of a performance counter.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    set_counter_value_nonvirt,
    set_counter_value_action)

The set_counter_value_action.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    reset_counter_value_nonvirt,
    reset_counter_value_action)

The reset_counter_value_action.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    start_nonvirt,
    start_action)

The start_action.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    stop_nonvirt,
    stop_action)

The stop_action.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (base_performance_counter,
    reinit_nonvirt,
    reinit_action)

The reinit_action.

Public Static Functions

static components::component_type get_component_type ()

static void set_component_type (components::component_type t)

Protected Functions

virtual void reset_counter_value ()
    the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

virtual void set_counter_value (counter_value const&)

virtual counter_value get_counter_value (bool)

virtual counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (bool)

virtual bool start ()


```cpp
virtual bool stop()
virtual void reinit (bool)
virtual counter_info get_counter_info() const

Protected Attributes

hpx::performance_counters::counter_info info_
util::atomic_count invocation_count_
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
namespace performance_counters
namespace server

template<typename Statistic>
class statistics_counter: public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, public components::component_base<statistics_counter<Statistic>>
```

```cpp
Public Types

typedef statistics_counter type_holder
typedef base_performance_counter base_type_holder

Public Functions

statistics_counter()
statistics_counter (counter_info const &info, std::string const &base_counter_name, std::size_t parameter1, std::size_t parameter2, bool reset_base_counter)

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value (bool reset = false)

Overloads from the base_counter base class.

bool start()
bool stop()

void reset_counter_value()

the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void on_terminate()

void finalize()

finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed
```
Protected Functions

bool evaluate_base_counter(counter_value &value)
bool evaluate()
bool ensure_base_counter()

Private Types

typedef components::component_base<statistics_counter<Statistic>> base_type

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type

Private Functions

statistics_counter *this_()
Public Types

typedef raw_values_counter type_holder

typedef base_performance_counter base_type_holder

Public Functions

raw_values_counter()

raw_values_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t>> bool > f

hpx::performance_counters::counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (bool reset = false)

void reset_counter_value()

the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void finalize()

finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed

Private Types

typedef components::component_base<raw_values_counter> base_type

Private Members

hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t>> bool > hpx::performance_counters::server::raw_values_counter::f_

namespace hpx

namespace performance_countsers

namespace server

template<typename Operation>
class arithmetics_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, public
Public Types

typedef arithmetics_counter type_holder

typedef base_performance_counter base_type_holder

Public Functions

arithmetics_counter()

arithmetics_counter(counter_info const &info, std::vector<std::string> const &base_counter_names)

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value(bool reset = false)

Overloads from the base_counter base class.

bool start()

bool stop()

void reset_counter_value()

the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void finalize()

Private Types

typedef components::component_base<arithmetics_counter<Operation>> base_type

Private Members

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

namespace server

template<typename Statistic>

class arithmetics_counter_extended: public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter

Public Types

typedef arithmetics_counter_extended type_holder

typedef base_performance_counter base_type_holder
Public Functions

arithmetics_counter_extended()

arithmetics_counter_extended(counter_info const &info,
    std::vector<std::string> const &base_counter_names)

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value (bool reset = false)
   Overloads from the base_counter base class.

bool start ()

bool stop ()

void reset_counter_value ()
  the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void finalize ()

Private Types

typedef components::component_base<arithmetics_counter_extended<Statistic>> base_type

Private Members

namespace hpx

    namespace performance_counters

    namespace server

    class raw_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, public component_base<

Public Types

typedef raw_counter type_holder

typedef base_performance_counter base_type_holder

Public Functions

raw_counter()

raw_counter (counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> bool
   >f

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value (bool reset = false)
void \texttt{reset\_counter\_value} ()
the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void \texttt{finalize} ()
\texttt{finalize()} will be called just before the instance gets destructed

**Private Types**

\texttt{typedef components::component\_base<raw\_counter> base\_type}

**Private Members**

\texttt{hpx::util::function\_nonser\_std::int64\_t (bool) > f_}

bool \texttt{reset_}

namespace hpx

namespace performance\_counters

namespace server

\texttt{class elapsed\_time\_counter : public hpx::performance\_counters::server::base\_performance\_counter, public components::component\_base<elapsed\_time\_counter>}

**Public Types**

\texttt{typedef elapsed\_time\_counter type\_holder}

\texttt{typedef base\_performance\_counter base\_type\_holder}

**Public Functions**

\texttt{elapsed\_time\_counter ()}

\texttt{elapsed\_time\_counter (counter\_info const &info)}

\texttt{hpx::performance\_counters::counter\_value get\_counter\_value (bool reset)}

\texttt{void reset\_counter\_value ()}
the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

bool \texttt{start ()}

bool \texttt{stop ()}

void \texttt{finalize} ()
\texttt{finalize()} will be called just before the instance gets destructed
Private Types

typedef components::component_base<elapsed_time_counter> base_type

program_options

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/program_options.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/program_options.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

Typedefs

using parsed_options = basic_parsed_options<char>
using wparsed_options = basic_parsed_options<wchar_t>
using ext_parser = std::function<std::pair<std::string, std::string>(const std::string& )>
   Augments basic_parsed_options<wchar_t> with conversion from 'parsed_options'
using command_line_parser = basic_command_line_parser<char>
using wcommand_line_parser = basic_command_line_parser<wchar_t>

Enums

enum collect_unrecognized_mode
   Controls if the ‘collect_unregistered’ function should include positional options, or not.
Values:
   include_positional
   exclude_positional

Functions

template<class Char>
   basic_parsed_options<Char> parse_command_line (int argc, const Char *const argv[],
   const options_description&, int style
   = 0, std::function<std::pair<std::string, std::string>(std::string&)> const std::string&
   > ext = ext_parser()) Creates instance of ‘command_line_parser’, passes parameters to it, and returns the result of calling the ‘run’ method.

   template<class Char>
basic_parsed_options<Char> parse_config_file (std::basic_istream<Char>&, const options_description&, bool allow_unregistered = false)

Parse a config file.
Read from given stream.

template<class Char = char>
basic_parsed_options<Char> parse_config_file(const char *filename, const options_description&, bool allow_unregistered = false)

Parse a config file.
Read from file with the given name. The character type is passed to the file stream.

template<class Char>
std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>> collect_unrecognized(const std::vector<basic_option<Char>> &options, enum collect_unrecognized_mode mode)

Collects the original tokens for all named options with ‘unregistered’ flag set. If ‘mode’ is ‘include_positional’ also collects all positional options. Returns the vector of original tokens for all collected options.

parsed_options parse_environment (const options_description&, const std::function<std::string>) std::string

> &name_mapperParse environment.

For each environment variable, the ‘name_mapper’ function is called to obtain the option name. If it returns empty string, the variable is ignored.

This is done since naming of environment variables is typically different from the naming of command line options.

parsed_options parse_environment (const options_description&, const std::string &prefix)

Parse environment.

Takes all environment variables which start with ‘prefix’. The option name is obtained from variable name by removing the prefix and converting the remaining string into lower case.

parsed_options parse_environment (const options_description&, const char *prefix)

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts. This function exists to resolve ambiguity between the two above functions when second argument is of ‘char*’ type. There’s implicit conversion to both std::function and string.

std::vector<std::string> split_unix(const std::string &cmdline, const std::string &separator = " \	", const std::string &quote = """, const std::string &escape = \\
')

Splits a given string to a collection of single strings which can be passed to command_line_parser. The second parameter is used to specify a collection of possible separator chars used for splitting. The separator is defaulted to space “ “. Splitting is done in a unix style way, with respect to quotes ‘”’ and escape characters ‘\’

std::vector<std::wstring> hpx::program_options::split_unix(const std::wstring &cmdline, const std::wstring &separator = L" \	", const std::wstring &quote = L""", const std::wstring &escape = L\\)

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.
template<class Char>

class basic_command_line_parser : private cmdline
#include <parsers.hpp>
Command line parser.

The class allows one to specify all the information needed for parsing and to parse the command line. It is primarily needed to emulate named function parameters – a regular function with 5 parameters will be hard to use and creating overloads with a smaller number of parameters will be confusing.

For the most common case, the function parse_command_line is a better alternative.

There are two typedefs – command_line_parser and wcommand_line_parser, for charT == char and charT == wchar_t cases.

Public Functions

basic_command_line_parser (const std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>>& args)
Creates a command line parser for the specified arguments list. The ‘args’ parameter should not include program name.

basic_command_line_parser (int argc, const Char *argv[])
Creates a command line parser for the specified arguments list. The parameters should be the same as passed to ‘main’.

basic_command_line_parser &options (const options_description &desc)
Sets options descriptions to use.

basic_command_line_parser &positional (const positional_options_description &desc)
Sets positional options description to use.

basic_command_line_parser &style (int)
Sets the command line style.

basic_command_line_parser &extra_parser (ext_parser)
Sets the extra parsers.

basic_parsed_options<Char> run ()
Parses the options and returns the result of parsing. Throws on error.

basic_command_line_parser &allow_unregistered ()
Specifies that unregistered options are allowed and should be passed though. For each command like token that looks like an option but does not contain a recognized name, an instance of basic_option<charT> will be added to result, with ‘unrecognized’ field set to ‘true’. It’s possible to collect all unrecognized options with the ‘collect_unrecognized’ function.

basic_command_line_parser &extra_style_parser (style_parser s)

Private Members

const options_description *m_desc

Private Members

class basic_parsed_options
#include <parsers.hpp>
Results of parsing an input source. The primary use of this class is passing information from parsers component to value storage component. This class does not makes much sense itself.
Public Functions

    basic_parsed_options(const options_description *xdescription, int options_prefix = 0)

Public Members

    std::vector<basic_option<Char>> options
        Options found in the source.

    const options_description *description
        Options description that was used for parsing. Parsers should return pointer to the instance of
        option_description passed to them, and issues of lifetime are up to the caller. Can be NULL.

    int m_options_prefix
        Mainly used for the diagnostic messages in exceptions. The canonical option prefix for the parser
        which generated these results, depending on the settings for basic_command_line_parser::style()
        or cmdline::style(). In order of precedence of command_line_style enums: allow_long allow_long_disguise
        allow_dash_for_short allow_slash_for_short

template<>
    class basic_parsed_options<wchar_t>
        #include <parsers.hpp> Specialization of basic_parsed_options which:
        • provides convenient conversion from basic_parsed_options<char>
        • stores the passed char-based options for later use.

Public Functions

    basic_parsed_options(const basic_parsed_options<char> &po)
        Constructs wrapped options from options in UTF8 encoding.

Public Members

    std::vector<basic_option<wchar_t>> options

    const options_description *description

    basic_parsed_options<char> utf8_encoded_options
        Stores UTF8 encoded options that were passed to constructor, to avoid reverse conversion in some
        cases.

    int m_options_prefix
        Mainly used for the diagnostic messages in exceptions. The canonical option prefix for the parser
        which generated these results, depending on the settings for basic_command_line_parser::style()
        or cmdline::style(). In order of precedence of command_line_style enums: allow_long allow_long_disguise
        allow_dash_for_short allow_slash_for_short

namespace hpx

namespace program_options
Functions

```cpp
std::string strip_prefixes(const std::string &text)
```

```cpp
class ambiguous_option : public hpx::program_options::error_with_no_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there’s ambiguity among several possible options.
```

Public Functions

```cpp
ambiguous_option(const std::vector<std::string> &alternatives)
~ambiguous_option()
const std::vector<std::string> &alternatives() const
```

Protected Functions

```cpp
void substitute_placeholders(const std::string &error_template) const
Makes all substitutions using the template
```

Private Members

```cpp
std::vector<std::string> m_alternatives
```

```cpp
class error : public logic_error
#include <errors.hpp> Base class for all errors in the library.
Subclassed by hpx::program_options::duplicate_option_error, hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name, hpx::program_options::invalid_command_line_style, hpx::program_options::reading_file, hpx::program_options::too_many_positional_options_error
```

Public Functions

```cpp
error(const std::string &xwhat)
```

```cpp
class error_with_no_option_name : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Base class of un-parsable options, when the desired option cannot be identified.
It makes no sense to have an option name, when we can’t match an option to the parameter
Having this a part of the error_with_option_name hierarchy makes error handling a lot easier, even if the name indicates some sort of conceptual dissonance!
Subclassed by hpx::program_options::ambiguous_option, hpx::program_options::unknown_option
```
Public Functions

```cpp
error_with_no_option_name(const std::string &template_, const std::string &original_token = "")
```

void `set_option_name(const std::string&)`

Does NOT set option name, because no option name makes sense

```cpp
~error_with_no_option_name()
```

class `error_with_option_name : public hpx::program_options::error`

#include <errors.hpp> Base class for most exceptions in the library.

Substitutes the values for the parameter name placeholders in the template to create the human readable error message

Placeholders are surrounded by % signs: example% Poor man’s version of boost::format

If a parameter name is absent, perform default substitutions instead so ugly placeholders are never left in-place.

Options are displayed in “canonical” form This is the most unambiguous form of the parsed option name and would correspond to `option_description::format_name()` i.e. what is shown by `print_usage()`

The “canonical” form depends on whether the option is specified in short or long form, using dashes or slashes or without a prefix (from a configuration file)

Subclassed by `hpx::program_options::error_with_no_option_name`, `hpx::program_options::invalid_syntax`, `hpx::program_options::multiple_occurrences`, `hpx::program_options::multiple_values`, `hpx::program_options::required_option`

Public Functions

```cpp
error_with_option_name(const std::string &template_, const std::string &option_name = "", const std::string &original_token = ", int option_style = 0)
```

```cpp
~error_with_option_name()
```

gcc says that throw specification on dtor is loosened without this line

void `set_substitute(const std::string &parameter_name, const std::string &value)`

Substitute parameter_name->value to create the error message from the error template

void `set_substitute_default(const std::string &parameter_name, const std::string &from, const std::string &to)`

If the parameter is missing, then make the from->to substitution instead

void `add_context(const std::string &option_name, const std::string &original_token, int option_style)`

Add context to an exception

void `set_prefix(int option_style)`

virtual void `set_option_name(const std::string &option_name)`

Overridden in `error_with_no_option_name`

```cpp
std::string get_option_name() const
```

2.8. API reference 1145
void `set_original_token` (const `std::string` &`original_token`) const

`const char *what()` const

Creates the error_message on the fly Currently a thin wrapper for `substitute_placeholders()`

### Public Members

`std::string m_error_template` template with placeholders

### Protected Types

`using string_pair = std::pair<`std::string`, `std::string`>`

### Protected Functions

`virtual void substitute_placeholders` (const `std::string` &`error_template`) const

Makes all substitutions using the template

`void replace_token` (const `std::string` &`from`, const `std::string` &`to`) const

`std::string get_canonical_option_name` () const

Construct option name in accordance with the appropriate prefix style: i.e. long dash or short slash etc

`std::string get_canonical_option_prefix` () const

### Protected Attributes

`int m_option_style` can be 0 = no prefix (config file options) allow_long allow_dash_for_short allow_slash_for_short allow_long_disguise

`std::map<`std::string`, `std::string`>` m_substitutions substitutions from placeholders to values

`std::map<`std::string`, `string_pair`>` m_substitution_defaults

`std::string m_message` Used to hold the error text returned by what()

```cpp
class invalid_bool_value : public hpx::program_options::validation_error
#include <errors.hpp>  // Class thrown if there is an invalid bool value given
```
**Public Functions**

`invalid_bool_value(const std::string &value)`

**class invalid_command_line_style:** public hpx::program_options::error

#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are programming error related to style

**Public Functions**

`invalid_command_line_style(const std::string &msg)`

**class invalid_command_line_syntax:** public hpx::program_options::invalid_syntax

#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are syntax errors in given command line

**Public Functions**

`invalid_command_line_syntax(kind_t kind, const std::string &option_name = "", const std::string &original_token = "", int option_style = 0)`

~invalid_command_line_syntax()

**class invalid_config_file_syntax:** public hpx::program_options::invalid_syntax

**Public Functions**

`invalid_config_file_syntax(const std::string &invalid_line, kind_t kind)`

~invalid_config_file_syntax()

std::string tokens() const

Convenience functions for backwards compatibility

**class invalid_option_value:** public hpx::program_options::validation_error

#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown if there is an invalid option value given

**Public Functions**

`invalid_option_value(const std::string &value)`

`invalid_option_value(const std::wstring &value)`

**class invalid_syntax:** public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name

#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there’s syntax error either for command line or config file options. See derived children for concrete classes.

Subclassed by hpx::program_options::invalid_command_line_syntax, hpx::program_options::invalid_config_file_syntax
Public Types

```cpp
enum kind_t
{
    long_not_allowed = 30,
    long_adjacent_not_allowed,
    short_adjacent_not_allowed,
    empty_adjacent_parameter,
    missing_parameter,
    extra_parameter,
    unrecognized_line
};
```

Public Functions

```cpp
invalid_syntax (kind_t kind, const std::string &option_name = "", const std::string &original_token = "", int option_style = 0)
```

```cpp
~invalid_syntax()
```

```cpp
kind_t kind() const
```

```cpp
virtual std::string tokens() const
```

Convenience functions for backwards compatibility

Protected Functions

```cpp
std::string get_template (kind_t kind)
```

Used to convert kind_t to a related error text

Protected Attributes

```cpp
kind_t m_kind
```

class multiple_occurrences : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name

#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are several occurrences of an option, but user called a method which cannot return them all.

Public Functions

```cpp
multiple_occurrences()
```

```cpp
~multiple_occurrences()
```

class multiple_values : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name

#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are several option values, but user called a method which cannot return them all.
Public Functions

multiple_values()
~multiple_values()

class reading_file : public hpx::program_options::error
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown if config file can not be read

Public Functions

reading_file(const char *filename)

class required_option : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when a required/mandatory option is missing

Public Functions

required_option(const std::string &option_name)
~required_option()

class too_many_positional_options_error : public hpx::program_options::error
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are too many positional options. This is a programming error.

Public Functions

too_many_positional_options_error()

class unknown_option : public hpx::program_options::error_with_no_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when option name is not recognized.

Public Functions

unknown_option(const std::string &original_token ="")
~unknown_option()

class validation_error : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when value of option is incorrect.

Subclassed by hpx::program_options::invalid_bool_value, hpx::program_options::invalid_option_value
Public Types

```cpp
enum kind_t
    Values:
        multiple_values_not_allowed = 30
        at_least_one_value_required
        invalid_bool_value
        invalid_option_value
        invalid_option
```

Public Functions

```cpp
validation_error (kind_t kind, const std::string &option_name = "", const std::string &original_token = "", int option_style = 0)
```

```cpp
~validation_error ()
```

```cpp
kind_t kind () const
```

Protected Functions

```cpp
std::string get_template (kind_t kind)
    Used to convert kind_t to a related error text
```

Protected Attributes

```cpp
kind_t m_kind
```

namespace hpex

```cpp
namespace program_options
```

```cpp
namespace command_line_style
```

Enums

```cpp
enum style_t
    Various possible styles of options.
    There are “long” options, which start with “–” and “short”, which start with either “-” or “/”. Both kinds can be allowed or disallowed, see allow_long and allow_short. The allowed character for short options is also configurable.
    Option’s value can be specified in the same token as name (“–foo=bar”), or in the next token.
    It’s possible to introduce long options by the same character as short options, see allow_long_disguise.
    Finally, guessing (specifying only prefix of option) and case insensitive processing are supported.
    Values:
```
allow_long = 1
Allow "--long_name" style.

allow_short = allow_long << 1
Allow "-<single character" style.

allow_dash_for_short = allow_short << 1
Allow "-" in short options.

allow_slash_for_short = allow_dash_for_short << 1
Allow "/" in short options.

long_allow_adjacent = allow_slash_for_short << 1
Allow option parameter in the same token for long option, like in
```
--foo=10
```

long_allow_next = long_allow_adjacent << 1
Allow option parameter in the next token for long options.

short_allow_adjacent = long_allow_next << 1
Allow option parameter in the same token for short options.

short_allow_next = short_allow_adjacent << 1
Allow option parameter in the next token for short options.

allow_sticky = short_allow_next << 1
Allow to merge several short options together, so that "-s -k" become "-sk". All of the options
but last should accept no parameter. For example, if "-s" accept a parameter, then "k" will be
taken as parameter, not another short option. Dos-style short options cannot be sticky.

allow_guessing = allow_sticky << 1
Allow abbreviated spellings for long options, if they unambiguously identify long option. No
long option name should be prefix of other long option name if guessing is in effect.

long_case_insensitive = allow_guessing << 1
Ignore the difference in case for long options.

short_case_insensitive = long_case_insensitive << 1
Ignore the difference in case for short options.

case_insensitive = (long_case_insensitive | short_case_insensitive)
Ignore the difference in case for all options.

allow_long_disguise = short_case_insensitive << 1
Allow long options with single option starting character, e.g. -foo=10

unix_style = (allow_short | short_allow_adjacent | short_allow_next | allow_long | long_allow_adjacent | long_allow_next | allow_sticky | allow_guessing | allow_dash_for_short)
The more-or-less traditional unix style.

default_style = unix_style
The default style.
Defines

HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_VERSION
The version of the source interface. The value will be incremented whenever a change is made which might cause compilation errors for existing code.

HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_IMPLICIT_VALUE_NEXT_TOKEN

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

class environment_iterator: public hpx::program_options::eof_iterator<environment_iterator, std::pair<std::string, std::string>>

Public Functions

environment_iterator(char **environment)
environment_iterator()
void get()

Private Members

char **m_environment

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

class duplicate_option_error: public hpx::program_options::error
#include <options_description.hpp> Class thrown when duplicate option description is found.

Public Functions

duplicate_option_error(const std::string &xwhat)

class option_description
#include <options_description.hpp> Describes one possible command line/config file option. There are two kinds of properties of an option. First describe it syntactically and are used only to validate input. Second affect interpretation of the option, for example default value for it or function that should be called when the value is finally known. Routines which perform parsing never use second kind of properties – they are side effect free.
See options_description
Public Types

enum match_result
Values:
- no_match
- full_match
- approximate_match

Public Functions

option_description()

option_description(const char *name, const value_semantic *s)
Initializes the object with the passed data.

Note: it would be nice to make the second parameter auto_ptr, to explicitly pass ownership. Unfortunately, it’s often needed to create objects of types derived from ‘value_semantic’: options_description d; d.add_options("a", parameter<int>("n")->default_value(1)); Here, the static type returned by ‘parameter’ should be derived from value_semantic.

Alas, derived->base conversion for auto_ptr does not really work, see http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2000/n1232.pdf http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/cwg_defects.html#84

So, we have to use plain old pointers. Besides, users are not expected to use the constructor directly.

The ‘name’ parameter is interpreted by the following rules:
- if there’s no ‘,’ character in ‘name’, it specifies long name
- otherwise, the part before ‘,’ specifies long name and the part after – short name.

option_description(const char *name, const value_semantic *s, const char *description)
Initializes the class with the passed data.

virtual ~option_description()

match_result match(const std::string &option, bool approx, bool long_ignore_case, bool short_ignore_case) const
Given ‘option’, specified in the input source, returns ‘true’ if ‘option’ specifies *this.

const std::string &key(const std::string &option) const
Returns the key that should identify the option, in particular in the variables_map class. The ‘option’ parameter is the option spelling from the input source. If option name contains ‘*’, returns ‘option’. If long name was specified, it’s the long name, otherwise it’s a short name with pre-pended ‘-‘.

std::string canonical_display_name(int canonical_option_style = 0) const
Returns the canonical name for the option description to enable the user to recognized a matching option. 1) For short options (‘-‘, ‘!’), returns the short name prefixed. 2) For long options (‘’ / ‘-’) returns the first long name prefixed 3) All other cases, returns the first long name (if present) or the short name, un-prefixed.

const std::string &long_name() const

const std::pair<const std::string*, std::size_t> long_names() const
private:

    const std::string &description() const
    Explanation of this option.

    std::shared_ptr<const value_semantic> semantic() const
    Semantic of option’s value.

    std::string format_name() const
    Returns the option name, formatted suitably for usage message.

    std::string format_parameter() const
    Returns the parameter name and properties, formatted suitably for usage message.

private functions:

    option_description &set_names(const char *name)

private members:

    std::string m_short_name
    a one-character “switch” name - with its prefix, so that this is either empty or has length 2 (e.g. “-c”)

    std::vector<std::string> m_long_names
    one or more names by which this option may be specified on a command-line or in a config file, which are not a single-letter switch. The names here are without any prefix.

    std::string m_description

    std::shared_ptr<const value_semantic> m_value_semantic

class options_description

#include <options_description.hpp> A set of option descriptions. This provides convenient interface for adding new option (the add_options) method, and facilities to search for options by name.

See here for option adding interface discussion.
See option_description

public functions:

options_description(unsigned line_length = m_default_line_length, unsigned min_description_length = m_default_line_length / 2)
Creates the instance.

options_description(const std::string &caption, unsigned line_length = m_default_line_length, unsigned min_description_length = m_default_line_length / 2)
Creates the instance. The ‘caption’ parameter gives the name of this ‘options_description’ instance. Primarily useful for output. The ‘description_length’ specifies the number of columns that should be reserved for the description text; if the option text encroaches into this, then the description will start on the next line.

void add(std::shared_ptr<option_description> desc)
Adds new variable description. Throws duplicate_variable_error if either short or long name matches that of already present one.

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options_description &add(const options_description &desc)
   Adds a group of option description. This has the same effect as adding all option_descriptions in
   ‘desc’ individually, except that output operator will show a separate group. Returns *this.

std::size_t get_option_column_width() const
   Find the maximum width of the option column, including options in groups.

options_description_easy_init add_options()
   Returns an object of implementation-defined type suitable for adding options to op-
   tions_description. The returned object will have overloaded operator() with parameter
   type matching ‘option_description’ constructors. Calling the operator will create new op-
   tions_description instance and add it.

const option_description &find(const std::string &name, bool approx, bool
   long_ignore_case = false, bool short_ignore_case = false) const

const option_description *find_nothrow(const std::string &name, bool approx,
   bool long_ignore_case = false, bool short_ignore_case = false) const

const std::vector<std::shared_ptr<option_description>> &options() const

void print(std::ostream &os, std::size_t width = 0) const
   Outputs ‘desc’ to the specified stream, calling ‘f’ to output each option_description element.

Public Static Attributes

const unsigned m_default_line_length

Private Types

using name2index_iterator = std::map<std::string, int>::const_iterator
using approximation_range = std::pair<name2index_iterator, name2index_iterator>

Private Members

std::string m_caption

const std::size_t m_line_length

const std::size_t m_min_description_length

std::vector<std::shared_ptr<option_description>> m_options

std::vector<char> belong_to_group

std::vector<std::shared_ptr<options_description>> groups
Friends

\texttt{std::ostream \& operator\textless \textgreater (std::ostream \&os, \textbf{const} options_description \&desc)}

Produces a human readable output of ‘desc’, listing options, their descriptions and allowed parameters. Other \texttt{options_description} instances previously passed to add will be output separately.

class \texttt{options_description\_easy\_init}

\texttt{#include <options\_description.hpp>} Class which provides convenient creation syntax to \texttt{option\_description}.

Public Functions

\texttt{options\_description\_easy\_init (options\_description \*owner)}

\texttt{options\_description\_easy\_init \&operator () (const char \*name, \textbf{const} char \*description)}

\texttt{options\_description\_easy\_init \&operator () (const char \*name, \textbf{const} value\_semantic \*s)}

\texttt{options\_description\_easy\_init \&operator () (const char \*name, \textbf{const} value\_semantic \*s,}
\texttt{\textbf{const} char \*description)}

Private Members

\texttt{options\_description \*owner}

namespace \texttt{hpx}

namespace \texttt{program\_options}

class \texttt{positional\_options\_description}

\texttt{#include <positional\_options.hpp>} Describes positional options.

The class allows to guess option names for positional options, which are specified on the command line and are identified by the position. The class uses the information provided by the user to associate a name with every positional option, or tell that no name is known.

The primary assumption is that only the relative order of the positional options themselves matters, and that any interleaving ordinary options don’t affect interpretation of positional options.

The user initializes the class by specifying that first N positional options should be given the name X1, following M options should be given the name X2 and so on.

Public Functions

\texttt{positional\_options\_description ()}

\texttt{positional\_options\_description \&add (const char \*name, int max\_count)}

Species that up to ‘max \_count’ next positional options should be given the ‘name’. The value of ‘-1’ means ‘unlimited’. No calls to ‘add’ can be made after call with ‘max\_value’ equal to ‘-1’.

\texttt{unsigned max\_total\_count () \textbf{const}}

Returns the maximum number of positional options that can be present. Can return (numeric\_limits<unsigned>::max)() to indicate unlimited number.
**const std::string& name_for_position(unsigned position) const**

Returns the name that should be associated with positional options at ‘position’. Precondition: position < max_total_count()

### Private Members

*std::vector<std::string> m_names*

*std::string m_trailing*

### Typedefs

*using any = hpx::any_nonser*

*template<typename T> using optional = hpx::util::optional<T>*

### Implementing such iterators using ‘iterator_facade’ directly would require to create class with three core operation, a couple of constructors. When using ‘eof_iterator’, the derived class should define only one method to get new value, plus a couple of constructors.

The basic idea is that iterator has ‘eof’ bit. Two iterators are equal only if both have their ‘eof’ bits set. The ‘get’ method either obtains the new value or sets the ‘eof’ bit.

Specifically, derived class should define:

1. A default constructor, which creates iterator with ‘eof’ bit set. The constructor body should call ‘found_eof’ method defined here.
2. Some other constructor. It should initialize some ‘data pointer’ used in iterator operation and then call ‘get’.
3. The ‘get’ method. It should operate this way:
   - look at some ‘data pointer’ to see if new element is available; if not, it should call ‘found_eof’.
   - extract new element and store it at location returned by the ‘value’ method.
   - advance the data pointer.

Essentially, the ‘get’ method has the functionality of both ‘increment’ and ‘dereference’. It’s very good for the cases where data extraction implicitly moves data pointer, like for stream operation.
Public Functions

eof_iterator()

Protected Functions

ValueType &value()
 Returns the reference which should be used by derived class to store the next value.

void found_eof()
 Should be called by derived class to indicate that it can’t produce next element.

Private Functions

void increment()

bool equal(const eof_iterator &other) const

cast ValueType &dereference() const

Private Members

bool m_at_eof

ValueType m_value

Friends

friend hpx::program_options::hpx::util::iterator_core_access

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

Typedefs

using option = basic_option<char>

using woption = basic_option<wchar_t>

template<class Char>

class basic_option

#include <option.hpp> Option found in input source. Contains a key and a value. The key, in turn,
can be a string (name of an option), or an integer (position in input source) – in case no name is
specified. The latter is only possible for command line. The template parameter specifies the type of
char used for storing the option’s value.
Public Functions

`basic_option()`

`basic_option(const std::string &xstring_key, const std::vector<std::string> &xvalue)`

Public Members

`std::string string_key`
String key of this option. Intentionally independent of the template parameter.

`int position_key`
Position key of this option. All options without an explicit name are sequentially numbered starting from 0. If an option has explicit name, 'position_key' is equal to -1. It is possible that both position_key and string_key is specified, in case name is implicitly added.

`std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>> value`
Option's value

`std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>> original_tokens`
The original unchanged tokens this option was created from.

`bool unregistered`
True if option was not recognized. In that case, ‘string_key’ and ‘value’ are results of purely syntactic parsing of source. The original tokens can be recovered from the “original_tokens” member.

`bool case_insensitive`
True if string_key has to be handled case insensitive.

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

Functions

`void store(const basic_parsed_options<char> &options, variables_map &m, bool utf8 = false)`
Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value.

`void store(const basic_parsed_options<wchar_t> &options, variables_map &m)`
Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value. This is wide character variant.

`void notify(variables_map &m)`
Runs all ‘notify’ function for options in ‘m’.

`class abstract_variables_map`
`#include <variables_map.hpp>` Implements string->string mapping with convenient value casting facilities.

Subclassed by hpx::program_options::variables_map
**Public Functions**

```cpp
abstract_variables_map()
abstract_variables_map(const abstract_variables_map *next)
virtual ~abstract_variables_map()
```

```cpp
const variable_value &operator[] (const std::string &name) const
```
Obtains the value of variable ‘name’, from *this and possibly from the chain of variable maps.

- if there’s no value in *this.
  - if there’s next variable map, returns value from it
  - otherwise, returns empty value
- if there’s defaulted value
  - if there’s next variable map, which has a non-defaulted value, return that
  - otherwise, return value from *this
- if there’s a non-defaulted value, returns it.

```cpp
void next (abstract_variables_map *next)
```
Sets next variable map, which will be used to find variables not found in *this.

**Private Functions**

```cpp
virtual const variable_value &get (const std::string &name) const = 0
```
Returns value of variable ‘name’ stored in *this, or empty value otherwise.

**Private Members**

```cpp
const abstract_variables_map *m_next
```

```cpp
class variable_value
#include <variables_map.hpp> Class holding value of option. Contains details about how the value is set and allows to conveniently obtain the value.
```

**Public Functions**

```cpp
variable_value()
```

```cpp
variable_value(const hpx::any_nonser &xv, bool xdefaulted)
```

```cpp
template<class T>
const T &as () const
```
If stored value if of type T, returns that value. Otherwise, throws boost::bad_any_cast exception.

```cpp
template<class T>
T &as ()
```
This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

```cpp
bool empty () const
```
Returns true if no value is stored.
bool defaulted() const
    Returns true if the value was not explicitly given, but has default value.

hpx::any_nonser &value() const
    Returns the contained value.

hpx::any_nonser &value()
    Returns the contained value.

Private Members

hpx::any_nonser v

bool m_defaulted
std::shared_ptr<const value_semantic> m_value_semantic

Friends

friend hpx::program_options::variables_map

void store(const basic_parsed_options<char> &options, variables_map &m, bool utf8)
    Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of
    an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value.

class variables_map : public hpx::program_options::abstract_variables_map, public std::map<std::string, variable_value>
#include <variables_map.hpp> Concrete variables map which store variables in real map.

This class is derived from std::map<std::string, variable_value>, so you can use all map operators to
examine its content.

Public Functions

variables_map()

variables_map(const abstract_variables_map *next)

const variable_value &operator[](const std::string &name) const

void clear()

void notify()

Private Functions

const variable_value &get(const std::string &name) const
    Implementation of abstract_variables_map::get which does ‘find’ in *this.
Private Members

\texttt{std::set<std::string> m\_final}

Names of option with ‘final’ values – which should not be changed by subsequence assignments.

\texttt{std::map<\texttt{std::string, std::string}> m\_required}

Names of required options, filled by parser which has access to \texttt{options\_description}. The map values are the “canonical” names for each corresponding option. This is useful in creating diagnostic messages when the option is absent.

Friends

\texttt{void \texttt{store}\ (const basic\_parsed\_options<char> &options, variables\_map &xm, bool utf8)}

Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value.

\texttt{namespace hpx}

\texttt{namespace program\_options}

Functions

\texttt{template<class T> typed\_value\<T\> *\texttt{value}\()}

Creates a typed_value\<T\> instance. This function is the primary method to create \texttt{value\_semantic} instance for a specific type, which can later be passed to ‘option\_description’ constructor. The second overload is used when it’s additionally desired to store the value of option into program variable.

\texttt{template<class T> typed\_value\<T\> *\texttt{value}(T *v)}

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

\texttt{template<class T> typed\_value\<T, wchar\_t\> *\texttt{wvalue}\()}

Creates a typed_value\<T\> instance. This function is the primary method to create \texttt{value\_semantic} instance for a specific type, which can later be passed to ‘option\_description’ constructor.

\texttt{template<class T> typed\_value\<T, wchar\_t\> *\texttt{wvalue}(T *v)}

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

\texttt{typed\_value<bool> *\texttt{bool\_switch}\()}

Works the same way as the ‘value<bool>’ function, but the created \texttt{value\_semantic} won’t accept any explicit value. So, if the option is present on the command line, the value will be ‘true’.

\texttt{typed\_value<bool> *\texttt{bool\_switch}(bool *v)}

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

\texttt{template<class T, class Char = char> class \texttt{typed\_value}: public hpx::program\_options::value\_semantic\_codecvt\_helper<Char>, public hpx::program\_options::value\_semantic\_codecvt\_helper<Char>}

\texttt{#include <value\_semantic.hpp> Class which handles value of a specific type.}
Public Functions

**typed_value** (T **store_to**)
Ctor. The `store_to` parameter tells where to store the value when it’s known. The parameter can be NULL.

typed_value **default_value** (const T &v)
Specifies default value, which will be used if none is explicitly specified. The type ‘T’ should provide operator<< for ostream.

typed_value **default_value** (const T &v, const std::string &textual)
Specifies default value, which will be used if none is explicitly specified. Unlike the above overload, the type ‘T’ need not provide operator<< for ostream, but textual representation of default value must be provided by the user.

typed_value **implicit_value** (const T &v)
Specifies an implicit value, which will be used if the option is given, but without an adjacent value. Using this implies that an explicit value is optional,

typed_value **value_name** (const std::string &name)
Specifies the name used to to the value in help message.

typed_value **implicit_value** (const T &v, const std::string &textual)
Specifies an implicit value, which will be used if the option is given, but without an adjacent value. Using this implies that an explicit value is optional, but if given, must be strictly adjacent to the option, i.e.: `-ovalue` or `option=value`. Giving `-o` or `option` will cause the implicit value to be applied. Unlike the above overload, the type ‘T’ need not provide operator<< for ostream, but textual representation of default value must be provided by the user.

**notifier** (std::function<void(T&)> const)
Specifies a function to be called when the final value is determined.

**composing**
Specifies that the value is composing. See the ‘is_composing’ method for explanation.

**multitoken**
Specifies that the value can span multiple tokens.

**zero_tokens**
Specifies that no tokens may be provided as the value of this option, which means that only presence of the option is significant. For such option to be useful, either the ‘validate’ function should be specialized, or the ‘implicit_value’ method should be also used. In most cases, you can use the ‘bool_switch’ function instead of using this method.

**required**
Specifies that the value must occur.

**name** (const std::string&)
Returns the name of the option. The name is only meaningful for automatic help message.

**is_composing** (const)
Returns true if values from different sources should be composed. Otherwise, value from the first source is used and values from other sources are discarded.

**min_tokens** (const)
The minimum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.
unsigned **max_tokens** () const

The maximum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

bool **is_required** () const

Returns true if value must be given. Non-optional value

void **xparse** (**hpx::any_nonser** &**value_store**, **const** **std**::vector<**std**::basic_string<Char>> &**new_tokens**) const

Creates an instance of the ‘validator’ class and calls its operator() to perform the actual conversion.

virtual bool **apply_default** (**hpx::any_nonser** &**value_store**) const

If default value was specified via previous call to ‘default_value’, stores that value into ‘value_store’. Returns true if default value was stored.

void **notify** (**const** **hpx::any_nonser** &**value_store**) const

If an address of variable to store value was specified when creating *this, stores the value there. Otherwise, does nothing.

**const** **std**::type_info & **value_type** () const

**Private Members**

T * **m_store_to**

**std**::string **m_value_name**

**hpx::any_nonser** **m_default_value**

**std**::string **m_default_value_as_text**

**hpx::any_nonser** **m_implicit_value**

**std**::string **m_implicit_value_as_text**

bool **m_composing**

bool **m_implicit**

bool **m_multitoken**

bool **m_zero_tokens**

bool **m_required**

**std**::function<**void** (**const** **T**&)> **m_notifier**

**class typed_value_base**

#include <value_semantic.hpp> Base class for all option that have a fixed type, and are willing to announce this type to the outside world. Any ‘value_semantics’ for which you want to find out the type can be dynamic_cast-ed to typed_value_base. If conversion succeeds, the ‘type’ method can be called.

Subclassed by hpx::program_options::typed_value< T, Char >
Public Functions

```cpp
virtual const std::type_info &value_type() const = 0
virtual ~typed_value_base()
```

class untyped_value : public hpx::program_options::value_semantic_codecvt_helper< char>

```cpp
#include <value_semantic.hpp>
```

Class which specifies a simple handling of a value: the value will have string type and only one token is allowed.

Public Functions

```cpp
untyped_value(bool zero_tokens = false)
```

```cpp
std::string name() const
```

Returns the name of the option. The name is only meaningful for automatic help message.

```cpp
unsigned min_tokens() const
```

The minimum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

```cpp
unsigned max_tokens() const
```

The maximum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

```cpp
bool is_composing() const
```

Returns true if values from different sources should be composed. Otherwise, value from the first source is used and values from other sources are discarded.

```cpp
bool is_required() const
```

Returns true if value must be given. Non-optional value

```cpp
void xparse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::string> &new_tokens)
```

If `value_store` is already initialized, or new_tokens has more than one elements, throws. Otherwise, assigns the first string from ‘new_tokens’ to ‘value_store’, without any modifications.

```cpp
bool apply_default(hpx::any_nonser&) const
```

Does nothing.

```cpp
void notify(const hpx::any_nonser&) const
```

Does nothing.

Private Members

```cpp
bool m_zero_tokens
```

class value_semantic

```cpp
#include <value_semantic.hpp>
```

Class which specifies how the option’s value is to be parsed and converted into C++ types.

Subclassed by  
hpx::program_options::value_semantic_codecvt_helper< char >,  
hpx::program_options::value_semantic_codecvt_helper< wchar_t >
Public Functions

```cpp
virtual std::string name() const = 0

Returns the name of the option. The name is only meaningful for automatic help message.

virtual unsigned min_tokens() const = 0

The minimum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

virtual unsigned max_tokens() const = 0

The maximum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

virtual bool is_composing() const = 0

Returns true if values from different sources should be composed. Otherwise, value from the first
source is used and values from other sources are discarded.

virtual bool is_required() const = 0

Returns true if value must be given. Non-optional value

virtual void parse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::string>& new_tokens, bool utf8) const = 0

Parses a group of tokens that specify a value of option. Stores the result in ‘value_store’, using
whatever representation is desired. May be be called several times if value of the same option is
specified more than once.

virtual bool apply_default(hpx::any_nonser &value_store) const = 0

Called to assign default value to ‘value_store’. Returns true if default value is assigned, and false
if no default value exists.

virtual void notify(const hpx::any_nonser &value_store) const = 0

Called when final value of an option is determined.
```

template<class Char>

class value_semantic_codecvt_helper

#include <value_semantic.hpp> Helper class which perform necessary character conversions in the
‘parse’ method and forwards the data further.

template<>

class value_semantic_codecvt_helper<Char> : public hpx::program_options::value_semantic

#include <value_semantic.hpp> Helper conversion class for values that accept ascii strings as in-
put. Overrides the ‘parse’ method and defines new ‘xparse’ method taking std::string. Depending
on whether input to parse is ascii or UTF8, will pass it to xparse unmodified, or with UTF8->ascii
conversion.

Subclassed by hpx::program_options::typed_value< T, Char >,
hpx::program_options::untyped_value
Protected Functions

```cpp
virtual void xparse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::string>& new_tokens) const = 0
```

Private Functions

```cpp
void parse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::string>& new_tokens, bool utf8) const
Parses a group of tokens that specify a value of option. Stores the result in ‘value_store’, using whatever representation is desired. May be be called several times if value of the same option is specified more than once.
```

template<>
```cpp
class value_semantic_codecvt_helper<wchar_t>: public hpx::program_options::value_semantic
#include <value_semantic.hpp> Helper conversion class for values that accept ascii strings as input.
 Overrides the ‘parse’ method and defines new ‘xparse’ method taking std::wstring. Depending on whether input to parse is ascii or UTF8, will recode input to Unicode, or pass it unmodified.
```

Protected Functions

```cpp
virtual void xparse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::wstring>& new_tokens) const = 0
```

Private Functions

```cpp
void parse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::string>& new_tokens, bool utf8) const
Parses a group of tokens that specify a value of option. Stores the result in ‘value_store’, using whatever representation is desired. May be be called several times if value of the same option is specified more than once.
```

resiliency

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/resiliency.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/resiliency.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental
```
Functions

template<typename Executor, typename Vote, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
dectype(auto) tag_invoke(async_replicate_vote_validate_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, Vote &&vote, Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Executor, typename Vote, typename F, typename ...Ts>
dectype(auto) tag_invoke(async_replicate_vote_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, Vote &&vote, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Executor, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
dectype(auto) tag_invoke(async_replicate_validate_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
dectype(auto) tag_invoke(async_replicate_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental

Variables

hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay_validate_t async_replay_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay_t async_replay
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay_validate_t dataflow_replay_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay_t dataflow_replay
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote_validate_t async_replicate_vote_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote_t async_replicate_vote
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_validate_t async_replicate_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_t async_replicate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote_validate_t dataflow_replicate_vote_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote_t dataflow_replicate_vote
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_validate_t dataflow_replicate_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_t dataflow_replicate

struct async_replay_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replay_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching given function \( f \) repeatedly. Repeat launching on error exactly \( n \) times (except if abort_replay_exception is thrown).

struct async_replay_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replay_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function \( f \) repeatedly. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate \( \text{pred} \). Repeat launching on error exactly \( n \) times (except if abort_replay_exception is thrown).
struct async_replicate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations by checking for exception. Return the first valid result.

struct async_replicate_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Return the first valid result.

struct async_replicate_vote_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_vote_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.

struct async_replicate_vote_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.

struct dataflow_replicate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<dataflow_replicate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Return the first valid result.

struct dataflow_replicate_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<dataflow_replicate_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Return the first valid result.

struct dataflow_replicate_vote_t : public hpx::functional::tag<dataflow_replicate_vote_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Return the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.

struct dataflow_replicate_vote_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<dataflow_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.

struct dataflow_replay_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replay_t, async_replicate_t, async_replicate_validate_t, async_replicate_vote_t, async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$. Repeatedly. Repeat launching on error exactly $n$ times.
Delay the invocation of $f$ if any of the arguments to $f$ are futures.

struct dataflow_replay_validate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replay_t, async_replicate_t, async_replicate_validate_t, async_replicate_vote_t, async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$. Repeatedly. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$.
Repeat launching on error exactly $n$ times.
Delay the invocation of $f$ if any of the arguments to $f$ are futures.

struct dataflow_replicate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_t, async_replicate_t, async_replicate_validate_t, async_replicate_vote_t, async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Return the first valid result.
Delay the invocation of $f$ if any of the arguments to $f$ are futures.

struct dataflow_replicate_validate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_t, async_replicate_t, async_replicate_validate_t, async_replicate_vote_t, async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Return the first valid result.
Delay the invocation of $f$ if any of the arguments to $f$ are futures.

struct dataflow_replicate_vote_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_t, async_replicate_t, async_replicate_validate_t, async_replicate_vote_t, async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.
Delay the invocation of $f$ if any of the arguments to $f$ are futures.

struct dataflow_replicate_vote_validate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_t, async_replicate_t, async_replicate_validate_t, async_replicate_vote_t, async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function $f$ exactly $n$ times concurrently. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.
Delay the invocation of \textit{f} if any of the arguments to \textit{f} are futures.

\begin{verbatim}
template<typename Tag, typename BaseTag>
struct tag_deferred : public hpx::functional::tag<Tag>

Friends

template<typename ...Args>
auto tag_invoke (Tag, Args&&... args)

namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental

Functions

template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Validate>
replay_executor<BaseExecutor, typename std::decay<Validate>::type> make_replay_executor (BaseExecutor &exec,
std::size_t n,
Validate &&validate)

template<typename BaseExecutor>
replay_executor<BaseExecutor, detail::replay_validator> make_replay_executor (BaseExecutor &exec,
std::size_t n)

template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Validate>
class replay_executor

Public Types

template<>
using execution_category = typename BaseExecutor::execution_category

template<>
using executor_parameters_type = typename BaseExecutor::executor_parameters_type

template<typename Result>
using future_type = typename hpx::parallel::execution::executor_future<BaseExecutor, Result>::type
\end{verbatim}
Public Functions

template<typename F>
replay_executor (BaseExecutor &exec, std::size_t n, F &&f)

bool operator==(replay_executor const &rhs) const

bool operator!=(replay_executor const &rhs) const

replay_executor const &context () const

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decType(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts) const

template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>
decType(auto) bulk_async_execute (F &&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts) const

Public Static Attributes

constexpr int num_spread = 4
constexpr int num_tasks = 128

Private Members

BaseExecutor &exec_

std::size_t replay_count_

Validate validator_

Defines

HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_FULL
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_MAJOR
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_MINOR
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_SUBMINOR
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_DATE

namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental
Functions

unsigned int major_version()
unsigned int minor_version()
unsigned int subminor_version()
unsigned long full_version()

std::string full_version_str()

namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental

Functions

template<typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_invoke (async_replay_validate_t, std::size_t n, Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_invoke (async_replay_t, std::size_t n, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental
Functions

template<typename Executor, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
dectype(auto) tag_invoke(async_replay_validate_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
dectype(auto) tag_invoke(async_replay_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental

Functions

template<typename Vote, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_invoke(async_replicate_vote_validate_t, std::size_t n, Vote &&vote, Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Vote, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_invoke(async_replicate_vote_t, std::size_t n, Vote &&vote, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_invoke(async_replicate_validate_t, std::size_t n, Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>

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namespace hpx

namespace resiliency

namespace experimental

**Functions**

```cpp
template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Voter, typename Validate>
replicate_executor<BaseExecutor, typename std::decay<Voter>::type, typename std::decay<Validate>::type>
make_replicate_executor(BaseExecutor& exec, std::size_t n, Voter&& voter, Validate&& validate)
```

```cpp
template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Validate>
replicate_executor<BaseExecutor, detail::replicate_voter, typename std::decay<Validate>::type>
make_replicate_executor(BaseExecutor& exec, std::size_t n, Validate&& validate)
```

```cpp
template<typename BaseExecutor>
replicate_executor<BaseExecutor, detail::replicate_voter, detail::replicate_validator>
make_replicate_executor(BaseExecutor& exec, std::size_t n)
```

```cpp
template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Vote, typename Validate>
class replicate_executor
```
Public Types

template<>
using execution_category = typename BaseExecutor::execution_category

template<>
using executor_parameters_type = typename BaseExecutor::executor_parameters_type

template<typename Result>
using future_type = typename hpx::parallel::execution::executor_future<BaseExecutor, Result>::type

Public Functions

template<typename V, typename F>
replicate_executor (BaseExecutor & exec, std::size_t n, V &&v, F &&f)

bool operator==(replicate_executor const & rhs) const

bool operator!=(replicate_executor const & rhs) const

replicate_executor const & context () const

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts) const

template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) bulk_async_execute (F &&f, S const & shape, Ts&&... ts) const

Public Static Attributes

constexpr int num_spread = 4
constexpr int num_tasks = 128

Private Members

BaseExecutor & exec_

std::size_t replicate_count_

Vote voter_

Validate validator_

resource_partitioner

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/resource_partitioner.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/resource_partitioner.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace resource
## Typedefs

```cpp
typedef function_nonser<
    std::unique_ptr<hpx::threads::thread_pool_base>,
    hpx::threads::thread_pool_init_parameters,
    hpx::threads::policies::thread_queue_init_parameters
>
```

## Enums

### enum partitioner_mode

This enumeration describes the modes available when creating a resource partitioner.

**Values:**
- `mode_default = 0`
  - Default mode.
- `mode_allow_oversubscription = 1`
  - Allow processing units to be oversubscribed, i.e. multiple worker threads to share a single processing unit.
- `mode_allow_dynamic_pools = 2`
  - Allow worker threads to be added and removed from thread pools.

### enum scheduling_policy

This enumeration lists the available scheduling policies (or schedulers) when creating thread pools.

**Values:**
- `user_defined = -2`
- `unspecified = -1`
- `local = 0`
- `local_priority_fifo = 1`
- `local_priority_lifo = 2`
- `static_ = 3`
- `static_priority = 4`
- `abp_priority_fifo = 5`
- `abp_priority_lifo = 6`
- `shared_priority = 7`

## Functions

### detail::partitioner &get_partitioner()

May be used anywhere in code and returns a reference to the single, global resource partitioner.

### bool is_partitioner_valid()

Returns true if the resource partitioner has been initialized. Returns false otherwise.

```cpp
namespace hpx
{
    namespace resource
    {
        namespace core
        {
        }
    }
}
```
Public Functions

core (std::size_t id = invalid_core_id, numa_domain *domain = nullptr)
std::vector<pu> const &pus() const
std::size_t id() const

Private Functions

std::vector<core> cores_sharing_numa_domain()

Private Members

std::size_t id_
numa_domain *domain_
std::vector<pu> pus_

Private Static Attributes

constexpr const std::size_t invalid_core_id = std::size_t(-1)

Friends

friend hpx::resource::pu
friend hpx::resource::numa_domain

class numa_domain

Public Functions

numa_domain (std::size_t id = invalid_numa_domain_id)
std::vector<core> const &cores() const
std::size_t id() const

Private Members

std::size_t id_
std::vector<core> cores_
Private Static Attributes

```cpp
constexpr const std::size_t invalid_numa_domain_id = std::size_t(-1)
```

Friends

```cpp
friend hpx::resource::pu
friend hpx::resource::core
```

class partitioner

Public Functions

```cpp
void create_thread_pool (std::string const &name, scheduling_policy sched = scheduling_policy::unspecified, hpx::threads::policies::scheduler_mode = hpx::threads::policies::scheduler_mode::default_mode)
void create_thread_pool (std::string const &name, scheduler_function scheduler_creation)
void set_default_pool_name (std::string const &name)
const std::string &get_default_pool_name () const
void add_resource (hpx::resource::pu const &p, std::string const &pool_name, std::size_t num_threads = 1)
void add_resource (hpx::resource::pu const &p, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive, std::size_t num_threads = 1)
void add_resource (std::vector<hpx::resource::pu> const &pv, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive = true)
void add_resource (hpx::resource::core const &c, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive = true)
void add_resource (std::vector<hpx::resource::core> &cv, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive = true)
void add_resource (hpx::resource::numa_domain const &nd, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive = true)
void add_resource (std::vector<hpx::resource::numa_domain> const &ndv, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive = true)
std::vector<numa_domain> const &numa_domains () const
std::size_t get_number_requested_threads ()
hpx::threads::topology const &get_topology () const
util::command_line_handling &get_command_line_switches ()
void configure_pools ()
int parse_result () const
```
Private Functions

```cpp
partitioner (util::function_nonser<int> hp::program_options::variables_map &vm
  > const &f, hp::program_options::options_description const &desc_cmdline, int argc, char
  **argv, std::vector<std::string> ini_config, resource::partitioner_mode runtime_mode
  mode, bool check, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>> &com-
  ponent_registries, int *result
```

Private Members

detail::partitioner &partitioner_

```cpp
class pu
```

Public Functions

```cpp
pu (std::size_t id = invalid_pu_id, core *core = nullptr, std::size_t thread_occupancy = 0)
std::size_t id() const
```

Private Functions

```cpp
std::vector<pu> pus_sharing_core()
std::vector<pu> pus_sharing_numa_domain()
```

Private Members

```cpp
std::size_t id_
core *core_
std::size_t thread_occupancy_
std::size_t thread_occupancy_count_
```

Private Static Attributes

```cpp
constexpr const std::size_t invalid_pu_id = std::size_t(-1)
```

Friends

```cpp
friend hp::resource::core
friend hp::resource::numa_domain
```
runtime_configuration

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/runtime_configuration.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/runtime_configuration.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

bool handle_ini_file(section &ini, std::string const &loc)

bool handle_ini_file_env(section &ini, char const *env_var, char const *file_suffix = nullptr)

bool init_ini_data_base(section &ini, std::string &hpx_ini_file)

std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>> load_component_factory_static(util::section &ini, std::string name, hpx::util::plugin::get_plugins_list_type get_factory, error_code &ec = throws)

void merge_component_inis(section &ini)

std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>> init_ini_data_default(std::string const &libs, section &ini, std::map<std::string, filesys::path> &base_names, std::map<std::string, hpx::util::plugin::dll> &modules, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<component_registries>&> component_registries)
```
Defines

HPX_SECTION_VERSION

namespace hpx

namespace util

class section
   Subclassed by hpx::util::runtime_configuration

Public Types

typedef util::function_nonser<void (std::string const &, std::string const &)> entry_changed_func
typedef std::pair<std::string, entry_changed_func> entry_type
typedef std::map<std::string, entry_type> entry_map
typedef std::map<std::string, section> section_map

Public Functions

section()
section (std::string const &filename, section *root = nullptr)
section (section const &in)
~section()
section &operator= (section const &rhs)
void parse (std::string const &source_name, std::vector<std::string> const &lines, bool verify_existing = true, bool weed_out_comments = true, bool replace_existing = true)
void parse (std::string const &source_name, std::string const &line, bool verify_existing = true, bool weed_out_comments = true, bool replace_existing = true)
void read (std::string const &filename)
void merge (std::string const &second)
void merge (section &second)
void dump (int ind = 0, std::ostream &strm = std::cout) const
void add_section (std::string const &sec_name, section &sec, section *root = nullptr)
section *add_section_if_new (std::string const &sec_name)
bool has_section (std::string const &sec_name) const
section *get_section (std::string const &sec_name)
section const *get_section (std::string const &sec_name) const
section_map &get_sections()

section_map const &get_sections() const

void add_entry (std::string const &key, entry_type const &val)

void add_entry (std::string const &key, std::string const &val)

bool has_entry (std::string const &key) const

std::string get_entry (std::string const &key) const

std::string get_entry (std::string const &key, std::string const &dflt) const

template< typename T>
std::string get_entry (std::string const &key, T dflt) const

void add_notification_callback (std::string const &key, entry_changed_func const &callback)

entry_map const &get_entries() const

std::string expand (std::string const &str) const

void expand (std::string &str, std::string::size_type len) const

void set_root (section *, bool recursive = false)

section *get_root () const

std::string get_name () const

std::string get_parent_name () const

std::string get_full_name () const

void set_name (std::string const &name)

Protected Functions

void line_msg (std::string msg, std::string const &file, int lnum = 0, std::string const &line = """);

section &clone_from (section const &rhs, section *root = nullptr)

Private Types

using mutex_type = util::spinlock
Private Functions

section *this_()

template<typename Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, const unsigned int version) const

template<typename Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)

void add_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name, section const &sec, section *root = nullptr)

bool has_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name) const

section *get_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name)

section const *get_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name) const

section *add_section_if_new(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name)

void add_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &fullkey, std::string const &key, std::string val)

void add_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &fullkey, std::string const &key, entry_type const &val)

bool has_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key) const

std::string get_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key) const

std::string get_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key, std::string &dflt) const

void add_notification_callback(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key, entry_changed_func const &callback)

std::string expand(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string in) const

void expand(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type) const

void expand_bracket(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&)

void expand_brace(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&)

void expand_only(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string in, std::string const &expand_this) const

void expand_only(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type, std::string const &expand_this) const

void expand_bracket_only(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type, std::string const &expand_this) const

void expand_brace_only(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type, std::string const &expand_this) const
**Private Members**

`section *root_
entry_map entries_
section_map sections_
std::string name_
std::string parent_name_
mutex_type mtx_`

**Friends**

`friend hpx::util::hpx::serialization::access`

**Defines**

HPX_DECLARE_FACTORY_STATIC (name, base)
HPX_DEFINE_FACTORY_STATIC (module, name, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_MODULE_STATIC (name, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_FACTORY_STATIC (name, componentname, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_COMMANDLINE_STATIC (name, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_STATIC (name, base)

`namespace hpx`

    namespace components

**Functions**

`void init_registry_module (static_factory_load_data_type const&)`
`void init_registry_factory (static_factory_load_data_type const&)`
`void init_registry_commandline (static_factory_load_data_type const&)`
`void init_registry_startup_shutdown (static_factory_load_data_type const&)`
struct static_factory_load_data_type
Public Members

char const *name

hpx::util::plugin::get_plugins_list_type get_factory

Defines

**HPX_REGISTER_PLUGIN_BASE_REGISTRY** (*PluginType, name*)
This macro is used to register the given component factory with Hpx.Plugin. This macro has to be used for each of the components.

**HPX_REGISTER_PLUGIN_REGISTRY_MODULE**()
This macro is used to define the required Hpx.Plugin entry points. This macro has to be used in exactly one compilation unit of a component module.

**HPX_REGISTER_PLUGIN_REGISTRY_MODULE_DYNAMIC**()

namespace hpx

namespace plugins

struct plugin_registry_base

#include <plugin_registry_base.hpp> The plugin_registry_base has to be used as a base class for all plugin registries.

Public Functions

virtual ~plugin_registry_base()

virtual bool get_plugin_info (std::vector<std::string> &fillini) = 0
    Return the configuration information for any plugin implemented by this module
    
    **Return** Returns *true* if the parameter *fillini* has been successfully initialized with the registry data of all implemented in this module.
    
    **Parameters**
    
    • *fillini*: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this vector with the ini-information (one line per vector element) for all plugins implemented in this module.

virtual void init (int*, char***, util::runtime_configuration&)

Defines

**HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_REGISTRY** (*RegistryType, componentname*)
This macro is used to register the given component factory with Hpx.Plugin. This macro has to be used for each of the components.

**HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_DYNAMIC** (*RegistryType, componentname*)

**HPX_REGISTER_REGISTRY_MODULE**()
This macro is used to define the required Hpx.Plugin entry points. This macro has to be used in exactly one compilation unit of a component module.

**HPX_REGISTER_REGISTRY_MODULE_DYNAMIC**()
namespace hpx

namespace components

struct component_registry_base
  #include <component_registry_base.hpp> The component_registry_base has to be used as a base class for all component registries.

Public Functions

virtual ~component_registry_base()

virtual bool get_component_info (std::vector<std::string> &fillini, std::string const &filepath, bool is_static = false) = 0

Return the ini-information for all contained components.

Parameters

• fillini: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this vector with the ini-information (one line per vector element) for all components implemented in this module.

virtual void register_component_type() = 0

Return the unique identifier of the component type this factory is responsible for.

Parameters

• locality: [in] The id of the locality this factory is responsible for.
• agas_client: [in] The AGAS client to use for component id registration (if needed).

namespace hpx

namespace util

class runtime_configuration : public hpx::util::section

Public Functions

runtime_configuration(char const *argv0, runtime_mode mode)

void reconfigure(std::string const &ini_file)

void reconfigure(std::vector<std::string> const &ini_defs)

std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>> load_modules(std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>> &component_registries)

void load_components_static(std::vector<components::static_factory_load_data_type> const &static_modules)

agas::service_mode get_agas_service_mode() const
std::uint32_t get_num_localities() const
void set_num_localities(std::uint32_t)
bool enable_networking() const
std::uint32_t get_first_used_core() const
void set_first_used_core(std::uint32_t)
std::size_t get_ipc_data_buffer_cache_size() const
std::size_t get_agas_local_cache_size(std::size_t dflt = HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE) const
bool get_agas_caching_mode() const
bool get_agas_range_caching_mode() const
std::size_t get_agas_max_pending_refcnt_requests() const
bool load_application_configuration(char const *filename, error_code &ec = throws)
bool get_itt_notify_mode() const
bool enable_lock_detection() const
bool enable_global_lock_detection() const
bool enable_minimal_deadlock_detection() const
bool enable_spinlock_deadlock_detection() const
std::size_t get_spinlock_deadlock_detection_limit() const
std::size_t trace_depth() const
std::size_t get_os_thread_count() const
std::string get_cmd_line() const
std::ptrdiff_t get_default_stack_size() const
std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size(threads::thread_stacksize stacksize) const
std::size_t get_thread_pool_size(char const *poolname) const
std::string get_endian_out() const
std::uint64_t get_max_inbound_message_size() const
std::uint64_t get_max_outbound_message_size() const
std::map<std::string, hpx::util::plugin::dll> &modules()
Public Members

runtime_mode mode_

Private Functions

std::ptrdiff_t init_stack_size (char const *entryname, char const *defaultvaluestr, std::ptrdiff_t defaultvalue) const

std::ptrdiff_t init_small_stack_size() const

std::ptrdiff_t init_medium_stack_size() const

std::ptrdiff_t init_large_stack_size() const

std::ptrdiff_t init_huge_stack_size() const

void pre_initialize_ini()

void post_initialize_ini (std::string &hpx_ini_file, std::vector<std::string> const &cmdline_ini_defs)

void pre_initialize_logging_ini()

void reconfigure()

void load_component_paths (std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>> &plugin_registries, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>> &component_registries, std::string const &component_base_paths, std::string const &component_path_suffixes, std::set<std::string> &component_paths, std::map<std::string, filesystem::path> &basenames)

void load_component_path (std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>> &plugin_registries, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>> &component_registries, std::string const &component_base_paths, std::string const &path, std::set<std::string> &component_paths, std::map<std::string, filesystem::path> &basenames)

Private Members

std::string hpx_ini_file

std::vector<std::string> cmdline_ini_defs

std::uint32_t num_localities

std::ptrdiff_t small_stacksize

std::ptrdiff_t medium_stacksize

std::ptrdiff_t large_stacksize

std::ptrdiff_t huge_stacksize

bool need_to_call_pre_initialize

std::map<std::string, hpx::util::plugin::dll> modules_

namespace hpx
Enums

enum runtime_mode
A HPX runtime can be executed in two different modes: console mode and worker mode.

Values:
invalid = -1
console = 0
    The runtime is the console locality.
worker = 1
    The runtime is a worker locality.
connect = 2
    The runtime is a worker locality connecting late
local = 3
    The runtime is fully local.
default_ = 4
    The runtime mode will be determined based on the command line arguments
last

Functions

char const *get_runtime_mode_name (runtime_mode state)
Get the readable string representing the name of the given runtime_mode constant.

runtime_mode get_runtime_mode_from_name (std::string const &mode)
Returns the internal representation (runtime_mode constant) from the readable string representing the name.
This represents the internal representation from the readable string representing the name.

Parameters

• mode: this represents the runtime mode

namespace hpx

namespace agas

Enums

enum service_mode
Values:

service_mode_invalid = -1
service_mode_bootstrap = 0
service_mode_hosted = 1
### runtime_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/runtime_distributed.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/runtime_distributed.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```cpp
namespace hpx

Functions

bool tolerate_node_faults()

class runtime_distributed: public runtime

#include <runtime_distributed.hpp> The runtime class encapsulates the HPX runtime system in a simple way. It makes sure all required parts of the HPX runtime system are properly initialized.

Public Functions

**runtime_distributed**(util::runtime_configuration &rtcfg)

Construct a new HPX runtime instance

**Parameters**
- **locality_mode**: [in] This is the mode the given runtime instance should be executed in.

~runtime_distributed()

The destructor makes sure all HPX runtime services are properly shut down before exiting.

int **start**(util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func, bool blocking = false)

Start the runtime system.

**Return** If a blocking is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`. Otherwise it will return zero.

**Parameters**
- **func**: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to expose an interface as defined by the typedef `hpx_main_function_type`.
- **blocking**: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been stopped. If this parameter is true the function `runtime::start` will call `runtime::wait` internally.

int **start**(bool blocking = false)

Start the runtime system.

**Return** If a blocking is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`. Otherwise it will return zero.

**Parameters**
- **blocking**: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been stopped. If this parameter is true the function `runtime::start` will call `runtime::wait` internally.

int **wait**()

Wait for the shutdown action to be executed.
Return This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`.

```
void stop (bool blocking = true)
Initiate termination of the runtime system.
```

**Parameters**
- `blocking`: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is `false` then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to `true` to wait for all internal work to be completed.

```
int finalize (double shutdown_timeout)
```

```
void stop_helper (bool blocking, std::condition_variable &cond, std::mutex &mtx)
Stop the runtime system, wait for termination.
```

**Parameters**
- `blocking`: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is `false` then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to `true` to wait for all internal work to be completed.

```
int suspend ()
Suspend the runtime system.
```

```
int resume ()
Resume the runtime system.
```

```
bool report_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e, bool terminate_all = true)
Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.
```

**Parameters**
- `num_thread`: [in] The number of the operating system thread the error has been detected in.
- `e`: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.
- `terminate_all`: [in] Kill all localities attached to the currently running application (default: true)

```
bool report_error (std::exception_ptr const &e, bool terminate_all = true)
Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.
```

**Note** This function will retrieve the number of the current shepherd thread and forward to the report_error function above.

**Parameters**
- `e`: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.
- `terminate_all`: [in] Kill all localities attached to the currently running application (default: true)

```
int run (util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func)
Run the HPX runtime system, use the given function for the main thread and block waiting for all threads to finish.
```

**Note** The parameter `func` is optional. If no function is supplied, the runtime system will simply wait for the shutdown action without explicitly executing any main thread.

**Return** This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`.

**Parameters**
func: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to expose an interface as defined by the typedef `hpx_main_function_type`. This parameter is optional and defaults to none main thread function, in which case all threads have to be scheduled explicitly.

```cpp
int run()
    Run the HPX runtime system, initially use the given number of (OS) threads in the thread-manager and block waiting for all threads to finish.

    Return This function will always return 0 (zero).
```

bool is_networking_enabled()

```cpp
template<typename F>
components::server::console_error_dispatcher::sink_type set_error_sink(F &&sink)
```

```cpp
performance_counters::registry &get_counter_registry()
    Allow access to the registry counter registry instance used by the HPX runtime.
```

```cpp
performance_counters::registry const &get_counter_registry()
    Allow access to the registry counter registry instance used by the HPX runtime.
```

```cpp
void register_counter_types()
    Install all performance counters related to this runtime instance.

void register_query_counters(std::shared_ptr<util::query_counters> const &active_counters)

void start_active_counters(error_code &ec = throws)

void stop_active_counters(error_code &ec = throws)

void reset_active_counters(error_code &ec = throws)

void reinit_active_counters(bool reset = true, error_code &ec = throws)

void evaluate_active_counters(bool reset = false, char const *description = nullptr, error_code &ec = throws)

void stop_evaluateing_counter(bool terminate = false)
```

```cpp
naming::resolver_client &get_agas_client()
    Allow access to the AGAS client instance used by the HPX runtime.
```

```cpp
hpx::threads::threadmanager &get_thread_manager()
    Allow access to the thread manager instance used by the HPX runtime.
```

```cpp
applier::applier &get_applier()
    Allow access to the applier instance used by the HPX runtime.
```

```cpp
std::string here() const
    Returns a string of the locality endpoints (usable in debug output)
```

```cpp
std::uint64_t get_runtime_support_lva() const
```

```cpp
naming::gid_type get_next_id(std::size_t count = 1)
```

```cpp
util::unique_id_ranges &get_id_pool()
```
void **add_pre_startup_function**(startup_function_type \(f\))

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before \(\text{hp}x\text{::main}\) but guaranteed to be executed before any startup function registered with \(\text{add\_startup\_function}\).

**Note**  The difference to a startup function is that all pre-startup functions will be (system-wide) executed before any startup function.

**Parameters**
- \(f\): The function ‘\(f\)’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before \(\text{hp}x\text{::main}\) is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)

void **add_startup_function**(startup_function_type \(f\))

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before \(\text{hp}x\text{::main}\)

**Parameters**
- \(f\): The function ‘\(f\)’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before \(\text{hp}x\text{::main}\) is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)

void **add_pre_shutdown_function**(shutdown_function_type \(f\))

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during \(\text{hp}x\text{::finalize}\), but guaranteed before any of the shutdown functions is executed.

**Note**  The difference to a shutdown function is that all pre-shutdown functions will be (system-wide) executed before any shutdown function.

**Parameters**
- \(f\): The function ‘\(f\)’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while \(\text{hp}x\text{::finalize}\) is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

void **add_shutdown_function**(shutdown_function_type \(f\))

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during \(\text{hp}x\text{::finalize}\)

**Parameters**
- \(f\): The function ‘\(f\)’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while \(\text{hp}x\text{::finalize}\) is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

\(\text{hp}x\text{::util}\text{::io\_service\_pool}^*\text{get\_thread\_pool}\) (char const *name)

Access one of the internal thread pools (io_service instances) HPX is using to perform specific tasks. The three possible values for the argument \(\text{name}\) are “main_pool”, “io_pool”, “parcel_pool”, and “timer_pool”. For any other argument value the function will return zero.

bool **register_thread**(char const *name, std::size_t num = 0, bool service_thread = true, error_code &ec = throws)

Register an external OS-thread with HPX.

notification_policy_type **get_notification_policy**(char const *prefix, runtime_local::os_thread_type type)

Generate a new notification policy instance for the given thread name prefix.

\(\text{std}\text{::uint32\_t get\_locality\_id}\) (error_code &ec) const

\(\text{std}\text{::size\_t get\_num\_worker\_threads}\) () const

\(\text{std}\text{::uint32\_t get\_num\_localities}\) (\(\text{hp}x\text{::launch}\text{::sync\_policy}, \text{error\_code}\ &\text{ec})\) const

\(\text{std}\text{::uint32\_t get\_initial\_num\_localities}\) () const
\texttt{lcos::future<\texttt{std::uint32\_t}> get\_num\_localities() \texttt{const}}

\texttt{\texttt{std::uint32\_t get\_num\_localities(hpx::launch::sync\_policy, components::component\_type type, error\_code \& ec) \texttt{const}}}

\texttt{\texttt{lcos::future<\texttt{std::uint32\_t}> get\_num\_localities(components::component\_type type) \texttt{const}}}

\texttt{\texttt{std::uint32\_t assign\_cores(\texttt{std::string const \& locality\_basename, std::uint32\_t num\_threads)}}}

\texttt{\texttt{std::uint32\_t assign\_cores()}}

**Private Types**

\texttt{using used\_cores\_map\_type = std::map<\texttt{std::string, std::uint32\_t}>}

**Private Functions**

\texttt{runtime\_distributed *This()} 

\texttt{\texttt{threads::thread\_result\_type run\_helper(func, result)}}

\texttt{\texttt{void wait\_helper(mtx, cond, bool \& running)}}

\texttt{\texttt{void init\_tss\_helper(context, runtime\_local::os\_thread\_type type, size\_t local\_thread\_num, size\_t global\_thread\_num, const pool\_name, const postfix, bool service\_thread)}}

\texttt{\texttt{void \texttt{deinit\_tss\_helper(context, size\_t num)}}}

\texttt{\texttt{void init\_tss\_ex(locality, context, runtime\_local::os\_thread\_type type, size\_t local\_thread\_num, size\_t global\_thread\_num, pool\_name, postfix, service\_thread, error\_code \& ec)}}

**Private Members**

\texttt{runtime\_mode mode} 

\texttt{\texttt{util::unique\_id\_ranges id\_pool}}

\texttt{naming::resolver\_client agas\_client}

\texttt{applier::applier applier}

\texttt{used\_cores\_map\_type used\_cores\_map}

\texttt{std::shared\_ptr<components::server::runtime\_support> runtime\_support}

\texttt{std::shared\_ptr<util::query\_counters> active\_counters}
Private Static Functions

```cpp
static void default_errorsink (std::string const &)
```

namespace hpx

## Functions

```
lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities (components::component_type t)
```

Asynchronously return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function `get_num_localities` asynchronously returns the number of localities currently connected to the console which support the creation of the given component type. The returned future represents the actual result.

**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

**See** `hpx::find_all_localities, hpx::get_num_localities`

**Parameters**

- `t`: The component type for which the number of connected localities should be retrieved.

```
std::uint32_t get_num_localities (launch::sync_policy, components::component_type t, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Synchronously return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function `get_num_localities` returns the number of localities currently connected to the console which support the creation of the given component type. The returned future represents the actual result.

**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

**See** `hpx::find_all_localities, hpx::get_num_localities`

**Parameters**

- `t`: The component type for which the number of connected localities should be retrieved.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

## Functions

```
std::vector<naming::id_type> find_all_localities (components::component_type t, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Return the list of global ids representing all localities available to this application which support the given component type.

The function `find_all_localities()` can be used to retrieve the global ids of all localities currently available to this application which support the creation of instances of the given component type.

**Note** Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).
Return The global ids representing the localities currently available to this application which support the creation of instances of the given component type. If no localities supporting the given component type are currently available, this function will return an empty vector.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

See `hpx::find_here()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- `type`: [in] The type of the components for which the function should return the available localities.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
std::vector<naming::id_type> find_remote_localities (components::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Return the list of locality ids of remote localities supporting the given component type. By default this function will return the list of all remote localities (all but the current locality).

The function `find_remote_localities()` can be used to retrieve the global ids of all remote localities currently available to this application (i.e. all localities except the current one) which support the creation of instances of the given component type.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global ids representing the remote localities currently available to this application.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

See `hpx::find_here()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- `type`: [in] The type of the components for which the function should return the available remote localities.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```cpp
naming::id_type find_locality (components::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Return the global id representing an arbitrary locality which supports the given component type.

The function `find_locality()` can be used to retrieve the global id of an arbitrary locality currently available to this application which supports the creation of instances of the given component type.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global id representing an arbitrary locality currently available to this application which supports the creation of instances of the given component type. If no locality supporting the given component type is currently available, this function will return `hpx::naming::invalid_id`. 

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Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return hpx::naming::invalid_id otherwise.

See hpx::find_here(), hpx::find_all_localities()

Parameters

- type: [in] The type of the components for which the function should return any available locality.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the function will throw on error instead.

runtime_local

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/runtime_local.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/runtime_local.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

Functions

std::string diagnostic_information(exception_info const &xi)

Extract the diagnostic information embedded in the given exception and return a string holding a formatted message.

The function hpx::diagnostic_information can be used to extract all diagnostic information stored in the given exception instance as a formatted string. This simplifies debug output as it composes the diagnostics into one, easy to use function call. This includes the name of the source file and line number, the sequence number of the OS-thread and the HPX-thread id, the locality id and the stack backtrace of the point where the original exception was thrown.

Return The formatted string holding all of the available diagnostic information stored in the given exception instance.

See hpx::get_error_locality_id(), hpx::get_error_host_name(), hpx::get_error_process_id(), hpx::get_error_function_name(), hpx::get_error_file_name(), hpx::get_error_line_number(), hpx::get_error_os_thread(), hpx::get_error_thread_id(), hpx::get_error_thread_description(), hpx::get_error(), hpx::get_error_backtrace(), hpx::get_error_env(), hpx::get_error_what(), hpx::get_error_config(), hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

- xi: The parameter e will be inspected for all diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: hpx::exception_info, hpx::error_code, std::exception, or std::exception_ptr.

Exceptions

- std::bad_alloc: (if any of the required allocation operations fail)
std::uint32_t get_error_locality_id(hpx::exception_info const &xi)

Return the locality id where the exception was thrown.

The function hpx::get_error_locality_id can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the locality id as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The locality id of the locality where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return hpx::naming::invalid_locality_id.

See hpx::diagnostic_information(), hpx::get_error_host_name(), hpx::get_error_process_id(),
hpx::get_error_function_name(), hpx::get_error_file_name(), hpx::get_error_line_number(),
hpx::get_error_os_thread(), hpx::get_error_thread_id(), hpx::get_error_thread_description(),
hpx::get_error(), hpx::get_error_backtrace(), hpx::get_error_env(), hpx::get_error_what(),
hpx::get_error_config(), hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

• xi: The parameter e will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: hpx::exception_info, hpx::error_code, std::exception, or std::exception_ptr.

Exceptions

• nothing:

std::string get_error_host_name(hpx::exception_info const &xi)

Return the hostname of the locality where the exception was thrown.

The function hpx::get_error_host_name can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the host name as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The hostname of the locality where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See hpx::diagnostic_information() hpx::get_error_process_id(), hpx::get_error_function_name(),
hpx::get_error_file_name(), hpx::get_error_line_number(), hpx::get_error_os_thread(),
hpx::get_error_thread_id(), hpx::get_error_thread_description(), hpx::get_error()
hpx::get_error_backtrace(), hpx::get_error_env(), hpx::get_error_what(), hpx::get_error_config(),
hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

• xi: The parameter e will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: hpx::exception_info, hpx::error_code, std::exception, or std::exception_ptr.

Exceptions

• std::bad_alloc: (if one of the required allocations fails)

std::int64_t get_error_process_id(hpx::exception_info const &xi)

Return the (operating system) process id of the locality where the exception was thrown.

The function hpx::get_error_process_id can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the process id as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The process id of the OS-process which threw the exception. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return 0.
See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `nothing`:

`std::string get_error_env (hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the environment of the OS-process at the point the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_env` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the environment of the OS-process collected at the point the exception was thrown.

**Return** The environment from the point the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::string get_error_backtrace (hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the stack backtrace from the point the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_backtrace` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the stack backtrace collected at the point the exception was thrown.

**Return** The stack backtrace from the point the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

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Exceptions

- std::bad_alloc: (if one of the required allocations fails)

\[ \text{std::size_t get_error_os_thread} (\text{hpx::exception_info const } \& xi) \]

Return the sequence number of the OS-thread used to execute HPX-threads from which the exception was thrown.

The function hpx::get_error_os_thread can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the sequence number of the OS-thread as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The sequence number of the OS-thread used to execute the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return std::size_t(-1).

See hpx::diagnostic_information(), hpx::get_error_host_name(), hpx::get_error_process_id(), hpx::get_error_function_name(), hpx::get_error_file_name(), hpx::get_error_line_number(), hpx::get_error_thread_id(), hpx::get_error_thread_description(), hpx::get_error(), hpx::get_error_backtrace(), hpx::get_error_env(), hpx::get_error_what(), hpx::get_error_config(), hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

- \( xi \): The parameter \( e \) will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: hpx::exception_info, hpx::error_code, std::exception, or std::exception_ptr.

Exceptions

- nothing:

\[ \text{std::size_t get_error_thread_id} (\text{hpx::exception_info const } \& xi) \]

Return the unique thread id of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown.

The function hpx::get_error_thread_id can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the HPX-thread id as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The unique thread id of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return std::size_t(0).

See hpx::diagnostic_information(), hpx::get_error_host_name(), hpx::get_error_process_id(), hpx::get_error_function_name(), hpx::get_error_file_name(), hpx::get_error_line_number(), hpx::get_error_os_thread(), hpx::get_error_thread_description(), hpx::get_error(), hpx::get_error_backtrace(), hpx::get_error_env(), hpx::get_error_what(), hpx::get_error_config(), hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

- \( xi \): The parameter \( e \) will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: hpx::exception_info, hpx::error_code, std::exception, or std::exception_ptr.

Exceptions

- nothing:

\[ \text{std::string get_error_thread_description} (\text{hpx::exception_info const } \& xi) \]

Return any additionally available thread description of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown.
The function `hpx::get_error_thread_description` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the additional thread description as stored in the given exception instance.

**Return** Any additionally available thread description of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

**See** `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`

**Parameters**

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

**Exceptions**

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::string get_error_config(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the HPX configuration information point from which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_config` can be used to extract the HPX configuration information element representing the full HPX configuration information as stored in the given exception instance.

**Return** Any additionally available HPX configuration information the point from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

**See** `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`

**Parameters**

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

**Exceptions**

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::string get_error_state(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the HPX runtime state information at which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_state` can be used to extract the HPX runtime state information element representing the state the runtime system is currently in as stored in the given exception instance.

**Return** The point runtime state at the point at which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.
See hpx::diagnostic_information(), hpx::get_error_host_name(), hpx::get_error_process_id(), hpx::get_error_function_name(), hpx::get_error_file_name(), hpx::get_error_line_number(), hpx::get_error_os_thread(), hpx::get_error_thread_id(), hpx::get_error_backtrace(), hpx::get_error_env(), hpx::get_error(), hpx::get_error_what(), hpx::get_error_thread_description()

Parameters

• \( xi \): The parameter \( e \) will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: hpx::exception_info, hpx::error_code, std::exception, or std::exception_ptr.

Exceptions

• std::bad_alloc: (if one of the required allocations fails)

namespace hpx

namespace runtime_local

Enums

define os_thread_type

Types of kernel threads registered with the runtime.

Values:

unknown = -1

main_thread = 0
  kernel thread represents main thread

worker_thread
  kernel thread is used to schedule HPX threads

io_thread
  kernel thread can be used for IO operations

timer_thread
  kernel is used by timer operations

parcel_thread
  kernel is used by networking operations

custom_thread
  kernel is registered by the application

Functions

std::string get_os_thread_type_name(os_thread_type type)

Return a human-readable name representing one of the kernel thread types.

struct os_thread_data

#include <os_thread_type.hpp> Registration data for kernel threads that is maintained by the runtime internally
Public Members

`std::string label_`
name used for thread registration

`std::thread::id id_`
thread id of corresponding kernel thread

`std::uint64_t native_handle_`
the thread's native handle

`os_thread_type type_`
HPX thread type.

namespace hpx

Typedefs

typedef util::unique_function_nonser<void() > shutdown_function_type
The type of a function which is registered to be executed as a shutdown or pre-shutdown function.

Functions

void register_pre_shutdown_function (shutdown_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread during `hpx::finalize()` but guaranteed before any shutdown function is executed (system-wide)

Any of the functions registered with `register_pre_shutdown_function` are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread during the execution of `hpx::finalize()` before any of the registered shutdown functions are executed (see: `hpx::register_shutdown_function()`).

**Note** If this function is called while the pre-shutdown functions are being executed, or after that point, it will raise a `invalid_status` exception.

**See** `hpx::register_shutdown_function()`

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a pre-shutdown function.

void register_shutdown_function (shutdown_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread during `hpx::finalize()` but guaranteed after any pre-shutdown function is executed (system-wide)

Any of the functions registered with `register_shutdown_function` are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread during the execution of `hpx::finalize()` after any of the registered pre-shutdown functions are executed (see: `hpx::register_pre_shutdown_function()`).

**Note** If this function is called while the shutdown functions are being executed, or after that point, it will raise an invalid_status exception.

**See** `hpx::register_pre_shutdown_function()`

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a shutdown function.
Functions

**std::string get_thread_name ()**
Return the name of the calling thread.

This function returns the name of the calling thread. This name uniquely identifies the thread in the context of HPX. If the function is called while no HPX runtime system is active, the result will be “<unknown>”.

namespace hpx

**Typedefs**

typedef util::unique_function_nonser<void ()> startup_function_type
The type of a function which is registered to be executed as a startup or pre-startup function.

**Functions**

void register_pre_startup_function (startup_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread before hpx_main but guaranteed before any startup function is executed (system-wide).

Any of the functions registered with register_pre_startup_function are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread before any of the registered startup functions are executed (see hpx::register_startup_function()).

This function is one of the few API functions which can be called before the runtime system has been fully initialized. It will automatically stage the provided startup function to the runtime system during its initialization (if necessary).

**Note** If this function is called while the pre-startup functions are being executed or after that point, it will raise a invalid_status exception.

**Parameters**

- \( f \): [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a pre-startup function.

**See** hpx::register_startup_function()

void register_startup_function (startup_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread before hpx_main but guaranteed after any pre-startup function is executed (system-wide).

Any of the functions registered with register_startup_function are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread after any of the registered pre-startup functions are executed (see: hpx::register_pre_startup_function()), but before hpx_main is being called.

This function is one of the few API functions which can be called before the runtime system has been fully initialized. It will automatically stage the provided startup function to the runtime system during its initialization (if necessary).

**Note** If this function is called while the startup functions are being executed or after that point, it will raise a invalid_status exception.

**Parameters**

- \( f \): [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a startup function.

**See** hpx::register_pre_startup_function()
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

Enums

enum service_executor_type
VALUES:
  io_thread_pool
    Selects creating a service executor using the I/O pool of threads
  parcel_thread_pool
    Selects creating a service executor using the parcel pool of threads
  timer_thread_pool
    Selects creating a service executor using the timer pool of threads
  main_thread
    Selects creating a service executor using the main thread

struct io_pool_executor : public service_executor

Public Functions

io_pool_executor()

struct main_pool_executor : public service_executor

Public Functions

main_pool_executor()

struct parcel_pool_executor : public service_executor

Public Functions

parcel_pool_executor(char const *name_suffix = "-tcp")

struct service_executor : public service_executor
Public Functions

\texttt{service\_executor(service\_executor\_type t, char const *name\_suffix = \"\")}

\texttt{struct timer\_pool\_executor : public service\_executor}

Public Functions

\texttt{timer\_pool\_executor()}

namespace hpx

namespace util

class thread\_mapper

Public Types

\texttt{using callback\_type = detail::thread\_mapper\_callback\_type}

Public Functions

\texttt{HPX\_NON\_COPYABLE(thread\_mapper)}

\texttt{thread\_mapper()}

\texttt{~thread\_mapper()}

\texttt{std::uint32\_t register\_thread(char const *label, runtime\_local::os\_thread\_type type)}

bool \texttt{unregister\_thread()}

\texttt{std::uint32\_t get\_thread\_index(std::string const &label) const}

\texttt{std::uint32\_t get\_thread\_count() const}

bool \texttt{register\_callback(std::uint32\_t tix, callback\_type const &)}

bool \texttt{revoke\_callback(std::uint32\_t tix)}

\texttt{std::thread::id get\_thread\_id(std::uint32\_t tix) const}

\texttt{std::uint64\_t get\_thread\_native\_handle(std::uint32\_t tix) const}

\texttt{std::string const &get\_thread\_label(std::uint32\_t tix) const}

runtime\_local::os\_thread\_type \texttt{get\_thread\_type(std::uint32\_t tix) const}

bool \texttt{enumerate\_os\_threads(util::function\_nonser<\bool> os\_thread\_data const &
> const &f const}

os\_thread\_data \texttt{get\_os\_thread\_data(std::string const &label) const}
Public Static Attributes

constexpr std::uint32_t invalid_index = std::uint32_t(-1)
constexpr std::uint64_t invalid_tid = std::uint64_t(-1)

Private Types

using mutex_type = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock
using thread_map_type = std::vector<detail::os_thread_data>
using label_map_type = std::map<std::string, std::size_t>

Private Members

mutex_type mtx_
thread_map_type thread_map_
label_map_type label_map_

namespace hpx

namespace util

class interval_timer

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (interval_timer)

interval_timer ()

interval_timer (util::function_nonser<bool>)
    > const &f std::int64_t microsecs, std::string const &description = "", bool pre_shutdown = false

interval_timer (util::function_nonser<bool>)
    > const &f util::function_nonser<void> const &on_termstd::int64_t microsecs, std::string
const &description = "", bool pre_shutdown = false

interval_timer (util::function_nonser<bool>)
    > const &f hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, char const *description = "", bool pre_shutdown = false

interval_timer (util::function_nonser<bool>)
    > const &f util::function_nonser<void> const &on_termhpx::chrono::steady_duration
const &rel_time, char const *description = "", bool pre_shutdown = false

~interval_timer ()

bool start (bool evaluate = true)

bool stop (bool terminate = false)
bool restart (bool evaluate = true)
bool is_started () const
bool is_terminated () const
std::int64_t get_interval () const
void change_interval (std::int64_t new_interval)
void change_interval (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const & new_interval)

Private Members

std::shared_ptr<detail::interval_timer> timer_

namespace hpx

Functions

std::uint32_t get_locality_id (error_code & ec = throws)
Return the number of the locality this function is being called from.
This function returns the id of the current locality.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the overall number of
localities the current application is running on (as returned by get_num_localities()).

Note As long as ec is not pre-initialized to hpx::throws this function doesn’t throw but returns the result
code using the parameter ec. Otherwise it throws an instance of hpx::exception.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters

• ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to hpx::throws the
  function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace debug

Functions

std::vector<hpx::threads::thread_id_type> get_task_ids (hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state
  state = hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state::suspended)

std::vector<hpx::threads::thread_data*> get_task_data (hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state
  state = hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state::suspended)

std::string suspended_task_backtraces ()
namespace hpx

Functions

\[ \text{std::string} \ \text{get\_config\_entry}(\text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{key}, \text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{dflt}) \]
Retrieve the string value of a configuration entry given by \text{key}.

\[ \text{std::string} \ \text{get\_config\_entry}(\text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{key}, \text{std::size\_t} \ \text{dflt}) \]
Retrieve the integer value of a configuration entry given by \text{key}.

void \text{set\_config\_entry}(\text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{key}, \text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{value})
Set the string value of a configuration entry given by \text{key}.

void \text{set\_config\_entry}(\text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{key}, \text{std::size\_t} \ \text{value})
Set the integer value of a configuration entry given by \text{key}.

void \text{set\_config\_entry\_callback}(\text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{key}, \text{util::function\_nonser}\ < \text{void} > \text{const} \ \text{&}, \text{std::string} \ \text{const} \ \text{&} \ \text{callback})
> \text{const} \ \text{&} \ \text{callback} \]
Set the string value of a configuration entry given by \text{key}.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

bool \text{threadmanager\_is}(\text{state} \ \text{st})

bool \text{threadmanager\_is\_at\_least}(\text{state} \ \text{st})

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

void \text{may\_attach\_debugger}(\text{std::string} \ \text{const} & \text{category})
Attaches a debugger if \text{category} is equal to the configuration entry hpx.attach-debugger.

namespace hpx

Functions

\[ \text{std::size\_t} \ \text{get\_os\_thread\_count}() \]
Return the number of OS-threads running in the runtime instance the current HPX-thread is associated with.

\[ \text{std::size\_t} \ \text{get\_os\_thread\_count}(\text{threads::executor} \ \text{const} & \text{exec}) \]
Return the number of worker OS-threads used by the given executor to execute HPX threads.

This function returns the number of cores used to execute HPX threads for the given executor. If the function is called while no HPX runtime system is active, it will return zero. If the executor is not valid, this function will fall back to retrieving the number of OS threads used by HPX.
Parameters

- **exec**: [in] The executor to be used.

```cpp
namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type run_as_hpx_thread(F const &f, Ts&& ... vs)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx

class runtime

Public Types

- **using notification_policy_type** = threads::policies::callback_notifier
  Generate a new notification policy instance for the given thread name prefix
- **using hpx_main_function_type** = int()
  The `hpx_main_function_type` is the default function type usable as the main HPX thread function.
- **using hpx_errorsink_function_type** = void(std::uint32_t, std::string const &)

Public Functions

- virtual **notification_policy_type** get_notification_policy(char const *prefix, runtime_local::os_thread_type type)
- **state** get_state() const
- void set_state(state s)
- runtime(util::runtime_configuration &rtcfg, bool initialize = true)
  Construct a new HPX runtime instance.
- virtual ~runtime()
  The destructor makes sure all HPX runtime services are properly shut down before exiting.
- void on_exit(util::function_nonser<void>)
  > const &/Manage list of functions to call on exit.
- void starting()
  Manage runtime ‘stopped’ state.
- void stopping()
  Call all registered on_exit functions.
- bool stopped() const
  This accessor returns whether the runtime instance has been stopped.
util::runtime_configuration &get_config()
  access configuration information

util::runtime_configuration const &get_config() const

std::size_t get_instance_number() const

util::thread_mapper &get_thread_mapper()
  Return a reference to the internal PAPI thread manager.

threads::topology const &get_topology() const

virtual int run(util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func)
  Run the HPX runtime system, use the given function for the main thread and block waiting for all
  threads to finish.

  Note The parameter func is optional. If no function is supplied, the runtime system will simply wait
  for the shutdown action without explicitly executing any main thread.

  Return This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function
  object given by the parameter func.

  Parameters
  • func: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution
    by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to
    expose an interface as defined by the typedef hpx_main_function_type. This parameter is op-
    tional and defaults to none main thread function, in which case all threads have to be scheduled
    explicitly.

virtual int run()
  Run the HPX runtime system, initially use the given number of (OS) threads in the thread-manager
  and block waiting for all threads to finish.

  Return This function will always return 0 (zero).

virtual void rethrow_exception()
  Rethrow any stored exception (to be called after stop())

virtual int start(util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func, bool blocking = false)
  Start the runtime system.

  Return If a blocking is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the
  invocation of the function object given by the parameter func. Otherwise it will return zero.

  Parameters
  • func: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution
    by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to
    expose an interface as defined by the typedef hpx_main_function_type.
  • blocking: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has
    been stopped. If this parameter is true the function runtime::start will call runtime::wait inter-
    nally.

virtual int start(bool blocking = false)
  Start the runtime system.

  Return If a blocking is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the
  invocation of the function object given by the parameter func. Otherwise it will return zero.

  Parameters
  • blocking: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has
    been stopped. If this parameter is true the function runtime::start will call runtime::wait inter-
    nally.
virtual int wait ()
    Wait for the shutdown action to be executed.

    Return This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter func.

virtual void stop (bool blocking = true)
    Initiate termination of the runtime system.

    Parameters
    • blocking: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is false then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to true to wait for all internal work to be completed.

virtual int suspend ()
    Suspend the runtime system.

virtual int resume ()
    Resume the runtime system.

virtual int finalize (double)

virtual bool is_networking_enabled ()
    Return true if networking is enabled.

virtual hpx::threads::threadmanager &get_thread_manager ()
    Allow access to the thread manager instance used by the HPX runtime.

virtual std::string here () const
    Returns a string of the locality endpoints (usable in debug output)

virtual bool report_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e, bool terminate_all = true)
    Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.

    Parameters
    • num_thread: [in] The number of the operating system thread the error has been detected in.
    • e: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.

virtual bool report_error (std::exception_ptr const &e, bool terminate_all = true)
    Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.

    Note This function will retrieve the number of the current shepherd thread and forward to the report_error function above.

    Parameters
    • e: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.

virtual void add_pre_startup_function (startup_function_type f)
    Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before hpx_main but guaranteed to be executed before any startup function registered with add_startup_function.

    Note The difference to a startup function is that all pre-startup functions will be (system-wide) executed before any startup function.

    Parameters
    • f: The function ‘f’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before hpx_main is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)
virtual void **add_startup_function**(startup_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before **hpx_main**

**Parameters**
- f: The function ‘f’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before **hpx_main** is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)

virtual void **add_pre_shutdown_function**(shutdown_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during **hpx::finalize**, but guaranteed before any of the shutdown functions is executed.

**Note** The difference to a shutdown function is that all pre-shutdown functions will be (system-wide) executed before any shutdown function.

**Parameters**
- f: The function ‘f’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while **hpx::finalize** is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

virtual void **add_shutdown_function**(shutdown_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during **hpx::finalize**

**Parameters**
- f: The function ‘f’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while **hpx::finalize** is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

virtual hpx::util::io_service_pool * **get_thread_pool**(char const * name)
Access one of the internal thread pools (io_service instances) HPX is using to perform specific tasks. The three possible values for the argument **name** are “main_pool”, “io_pool”, “parcel_pool”, and “timer_pool”. For any other argument value the function will return zero.

virtual bool **register_thread**(char const * name, std::size_t num = 0, bool service_thread = true, error_code & ec = throws)
Register an external OS-thread with HPX.

This function should be called from any OS-thread which is external to HPX (not created by HPX), but which needs to access HPX functionality, such as setting a value on a promise or similar.


**Note** The function will compose a thread name of the form ‘<name>-thread#<num>’ which is used to register the thread. It is the user’s responsibility to ensure that each (composed) thread name is unique. HPX internally uses the following names for the threads it creates, do not reuse those:

**Parameters**
- name: [in] The name to use for thread registration.
- num: [in] The sequence number to use for thread registration. The default for this parameter is zero.
- service_thread: [in] The thread should be registered as a service thread. The default for this parameter is ‘true’. Any service threads will be pinned to cores not currently used by any of the HPX worker threads.

**Note** This function should be called for each thread exactly once. It will fail if it is called more than once.

**Return** This function will return whether the requested operation succeeded or not.

virtual bool **unregister_thread**()
Unregister an external OS-thread with HPX.

This function will unregister any external OS-thread from HPX.
**Note** This function should be called for each thread exactly once. It will fail if it is called more than once. It will fail as well if the thread has not been registered before (see `register_thread`).

**Return** This function will return whether the requested operation succeeded or not.

```cpp
virtual runtime_local::os_thread_data get_os_thread_data (std::string const &label) const
```

Access data for a given OS thread that was previously registered by `register_thread`.

```cpp
virtual bool enumerate_os_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> runtime_local::os_thread_data const& f) const
```

Enumerate all OS threads that have registered with the runtime.

```cpp
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_start_func () const
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_stop_func () const
notification_policy_type::on_error_type on_error_func () const
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type (notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type&&) on_start_func (notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type&&)
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type (notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type&&) on_stop_func (notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type&&)
notification_policy_type::on_error_type (notification_policy_type::on_error_type&&) on_error_func (notification_policy_type::on_error_type&&)
```

```cpp
virtual std::uint32_t get_locality_id (error_code &ec) const
virtual std::size_t get_num_worker_threads () const
virtual std::uint32_t get_num_localities (hpx::launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec) const
virtual lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities () const
```

**Public Static Functions**

```cpp
static std::uint64_t get_system_uptime ()
```

Return the system uptime measure on the thread executing this call.

**Protected Types**

```cpp
using on_exit_type = std::vector<util::function_nonser<void>()>
```

**Protected Functions**

```cpp
runtime (util::runtime_configuration &rtcfg, notification_policy_type &&notifier, notification_policy_type &&main_pool_notifier, bool initialize)
```

```cpp
void init ()
```

Common initialization for different constructors.

```cpp
void init_tss ()
void deinit_tss ()
```
threads::thread_result_type run_helper (util::function_nonser<runtime::hpx_main_function_type>
    const &func, int &result, bool call_startup_functions)

void wait_helper (std::mutex &mtx, std::condition_variable &cond, bool &running)

### Protected Attributes

- on_exit_type on_exit_functions_
- std::mutex mtx_
- util::runtime_configuration ini_
- long instance_number_
- std::unique_ptr<util::thread_mapper> thread_support_
- threads::topology &topology_
- std::atomic<state> state_
- notification_policy_type: on_startstop_type on_start_func_
- notification_policy_type: on_startstop_type on_stop_func_
- notification_policy_type: on_error_type on_error_func_
- int result_
- std::exception_ptr exception_
- notification_policy_type main_pool_notifier_
- util::io_service_pool main_pool_
- notification_policy_type notifier_
- std::unique_ptr<hpx::threads::threadmanager> thread_manager_

### Protected Static Attributes

- std::atomic<int> instance_number_counter_

### Private Functions

- void stop_helper (bool blocking, std::condition_variable &cond, std::mutex &mtx)
  Helper function to stop the runtime.

  **Parameters**
  - blocking: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is false then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to true to wait for all internal work to be completed.

- void deinit_tss_helper (char const *context, std::size_t num)

- void init_tss_ex (char const *context, runtime_local::os_thread_type type, std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const *pool_name, char const *postfix, bool service_thread, error_code &ec)
void **init_tss_helper**(char const *context, runtime_local::os_thread_type type, std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const *pool_name, char const *postfix, bool service_thread)

void **notify_finalize**( )

void **wait_finalize**( )

**runtime **This**( )

void **call_startup_functions**( bool pre_startup)

**Private Members**

std::list<startup_function_type> **pre_startup_functions**_

std::list<startup_function_type> **startup_functions**_

std::list<shutdown_function_type> **pre_shutdown_functions**_

std::list<shutdown_function_type> **shutdown_functions**_

bool **stop_called**

bool **stop_done**

std::condition_variable **wait_condition**_

**namespace threads**

**Functions**

cchar const *get_stack_size_name**( std::ptrdiff_t size)  
    Returns the stack size name.

    Get the readable string representing the given stack size constant.

    **Parameters**

    • **size**: this represents the stack size

std::ptrdiff_t **get_default_stack_size**( )  
    Returns the default stack size.

    Get the default stack size in bytes.

std::ptrdiff_t **get_stack_size**( thread_stacksize)  
    Returns the stack size corresponding to the given stack size enumeration.

    Get the stack size corresponding to the given stack size enumeration.

    **Parameters**

    • **size**: this represents the stack size

**namespace util**
## Functions

```cpp
bool retrieve_commandline_arguments (hpx::program_options::options_description &app_options,
                                     hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm)

bool retrieve_commandline_arguments (std::string const &appname,
                                     hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm)
```

```cpp
namespace hpx
```

### Functions

```cpp
bool register_thread (runtime *rt, char const *name, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Register the current kernel thread with HPX, this should be done once for each external OS-thread intended to invoke HPX functionality. Calling this function more than once will return false.

```cpp
void unregister_thread (runtime *rt)
```

Unregister the thread from HPX, this should be done once in the end before the external thread exists.

```cpp
runtime_local::os_thread_data get_os_thread_data (std::string const &label)
```

Access data for a given OS thread that was previously registered by `register_thread`. This function must be called from a thread that was previously registered with the runtime.

```cpp
bool enumerate_os_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> os_thread_data const &
                          > const &f)
```

Enumerate all OS threads that have registered with the runtime.

```cpp
std::size_t get_runtime_instance_number ()
```

Return the runtime instance number associated with the runtime instance the current thread is running in.

```cpp
bool register_on_exit (util::function_nonser<void>)
```

Register a function to be called during system shutdown.

```cpp
bool is_starting ()
```

Test whether the runtime system is currently being started.

This function returns whether the runtime system is currently being started or not, e.g. whether the current state of the runtime system is `hpx::state_startup`

**Note** This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.

```cpp
bool tolerate_node_faults ()
```

Test if HPX runs in fault-tolerant mode.

This function returns whether the runtime system is running in fault-tolerant mode

```cpp
bool is_running ()
```

Test whether the runtime system is currently running.

This function returns whether the runtime system is currently running or not, e.g. whether the current state of the runtime system is `hpx::state_running`

**Note** This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.
bool is_stopped()
    Test whether the runtime system is currently stopped.
    This function returns whether the runtime system is currently stopped or not, e.g. whether the current state
    of the runtime system is hpx::state_stopped

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.

bool is_stopped_or_shutting_down()
    Test whether the runtime system is currently being shut down.
    This function returns whether the runtime system is currently being shut down or not, e.g. whether the
    current state of the runtime system is hpx::state_stopped or hpx::state_shutdown

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.

std::size_t get_num_worker_threads()
    Return the number of worker OS-threads used to execute HPX threads.
    This function returns the number of OS-threads used to execute HPX threads. If the function is called
    while no HPX runtime system is active, it will return zero.

std::uint64_t get_system_uptime()
    Return the system uptime measure on the thread executing this call.
    This function returns the system uptime measured in nanoseconds for the thread executing this call. If the
    function is called while no HPX runtime system is active, it will return zero.

namespace hpx

Functions

class report_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e)
    The function report_error reports the given exception to the console.

class report_error (std::exception_ptr const &e)
    The function report_error reports the given exception to the console.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
    hpx::future<typename util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type> run_as_os_thread(F &&f, Ts&&... vs)

namespace hpx

namespace resource
Functions

\texttt{std::size_t get_num_thread_pools()}  
Return the number of thread pools currently managed by the \texttt{resource_partitioner}

\texttt{std::size_t get_num_threads()}  
Return the number of threads in all thread pools currently managed by the \texttt{resource_partitioner}

\texttt{std::size_t get_num_threads(std::string const &pool_name)}  
Return the number of threads in the given thread pool currently managed by the \texttt{resource_partitioner}

\texttt{std::size_t get_num_threads(std::size_t pool_index)}  
Return the number of threads in the given thread pool currently managed by the \texttt{resource_partitioner}

\texttt{std::size_t get_pool_index(std::string const &pool_name)}  
Return the internal index of the pool given its name.

\texttt{std::string const &get_pool_name(std::size_t pool_index)}  
Return the name of the pool given its internal index.

\texttt{threads::thread_pool_base &get_thread_pool(std::string const &pool_name)}  
Return the name of the pool given its name.

\texttt{threads::thread_pool_base &get_thread_pool(std::size_t pool_index)}  
Return the thread pool given its internal index.

\texttt{bool pool_exists(std::string const &pool_name)}  
Return true if the pool with the given name exists.

\texttt{bool pool_exists(std::size_t pool_index)}  
Return true if the pool with the given index exists.

namespace threads

Functions

\texttt{std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown)}  
The function \texttt{get_thread_count} returns the number of currently known threads.

\textbf{Note} If \texttt{state} == \texttt{unknown} this function will not only return the number of currently existing threads, but will add the number of registered task descriptions (which have not been converted into threads yet).

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{state}: [in] This specifies the thread-state for which the number of threads should be retrieved.

\texttt{std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_priority priority, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown)}  
The function \texttt{get_thread_count} returns the number of currently known threads.

\textbf{Note} If \texttt{state} == \texttt{unknown} this function will not only return the number of currently existing threads, but will add the number of registered task descriptions (which have not been converted into threads yet).

\textbf{Parameters}

- \texttt{priority}: [in] This specifies the thread-priority for which the number of threads should be retrieved.
- \texttt{state}: [in] This specifies the thread-state for which the number of threads should be retrieved.
The function `get_idle_core_count` returns the number of currently idling threads (cores).

The function `get_idle_core_mask` returns a bit-mask representing the currently idling threads (cores).

The function `enumerate_threads` will invoke the given function \( f \) for each thread with a matching thread state.

**Parameters**

- \( f \): [in] The function which should be called for each matching thread. Returning ‘false’ from this function will stop the enumeration process.
- \( state \): [in] This specifies the thread-state for which the threads should be enumerated.

```cpp
namespace hpx

Functions

std::uint32_t get_initial_num_localities()

Return the number of localities which were registered at startup for the running application.

The function `get_initial_num_localities` returns the number of localities which were connected to the console at application startup.

**Note** As long as \( ec \) is not pre-initialized to `hpx:throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter \( ec \). Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx:exception`.

**See** `hpx::find_all_localities`, `hpx::get_num_localities`

lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities()

Asynchronously return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function `get_num_localities` asynchronously returns the number of localities currently connected to the console. The returned future represents the actual result.

**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

**See** `hpx::find_all_localities`, `hpx::get_num_localities`

std::uint32_t get_num_localities(launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)

Return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function `get_num_localities` returns the number of localities currently connected to the console.

**Note** This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

**Note** As long as \( ec \) is not pre-initialized to `hpx:throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter \( ec \). Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx:exception`.

**See** `hpx::find_all_localities`, `hpx::get_num_localities`

**Parameters**

- \( ec \): [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx:throws` the function will throw on error instead.
namespace hpx

Functions

threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type get_thread_on_start_func ()
Retrieve the currently installed start handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered start function chains into the previous one (see register_thread_on_start_func).

Return The currently installed error handler function.
Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type get_thread_on_stop_func ()
Retrieve the currently installed stop handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered stop function chains into the previous one (see register_thread_on_stop_func).

Return The currently installed error handler function.
Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_error_type get_thread_on_error_func ()
Retrieve the currently installed error handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered error function chains into the previous one (see register_thread_on_error_func).

Return The currently installed error handler function.
Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type register_thread_on_start_func (threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type &&f)
Set the currently installed start handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered start function chains into the previous one (see get_thread_on_start_func).

Return The previously registered function of this category. It is the user’s responsibility to call that function if the callback is invoked by HPX.
Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.
Parameters
• f: The function to install as the new start handler.

threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type register_thread_on_stop_func (threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type &&f)
Set the currently installed stop handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered stop function chains into the previous one (see get_thread_on_stop_func).
Return The previously registered function of this category. It is the user’s responsibility to call that function if the callback is invoked by HPX.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

Parameters

• \( f \): The function to install as the new stop handler.

```
threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_error_type register_thread_on_error_func(threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_error_type &&f)
```

Set the currently installed error handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered error function chains into the previous one (see `get_thread_on_error_func`).

Return The previously registered function of this category. It is the user’s responsibility to call that function if the callback is invoked by HPX.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

Parameters

• \( f \): The function to install as the new error handler.

**segmented_algorithms**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/segmented_algorithms.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/segmented_algorithms.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

**thread_executors**

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/thread_executors.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/thread_executors.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

**namespace hpx**

**Functions**

```
std::size_t get_os_thread_count (threads::executor const &exec)
```

```
namespace threads
```
Functions

template<typename Executor, typename Parameters>
std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_threads_executor<Executor>::value, std::size_t>::type processing_units_count (Parameters &&, Executor && exec)

template<typename Executor>
std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_threads_executor<Executor>::value, bool>::type has_pending_closures (Executor && exec)

template<typename Executor>
std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_threads_executor<Executor>::value, threads::mask_cref_type>::type get_pu_mask (Executor && exec, threads::topology & topo, std::size_t thread_num)

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_threads_executor<Executor>::value>::type post_at (Executor && exec, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const & abs_time, F && f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_threads_executor<Executor>::value>::type post_after (Executor && exec, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const & rel_time, F && f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution
Typedefs

using default_executor = hpx::execution::parallel_executor

threadmanager

The contents of this module can be included with the header hpx/modules/threadmanager.hpp. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we strongly suggest only including the module header hpx/modules/threadmanager.hpp, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See Public API for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

class threadmanager

#include <threadmanager.hpp> The thread-manager class is the central instance of management for all (non-depleted) threads

Public Types

typedef threads::policies::callback_notifier notification_policy_type
typedef std::unique_ptr<thread_pool_base> pool_type
typedef threads::policies::scheduler_base scheduler_type
typedef std::vector<pool_type> pool_vector

Public Functions

threadmanager(notification_policy_type &notifier, detail::network_background_callback_type network_background_callback = detail::network_background_callback_type())

~threadmanager()
void init()
void create_pools()
void print_pools (std::ostream&)
    FIXME move to private and add hpx:printpools cmd line option.
thread_pool_base &default_pool() const
scheduler_type &default_scheduler() const
thread_pool_base &get_pool (std::string const &pool_name) const
thread_pool_base &get_pool (pool_id_type const &pool_id) const
thread_pool_base &get_pool (std::size_t thread_index) const
bool pool_exists (std::string const &pool_name) const
bool pool_exists (std::size_t pool_index) const

void register_work (thread_init_data &data, error_code &ec = throws)
The function register_work adds a new work item to the thread manager. It doesn’t immediately create a new thread, it just adds the task parameters (function, initial state and description) to the internal management data structures. The thread itself will be created when the number of existing threads drops below the number of threads specified by the constructors max_count parameter.

Parameters
• func: [in] The function or function object to execute as the thread’s function. This must have a signature as defined by thread_function_type.
• description: [in] The value of this parameter allows to specify a description of the thread to create. This information is used for logging purposes mainly, but might be useful for debugging as well. This parameter is optional and defaults to an empty string.

void register_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)
The function register_thread adds a new work item to the thread manager. It creates a new thread, adds it to the internal management data structures, and schedules the new thread, if appropriate.

Parameters
• func: [in] The function or function object to execute as the thread’s function. This must have a signature as defined by thread_function_type.
• id: [out] This parameter will hold the id of the created thread. This id is guaranteed to be validly initialized before the thread function is executed.
• description: [in] The value of this parameter allows to specify a description of the thread to create. This information is used for logging purposes mainly, but might be useful for debugging as well. This parameter is optional and defaults to an empty string.

bool run ()
Run the thread manager’s work queue. This function instantiates the specified number of OS threads in each pool. All OS threads are started to execute the function tfunc.

Return The function returns true if the thread manager has been started successfully, otherwise it returns false.

void stop (bool blocking = true)
Forcefully stop the thread-manager.

Parameters
• blocking:

void suspend ()

void resume ()

state status () const
Return whether the thread manager is still running. This returns the “minimal state”, i.e. the state of the least advanced thread pool.

std::int64_t get_thread_count (thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_, std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1), bool reset = false)
return the number of HPX-threads with the given state

Note This function lock the internal OS lock in the thread manager

std::int64_t get_idle_core_count ()
mask_type get_idle_core_mask()

std::int64_t get_background_thread_count()

bool enumerate_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type 
  > const &, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const

void abort_all_suspended_threads()

bool cleanup_terminated(bool delete_all)

std::size_t get_os_thread_count() const
  
  Return the number of OS threads running in this thread-manager.
  
  This function will return correct results only if the thread-manager is running.

std::thread &get_os_thread_handle(std::size_t num_thread) const

void report_error(std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e)
  
  API functions forwarding to notification policy.

  This notifies the thread manager that the passed exception has been raised. The exception will be
  routed through the notifier and the scheduler (which will result in it being passed to the runtime
  object, which in turn will report it to the console, etc.).

mask_type get_used_processing_units() const
  
  Returns the mask identifying all processing units used by this thread manager.

hwloc_bitmap_ptr get_pool_numa_bitmap(const std::string &pool_name) const

void set_scheduler_mode(threads::policies::scheduler_mode mode)

void add_scheduler_mode(threads::policies::scheduler_mode mode)

void add_remove_scheduler_mode(threads::policies::scheduler_mode to_add_mode, threads::policies::scheduler_mode to_remove_mode)

void remove_scheduler_mode(threads::policies::scheduler_mode mode)

void reset_thread_distribution()

void init_tss(std::size_t global_thread_num)

void deinit_tss()

std::size_t shrink_pool(const std::string &pool_name)

std::size_t expand_pool(const std::string &pool_name)

std::int64_t get_queue_length(bool reset)

std::int64_t get_cumulative_duration(bool reset)

std::int64_t get_thread_count_unknown(bool reset)

std::int64_t get_thread_count_active(bool reset)

std::int64_t get_thread_count_pending(bool reset)

std::int64_t get_thread_count_suspended(bool reset)
std::int64_t get_thread_count_terminated(bool reset)
std::int64_t get_thread_count_staged(bool reset)

Private Types

typedef std::mutex mutex_type

Private Members

mutex_type mtx_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::vector<pool_id_type> threads_lookup_
pool_vector pools_
notification_policy_type &notifier_
detail::network_background_callback_type network_background_callback_

2.9 Contributing to HPX

HPX development happens on Github. The following sections are a collection of useful information related to HPX development.

2.9.1 Contributing to HPX

The main source of information to understand the process of how to contribute to HPX can be found in this document\textsuperscript{243}. This is a living document that is constantly updated with relevant information.

2.9.2 HPX governance model

The HPX project is a meritocratic, consensus-based community project. Anyone with an interest in the project can join the community, contribute to the project design and participate in the decision making process. This document\textsuperscript{244} describes how that participation takes place and how to set about earning merit within the project community.

2.9.3 Release procedure for HPX

Below is a step by step procedure for making an HPX release. We aim to produce two releases per year: one in March-April, and one in September-October.

This is a living document and may not be totally current or accurate. It is an attempt to capture current practices in making an HPX release. Please update it as appropriate.

One way to use this procedure is to print a copy and check off the lines as they are completed to avoid confusion.

1. Notify developers that a release is imminent.

\textsuperscript{243} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/blob/master/.github/CONTRIBUTING.md
\textsuperscript{244} http://hpx.stellar-group.org/documents/governance/
2. Write release notes in `docs/sphinx/releases/whats_new_$VERSION.rst`. Keep adding merged PRs and closed issues to this until just before the release is made. Use `tools/generate_pr_issue_list.sh` to generate the lists. Add the new release notes to the table of contents in `docs/sphinx/releases.rst`.

3. Build the docs, and proof-read them. Update any documentation that may have changed, and correct any typos. Pay special attention to:
   - `$HPX_SOURCE/README.rst`
     - Update grant information
   - `docs/sphinx/releases/whats_new_$VERSION.rst`
   - `docs/sphinx/about_hpx/people.rst`
     - Update collaborators
     - Update grant information

4. This step does not apply to patch releases. For both APEX and libCDS:
   - Change the release branch to be the most current release tag available in the APEX/libCDS `git_external` section in the main `CMakeLists.txt`. Please contact the maintainers of the respective packages to generate a new release to synchronize with the HPX release (APEX\(^{245}\), libCDS\(^{246}\)).

5. If there have been any commits to the release branch since the last release, create a tag from the old release branch before deleting the old release branch in the next step.

6. Unprotect the release branch in the github repository settings so that it can be deleted and recreated (tick “Allow force pushes” in the release branch settings of the repository).

7. Reset the release branch to the latest stable state on master and force push to origin/release. If you are creating a patch release, branch from the release tag for which you want to create a patch release.
   - `git checkout -b release` (or just `checkout` in case the it exists)
   - `git reset --hard stable`
   - `git push --force origin release`

8. Protect the release branch again to disable force pushes.

9. Check out the release branch.

10. Make sure `HPX_VERSION_MAJOR/MINOR/SUBMINOR` in `CMakeLists.txt` contain the correct values. Change them if needed.

11. This step does not apply to patch releases. Remove features which have been deprecated for at least 2 releases. This involves removing build options which enable those features from the main `CMakeLists.txt` and also deleting all related code and tests from the main source tree.

    The general deprecation policy involves a three-step process we have to go through in order to introduce a breaking change:
    a. First release cycle: add a build option that allows for explicitly disabling any old (now deprecated) code.
    b. Second release cycle: turn this build option OFF by default.
    c. Third release cycle: completely remove the old code.

    The main `CMakeLists.txt` contains a comment indicating for which version the breaking change was introduced first. In the case of deprecated features which don’t have a replacement yet, we keep them around in case (like Vc for example).

\(^{245}\) [http://github.com/khuck/xpress-apex](http://github.com/khuck/xpress-apex)

\(^{246}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/libcds](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/libcds)
12. Update the minimum required versions if necessary (compilers, dependencies, etc.) in building_hpx.rst.

13. Verify that the jenkins setup for the release branch on rostam is running and does not display any errors.

14. Repeat the following steps until satisfied with the release.

   1. Change `HPX_VERSION_TAG` in `CMakeLists.txt` to `-rcN`, where N is the current iteration of this step. Start with `-rc1`.

   2. Create a pre-release on GitHub using the script `tools/roll_release.sh`. This script automatically tag with the corresponding release number. The script requires that you have the STEllAR Group signing key.

   3. This step is not necessary for patch releases. Notify hpx-users@stellar.cct.lsu.edu and stellar@cct.lsu.edu of the availability of the release candidate. Ask users to test the candidate by checking out the release candidate tag.

   4. Allow at least a week for testing of the release candidate.

      • Use `git merge` when possible, and fall back to `git cherry-pick` when needed. For patch releases `git cherry-pick` is most likely your only choice if there have been significant unrelated changes on master since the previous release.

      • Go back to the first step when enough patches have been added.

      • If there are no more patches, continue to make the final release.

15. Update any occurrences of the latest stable release to refer to the version about to be released. For example, `quickstart.rst` contains instructions to check out the latest stable tag. Make sure that refers to the new version.

16. Add a new entry to the RPM changelog (`cmake/packaging/rpm/Changelog.txt`) with the new version number and a link to the corresponding changelog.

17. Change `HPX_VERSION_TAG` in `CMakeLists.txt` to an empty string.

18. Add the release date to the caption of the current “What’s New” section in the docs, and change the value of `HPX_VERSION_DATE` in `CMakeLists.txt`.

19. Create a release on GitHub using the script `tools/roll_release.sh`. This script automatically tag the with the corresponding release number. The script requires that you have the STEllAR Group signing key.

20. Update the websites (hpx.stellar-group.org\textsuperscript{247}, stellar-group.org\textsuperscript{248} and stellar.cct.lsu.edu\textsuperscript{249}). You can login on wordpress through this page <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/wp-login.php>. You can update the pages with the following:

      • Update links on the downloads page. Link to the release on GitHub.

      • Documentation links on the docs page (link to generated documentation on GitHub Pages). Follow the style of previous releases.

      • A new blog post announcing the release, which links to downloads and the “What’s New” section in the documentation (see previous releases for examples).

21. Merge release branch into master.

22. Post-release cleanup. Create a new pull request against master with the following changes:

   1. Modify the release procedure if necessary.

   2. Change `HPX_VERSION_TAG` in `CMakeLists.txt` back to `-trunk`.

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\textsuperscript{247} https://hpx.stellar-group.org
\textsuperscript{248} https://stellar-group.org
\textsuperscript{249} https://stellar.cct.lsu.edu
3. Increment `HPX_VERSION_MINOR` in `CMakeLists.txt`.

23. Update Vcpkg ([https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg](https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg)) to pull from latest release.
   - Update version number in CONTROL
   - Update tag and SHA512 to that of the new release

   - Update version number in `hpx/package.py` and SHA256 to that of the new release

25. Announce the release on `hpx-users@stellar.cct.lsu.edu`, `stellar@cct.lsu.edu`, `allcct@cct.lsu.edu`, `faculty@csc.lsu.edu`, `faculty@ece.lsu.edu`, `xpress@crest.iu.edu`, the HPX Slack channel, the IRC channel, Sonia Sachs, our list of external collaborators, isocpp.org, reddit.com, HPC Wire, Inside HPC, Heise Online, and a CCT press release.


### 2.9.4 Testing HPX

To ensure correctness of HPX, we ship a large variety of unit and regression tests. The tests are driven by the CTest\(^{250}\) tool and are executed automatically by buildbot (see [HPX Buildbot Website]\(^{251}\)) on each commit to the [HPX Github]\(^{252}\) repository. In addition, it is encouraged to run the test suite manually to ensure proper operation on your target system. If a test fails for your platform, we highly recommend submitting an issue on our HPX Issues\(^{253}\) tracker with detailed information about the target system.

**Running tests manually**

Running the tests manually is as easy as typing `make tests && make test`. This will build all tests and run them once the tests are built successfully. After the tests have been built, you can invoke separate tests with the help of the `ctest` command. You can list all available test targets using `make help | grep tests`. Please see the CTest Documentation\(^{254}\) for further details.

**Issue tracker**

If you stumble over a bug or missing feature in HPX, please submit an issue to our HPX Issues\(^{255}\) page. For more information on how to submit support requests or other means of getting in contact with the developers, please see the Support Website\(^{256}\) page.

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\(^{251}\) [http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/](http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/)

\(^{252}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/)

\(^{253}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues)


\(^{255}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues)

\(^{256}\) [https://stellar.cct.lsu.edu/support/](https://stellar.cct.lsu.edu/support/)
Continuous testing

In addition to manual testing, we run automated tests on various platforms. You can see the status of the current master head by visiting the **HPX Buildbot Website**\[^{257}\]. We also run tests on all pull requests using both **CircleCI**\[^{258}\] and a combination of **CDash**\[^{259}\] and **pycicle**\[^{260}\]. You can see the dashboards here: **CircleCI HPX dashboard**\[^{261}\] and **CDash** \[^{262}\].

2.9.5 Using docker for development

Although it can often be useful to set up a local development environment with system-provided or self-built dependencies, **Docker**\[^{263}\] provides a convenient alternative to quickly get all the dependencies needed to start development of **HPX**. Our testing setup on **CircleCI**\[^{264}\] uses a docker image to run all tests.

To get started you need to install **Docker**\[^{265}\] using whatever means is most convenient on your system. Once you have **Docker**\[^{266}\] installed, you can pull or directly run the docker image. The image is based on Debian and Clang, and can be found on **Docker Hub**\[^{267}\]. To start a container using the **HPX** build environment, run:

```
docker run --interactive --tty stellargroup/build_env:latest bash
```

You are now in an environment where all the **HPX** build and runtime dependencies are present. You can install additional packages according to your own needs. Please see the **Docker Documentation**\[^{268}\] for more information on using **Docker**\[^{269}\].

**Warning:** All changes made within the container are lost when the container is closed. If you want files to persist (e.g., the **HPX** source tree) after closing the container, you can bind directories from the host system into the container (see **Docker Documentation (Bind mounts)**\[^{270}\]).

2.9.6 Documentation

This documentation is built using **Sphinx**\[^{271}\], and an automatically generated API reference using **Doxygen**\[^{272}\] and **Breathe**\[^{273}\].

We always welcome suggestions on how to improve our documentation, as well as pull requests with corrections and additions.

\[^{257}\]http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/
\[^{258}\]https://circleci.com
\[^{259}\]https://www.kitware.com/cdash/project/about.html
\[^{260}\]https://github.com/biddisco/pycicle/
\[^{261}\]https://circleci.com/gh/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx
\[^{262}\]https://cdash.cscs.ch/index.php?project=HPX
\[^{263}\]https://www.docker.com
\[^{264}\]https://circleci.com
\[^{265}\]https://www.docker.com
\[^{266}\]https://www.docker.com
\[^{267}\]https://hub.docker.com/r/stellargroup/build_env/
\[^{268}\]https://docs.docker.com/
\[^{269}\]https://www.docker.com
\[^{270}\]https://docs.docker.com/storage/bind-mounts/
\[^{271}\]http://www.sphinx-doc.org
\[^{272}\]https://www.doxygen.org
\[^{273}\]https://breathe.readthedocs.io/en/latest
Building documentation

Please see the documentation prerequisites section for details on what you need in order to build the HPX documentation. Enable building of the documentation by setting HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION=ON during CMake configuration. To build the documentation, build the docs target using your build tool. The default output format is HTML documentation. You can choose alternative output formats (single-page HTML, PDF, and man) with the HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION_OUTPUT_FORMATS CMake option.

Note: If you add new source files to the Sphinx documentation, you have to run CMake again to have the files included in the build.

Style guide

The documentation is written using reStructuredText. These are the conventions used for formatting the documentation:

- Use, at most, 80 characters per line.
- Top-level headings use over- and underlines with =.
- Sub-headings use only underlines with characters in decreasing level of importance: =, - and ..
- Use sentence case in headings.
- Refer to common terminology using :term:`Component`.
- Indent content of directives (.. directive::) by three spaces.
- For C++ code samples at the end of paragraphs, use :: and indent the code sample by 4 spaces.
  - For other languages (or if you don’t want a colon at the end of the paragraph), use .. code-block:: language and indent by three spaces as with other directives.
- Use .. list-table:: to wrap tables with a lot of text in cells.

API documentation

The source code is documented using Doxygen. If you add new API documentation either to existing or new source files, make sure that you add the documented source files to the doxygen_dependencies variable in docs/CMakeLists.txt.

2.9.7 Module structure

This section explains the structure of an HPX module.

The tool create_librarySkeleton.py can be used to generate a basic skeleton. To create a library skeleton, run the tool in the libs subdirectory with the module name as an argument:

```bash
./create_library_skeleton <lib_name>
```

This creates a skeleton with the necessary files for an HPX module. It will not create any actual source files. The structure of this skeleton is as follows:

```
<lib_name>/
```

2.9. Contributing to HPX
A README.rst should be always included which explains the basic purpose of the library and a link to the generated documentation.

A main CMakeLists.txt is created in the root directory of the module. By default it contains a call to add_hpx_module which takes care of most of the boilerplate required for a module. You only need to fill in the source and header files in most cases.

add_hpx_module requires a module name. Optional flags are:

- DEPRECATION_WARNINGS: Enables deprecation warnings for the module.

Optional single-value arguments are:

- COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS: Can be ON, OFF, or left out. Enables compatibility headers. Creates a variable which can be turned on or off by the user when set to ON or OFF. If left out the option is completely disabled.

- INSTALL_BINARIES: Install the resulting library.

Optional multi-value arguments are:

- SOURCES: List of source files.
- HEADERS: List of header files.
- COMPAT_HEADERS: List of compatibility header files.
- DEPENDENCIES: Libraries that this module depends on, such as other modules.
- CMAKE_SUBDIRS: List of subdirectories to add to the module.
The `include` directory should contain only headers that other libraries need. For each of those headers, an automatic header test to check for self containment will be generated. Private headers should be placed under the `src` directory. This allows for clear separation. The `cmake` subdirectory may include additional CMake\(^{276}\) scripts needed to generate the respective build configurations.

Compatibility headers (forwarding headers for headers whose location is changed when creating a module, if moving them from the main library) should be placed in an `include_compatibility` directory. This directory is not created by default.

Documentation is placed in the `docs` folder. A empty skeleton for the index is created, which is picked up by the main build system and will be part of the generated documentation. Each header inside the `include` directory will automatically be processed by Doxygen and included into the documentation. If a header should be excluded from the API reference, a comment `// sphinx:undocumented` needs to be added.

Tests are placed in suitable subdirectories of `tests`.

When in doubt, consult existing modules for examples on how to structure the module.

### Finding circular dependencies

Our CI will perform a check to see if there are circular dependencies between modules. In cases where it’s not clear what is causing the circular dependency, running the `cpp-dependencies`\(^{277}\) tool manually can be helpful. It can give you detailed information on exactly which files are causing the circular dependency. If you do not have the `cpp-dependencies` tool already installed, one way of obtaining it is by using our docker image. This way you will have exactly the same environment as on the CI. See [Using docker for development](#) for details on how to use the docker image.

To produce the graph produced by CI run the following command (`HPX_SOURCE` is assumed to hold the path to the `HPX` source directory):

```bash
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/lib --graph-cycles circular_dependencies.dot
```

This will produce a `dot` file in the current directory. You can inspect this manually with a text editor. You can also convert this to an image if you have `graphviz` installed:

```bash
dot circular_dependencies.dot -Tsvg -o circular_dependencies.svg
```

This produces an `svg` file in the current directory which shows the circular dependencies. Note that if there are no cycles the image will be empty.

You can use `cpp-dependencies` to print the include paths between two modules.

```bash
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/lib --shortest <from> <to>
```

prints all possible paths from the module `<from>` to the module `<to>`. For example, as most modules depend on `config`, the following should give you a long list of paths from `algorithms` to `config`:

```bash
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/lib --shortest algorithms config
```

The following should report that it can’t find a path between the two modules:

```bash
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/lib --shortest config algorithms
```

\(^{276}\) https://www.cmake.org
\(^{277}\) https://github.com/tomtom-international/cpp-dependencies
2.10 Releases

2.10.1 HPX V1.5.0 (Sep 02, 2020)

General changes

The main focus of this release is on APIs and C++20 conformance. We have added many new C++20 features and adapted multiple algorithms to be fully C++20 conformant. As part of the modularization we have begun specifying the public API of HPX in terms of headers and functionality, and aligning it more closely to the C++ standard. All non-distributed modules are now in place, along with an experimental option to completely disable distributed features in HPX. We have also added experimental asynchronous MPI and CUDA executors. Lastly this release introduces CMake targets for depending projects, performance improvements, and many bug fixes.

- We have added the C++20 features hpx::jthread and hpx::stop_token. hpx::condition_variable_any now exposes new functions supporting hpx::stop_token.
- We have added hpx::stable_sort based on Francisco Tapia’s implementation.
- We have adapted existing synchronization primitives to be fully conformant C++20: hpx::barrier, hpx::latch, hpx::counting_semaphore, and hpx::binary_semaphore.
- We have started using customization point objects (CPOs) to make the corresponding algorithms fully conformant to C++20 as well as to make algorithm extension easier for the user. all_of/any_of/none_of, copy, count, destroy, equal, fill, find, for_each, generate, mismatch, move, reduce, transform_reduce are using those CPOs (all in namespace hpx). We also have adapted their corresponding hpx::ranges versions to be conforming to C++20 in this release.
- We have adapted support for co_await to C++20, in addition to hpx::future it now also supports hpx::shared_future. We have also added allocator support for futures returned by co_return. It is no longer in the experimental namespace.
- We added serialization support for std::variant and std::tuple.
- result_of and is_callable are now deprecated and replaced by invoke_result and is_invocable to conform to C++20.
- We continued with the modularization, making it easier for us to add the new experimental HPX_WITH_DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME CMake option (see below). An significant amount of headers have been deprecated. We adapted the namespaces and headers we could to be closer to the standard ones (Public API). Depending code should still compile, however warnings are now generated instructing to change the include statements accordingly.
- It is now possible to have a basic CUDA support including a helper function to get a future from a CUDA stream and target handling. They are available under the hpx::cuda::experimental namespace and they can be enabled with the -DHPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA=ON CMake option.
- We added a new hpx::mpi::experimental namespace for getting futures from an asynchronous MPI call and a new minimal MPI executor hpx::mpi::experimental::executor. These can be enabled with the -DHPX_WITH_ASYNC_MPI=ON CMake option.
- A polymorphic executor has been implemented to reduce compile times as a function accepting executors can potentially be instantiated only once instead of multiple times with different executors. It accepts the function signature as a template argument. It needs to be constructed from any other executor. Please note, that the function signatures that can be scheduled using then_execute, bulk_sync_execute, bulk_async_execute and bulk_then_execute are slightly different (See the comment in PR #4514 for more details).

278 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4514
• The underlying executor of `block_executor` has been updated to a newer one.

• We have added a parameter to `auto_chunk_size` to control the amount of iterations to measure.

• All executor parameter hooks can now be exposed through the executor itself. This will allow to deprecate the `.with()` functionality on execution policies in the future. This is also a first step towards simplifying our executor APIs in preparation for the upcoming C++23 executors (senders/receivers).

• We have moved all of the existing APIs related to resiliency into the namespace `hpx::resiliency::experimental`. Please note this is a breaking change without backwards-compatibility option. We have converted all of those APIs to be based on customization point objects. Two new executors have been added to enable easy integration of the existing resiliency features with other facilities (like the parallel algorithms): `replay_executor` and `replicate_executor`.

• We have added performance counters type information (aggregating, monotonically increasing, average count, average timer, etc.).

• HPX threads are now re-scheduled on the same worker thread they were suspended on to avoid cache misses from moving from one thread to the other. This behavior doesn’t prevent the thread from being stolen, however.

• We have added a new configuration option `hpx.exception_verbosity` to allow to control the level of verbosity of the exceptions (3 levels available).

• `broadcast_to, broadcast_from, scatter_to and scatter_from` have been added to the collectives, modernization of `gather_here` and `gather_there` with futures taken by rvalue references. See the breaking change on `all_to_all` in the next section. None of the collectives need supporting macros anymore (e.g. specifying the data types used for a collective operation using `HPX_REGISTER_ALLGATHER` and similar is not needed anymore).

• New API functions have been added: a) to get the number of cores which are idle (`hpx::get_idle_core_count`) and b) returning a bitmask representing the currently idle cores (`hpx::get_idle_core_mask`).

• We have added an experimental option to only enable the local runtime, you can disable the distributed runtime with `HPX_WITH_DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME=OFF`. You can also enable the local runtime by using the `--hpx:local` runtime option.

• We fixed task annotations for actions.

• The alias `hpx::promise` to `hpx::lcos::promise` is now deprecated. You can use `hpx::lcos::promise` directly instead. `hpx::promise` will refer to the local-only promise in the future.

• We have added a `prepare_checkpoint` API function that calculates the amount of necessary buffer space for a particular set of arguments checkpointed.

• We have added `hpx::upgrade_lock` and `hpx::upgrade_to_unique_lock`, which make `hpx::shared_mutex` (and similar) usable in more flexible ways.

• We have changed the CMake targets exposed to the user, it now includes `hpx`, `hpx::wrap_main` (int main as the first `HPX` thread of the application, see `Starting the HPX runtime`), `hpx::plugin`, `hpx::component`. The CMake variables `HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS` and `HPX_LIBRARIES` are deprecated and will be removed in a future release, you should now link directly to the `hpx` CMake target.

• A new example is demonstrating how to create and use a wrapping executor (`quickstart/executor_with_thread_hooks.cpp`)

• A new example is demonstrating how to disable thread stealing during the execution of parallel algorithms (`quickstart/disable_thread_stealing_executor.cpp`)

• We now require for our CMake build system configuration files to be formatted using cmake-format.

• We have removed more dependencies on various Boost libraries.
• We have added an experimental option enabling unity builds of HPX using the
  -DHPX_WITHUNITYBUILD=On CMake option.
• Many bug fixes.

Breaking changes

• HPX now requires a C++14 capable compiler. We have set the HPX C++ standard automatically to C++14 and
  if it needs to be set explicitly, it should be specified through the CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD setting as mandated
  by CMake. The HPX_WITH_CXX* variables are now deprecated and will be removed in the future.
• Building and using HPX is now supported only when using CMake V3.13 or later, Boost V1.64 or newer, and
  when compiling with clang V5, gcc V7, or VS2019, or later. Other compilers might still work but have not been
  tested thoroughly.
• We have added a hpx::init_params struct to pass parameters for HPX initialization e.g. the resource
  partitioner callback to initialize thread pools (Using the resource partitioner).
• The all_to_all algorithm is renamed to all_gather, and the new all_to_all algorithm is not com-
  patible with the old one.
• We have moved all of the existing APIs related to resiliency into the namespace
  hpx::resiliency::experimental.

Closed issues

• Issue #4918 - Rename distributed_executors module
• Issue #4900 - Adding JOSS status badge to README
• Issue #4897 - Compiler warning, deprecated header used by HPX itself
• Issue #4886 - A future bound to an action executing on a different locality doesn’t capture exception state
• Issue #4880 - Undefined reference to main build error when HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF
• Issue #4877 - hpx_main might not able to start hpx runtime properly
• Issue #4850 - Issues creating templated component
• Issue #4829 - Spack package & HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES
• Issue #4820 - PAPI counters don’t work
• Issue #4818 - HPX can’t be used with IO pool turned off
• Issue #4816 - Build of HPX fails when find_package(Boost) is called before FetchCon-
  tent_MakeAvailable(hpx)
• Issue #4813 - HPX MPI Future failed

279 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4918
280 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4900
281 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4897
282 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4886
283 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4880
284 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4877
285 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4850
286 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4829
287 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4820
288 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4818
289 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4816
290 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4813
• Issue #4811 - Remove HPX::hpx_no_wrap_main target before 1.5.0 release
• Issue #4810 - In hpx::for_each::invoke_projected the hpx::util::decay is misguided
• Issue #4787 - transform_inclusive_scan gives incorrect results for non-commutative operator
• Issue #4786 - transform_inclusive_scan tries to implicitly convert between types, instead of using the provided conv function
• Issue #4779 - HPX build error with GCC 10.1
• Issue #4766 - Move HPX.Compute functionality to experimental namespace
• Issue #4763 - License file name
• Issue #4758 - CMake profiling results
• Issue #4755 - Building HPX with support for PAPI fails
• Issue #4754 - CMakel cache creation breaks when using HPX with mimalloc
• Issue #4752 - HPX MPI Future build failed
• Issue #4746 - Memory leak when using dataflow icw components
• Issue #4731 - Bug in stencil example, calculation of locality IDs
• Issue #4723 - Build fail with NETWORKING OFF
• Issue #4720 - Add compatibility headers for modules that had their module headers implicitly generated in 1.4.1
• Issue #4719 - Undeprecate some module headers
• Issue #4712 - Rename HPX_MPI_WITH_FUTURES option
• Issue #4709 - Make deprecation warnings overridable in dependent projects
• Issue #4691 - Suggestion to fix and enhance the thread_mapper API
• Issue #4686 - Fix tutorials examples
• Issue #4685 - HPX distributed map fails to compile
• Issue #4680 - Build error with HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF

291 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4811
292 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4810
293 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4787
294 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4786
295 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4779
296 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4766
297 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4763
298 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4758
299 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4755
300 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4754
301 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4752
302 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4746
303 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4731
304 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4723
305 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4720
306 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4719
307 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4712
308 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4709
309 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4691
310 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4686
311 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4685
312 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4680
• Issue #4679 - Build error for hpx w/ Apex on Summit
• Issue #4675 - build error with HPX_WITH_NETWORKING=OFF
• Issue #4674 - Error running Quickstart tests on OS X
• Issue #4662 - MPI initialization broken when networking off
• Issue #4652 - How to fix distributed action annotation
• Issue #4650 - thread descriptions are broken...again
• Issue #4648 - Thread stacksize not properly set
• Issue #4647 - Rename generated collective headers in modules
• Issue #4639 - Update deprecation warnings in compatibility headers to point to collective headers
• Issue #4628 - mpi parcelport totally broken
• Issue #4619 - Fully document hpx_wrap behaviour and targets
• Issue #4612 - Compilation issue with HPX 1.4.1 and 1.4.0
• Issue #4594 - Rename modules
• Issue #4578 - Default value for HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH
• Issue #4572 - Thread manager should be given a runtime_configuration
• Issue #4571 - Add high-level documentation to new modules
• Issue #4569 - Annoying warning when compiling - pls suppress or fix it.
• Issue #4555 - HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACE_ON_SUSPENSION compilation error
• Issue #4543 - Segfaults in Release builds using sleep_for
• Issue #4539 - Compilation Error when HPX_MPI_WITH_FUTURES=ON
• Issue #4537 - Linking issue with libhpx_initd.a
• Issue #4535 - API for checking if pool with a given name exists
• Issue #4523 - Build of PR #4311 (git tag 9955e8e) fails

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[313] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4679
[314] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4675
[315] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4674
[316] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4662
[317] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4652
[318] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4650
[319] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4648
[320] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4647
[321] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4639
[322] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4628
[323] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4619
[324] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4612
[325] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4594
[326] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4578
[327] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4572
[328] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4571
[329] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4569
[330] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4555
[331] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4543
[332] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4539
[333] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4537
[334] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4535
[335] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4523

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Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• Issue #4519336 - Documentation problem
• Issue #4513337 - HPXConfig.cmake contains ill-formed paths when library paths use backslashes
• Issue #4507338 - User-polling introduced by MPI futures module should be more generally usable
• Issue #4506339 - Make sure force_linking.hpp is not included in main module header
• Issue #4501340 - Fix compilation of PAPI tests
• Issue #4497341 - Add modules CI checks
• Issue #4489342 - Polymorphic executor
• Issue #4476343 - Use CMake targets defined by FindBoost
• Issue #4473344 - Add vcpkg installation instructions
• Issue #4470345 - Adapt hpx::future to C++20 co_await
• Issue #4468346 - Compile error on Raspberry Pi 4
• Issue #4466347 - Compile error on Windows, current stable:
• Issue #4453348 - Installing HPX on fedora with dnf is not adding cmake files
• Issue #4448349 - New std::variant serialization broken
• Issue #4438350 - Add performance counter flag is monotonically increasing
• Issue #4436351 - Build problem: same code build and works with 1.4.0 but it doesn’t with 1.4.1
• Issue #4429352 - Function descriptions not supported in distributed
• Issue #4423353 - –hpx:ini=hpx.lock_detection=0 has no effect
• Issue #4422354 - Add performance counter metadata
• Issue #4419355 - Weird behavior for –hpx:print-counter-interval with large numbers
• Issue #4401356 - Create module repository
• Issue #4400357 - Command line options conflict related to performance counters
• Issue #4349358 - –hpx:use-process-mask option throw an exception on OS X

336 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4519
337 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4513
338 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4507
339 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4506
340 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4501
341 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4497
342 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4489
343 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4476
344 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4473
345 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4470
346 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4468
347 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4466
348 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4453
349 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4448
350 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4438
351 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4436
352 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4429
353 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4423
354 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4422
355 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4419
356 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4401
357 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4400
358 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4349
• Issue #4345\(^{359}\) - Move gh-pages branch out of hpx repo
• Issue #4323\(^{360}\) - Const-correctness error in assignment operator of compute::vector
• Issue #4318\(^{361}\) - ASIO breaks with C++2a concepts
• Issue #4317\(^{362}\) - Application runs even if \texttt{--hpx:help} is specified
• Issue #4063\(^{363}\) - Document hpxcxx compiler wrapper
• Issue #3983\(^{364}\) - Implement the C++20 Synchronization Library
• Issue #3696\(^{365}\) - C++11 \texttt{constexpr} support is now required
• Issue #3623\(^{366}\) - Modular HPX branch and an alternative project layout
• Issue #2836\(^{367}\) - The worst-case time complexity of parallel::sort seems to be $O(N^2)$.

Closed pull requests

• PR #4936\(^{368}\) - Minor documentation fixes part 2
• PR #4935\(^{369}\) - Add copyright and license to joss paper file
• PR #4934\(^{370}\) - Adding Semicolon in Documentation
• PR #4932\(^{371}\) - Fixing compiler warnings
• PR #4931\(^{372}\) - Small documentation formatting fixes
• PR #4930\(^{373}\) - Documentation Distributed HPX applications localvv with local_vv
• PR #4929\(^{374}\) - Add final version of the JOSS paper
• PR #4928\(^{375}\) - Add HPX_NODISCARD to enable_user_polling structs
• PR #4926\(^{376}\) - Rename distributed_executors module to executors_distributed
• PR #4925\(^{377}\) - Making transform_reduce conforming to C++20
• PR #4923\(^{378}\) - Don’t acquire lock if not needed
• PR #4921\(^{379}\) - Update the release notes for the release candidate 3
• PR #4920\(^{380}\) - Disable libcds release

\(^{359}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4345
\(^{360}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4323
\(^{361}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4318
\(^{362}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4317
\(^{363}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4063
\(^{364}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3983
\(^{365}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3696
\(^{366}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3623
\(^{367}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2836
\(^{368}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4936
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\(^{378}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4923
\(^{379}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4921
\(^{380}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4920
• PR #4919 - Make cuda event pool dynamic instead of fixed size
• PR #4917 - Move chrono functionality to hpx::chrono namespace
• PR #4916 - HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS needs to be set even when disabled
• PR #4915 - Moving more action related files to actions modules
• PR #4914 - Add alias targets with namespaces used for exporting
• PR #4912 - Aggregate initialize CPOs
• PR #4910 - Explicitly specify hwloc root on Jenkins CSCS builds
• PR #4908 - Fix algorithms documentation
• PR #4907 - Remove HPX::hp_no_wrap_main target
• PR #4906 - Fixing unused variable warning
• PR #4905 - Adding specializations for simple for_loops
• PR #4904 - Update boost to 1.74.0 for the newest jenkins configs
• PR #4903 - Hide GITHUB_TOKEN environment variables from environment variable output
• PR #4902 - Cancel previous pull requests builds before starting a new one with Jenkins
• PR #4901 - Update public API list with updated algorithms
• PR #4899 - Suggested changes for HPX V1.5 release notes
• PR #4898 - Minor tweak to hpx::equal implementation
• PR #4896 - Making generate() and generate_n conforming to C++20
• PR #4895 - Update apex tag
• PR #4894 - Fix exception handling for tasks
• PR #4893 - Remove last use of std::result_of, removed in C++20
• PR #4892 - Adding replay_executor and replicate_executor
• PR #4889 - Restore old behaviour of not requiring linking to hpx_wrap when HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4919
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4917
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4916
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4915
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4914
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4912
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4910
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4908
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4905
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4901
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4893
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4892
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4889
• PR #4887⁴⁰⁴ - Making sure remotely thrown (non-hpx) exceptions are properly marshaled back to invocation site
• PR #4885⁴⁰⁵ - Adapting hpx::find and friends to C++20
• PR #4884⁴⁰⁶ - Adapting mismatch to C++20
• PR #4883⁴⁰⁷ - Adapting hpx::equal to be conforming to C++20
• PR #4882⁴⁰⁸ - Fixing exception handling for hpx::copy and adding missing tests
• PR #4881⁴⁰⁹ - Adds different runtime exception when registering thread with the HPX runtime
• PR #4876⁴¹⁰ - Adding example demonstrating how to disable thread stealing during the execution of parallel algorithms
• PR #4874⁴¹¹ - Adding non-policy tests to all_of, any_of, and none_of
• PR #4873⁴¹² - Set CUDA compute capability on rostam Jenkins builds
• PR #4872⁴¹³ - Force partitioned vector scan tests to run serially
• PR #4870⁴¹⁴ - Making move conforming with C++20
• PR #4869⁴¹⁵ - Making destroy and destroy_n conforming to C++20
• PR #4868⁴¹⁶ - Fix miscellaneous header problems
• PR #4867⁴¹⁷ - Add CPOs for for_each
• PR #4866⁴¹⁸ - Adapting count and count_if to be conforming to C++20
• PR #4864⁴¹⁹ - Release notes 1.5.0
• PR #4863⁴²⁰ - adding libdhs-hpx tag to prepare for hpx1.5 release
• PR #4862⁴²¹ - Adding version specific deprecation options
• PR #4861⁴²² - Limiting executor improvements
• PR #4860⁴²³ - Making fill and fill_n compatible with C++20
• PR #4859⁴²⁴ - Adapting all_of, any_of, and none_of to C++20
• PR #4857⁴²⁵ - Improve libCDS integration
• PR #4856 - Correct typos in the documentation of the hpx performance counters
• PR #4854 - Removing obsolete code
• PR #4853 - Adding test that derives component from two other components
• PR #4852 - Fix mpi_ring test in distributed mode by ensuring all ranks run hpx_main
• PR #4851 - Converting resiliency APIs to tag_invoke based CPOs
• PR #4849 - Enable use of future_overhead test when DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME is OFF
• PR #4847 - Fixing 'error prone' constructs as reported by Codacy
• PR #4846 - Disable Boost.Asio concepts support
• PR #4845 - Fix PAPI counters
• PR #4843 - Remove dependency on various Boost headers
• PR #4841 - Rearrange public API headers
• PR #4840 - Fixing TSS problems during thread termination
• PR #4839 - Fix async_cuda build problems when distributed runtime is disabled
• PR #4837 - Restore compatibility for old (now deprecated) copy algorithms
• PR #4836 - Adding CPOs for hpx::reduce
• PR #4835 - Remove using util::result_of from namespace hpx
• PR #4834 - Fixing the calculation of the number of idle cores and the corresponding idle masks
• PR #4832 - Allow thread function destructors to yield
• PR #4831 - Fixing assertion in split_gids and memory leaks in 1d_stencil_7
• PR #4830 - Making sure MPI_CXX_COMPILE_FLAGS is interpreted as a sequence of options
• PR #4829 - Update documentation on using HPX::wrap_main
• PR #4827 - Update clang-newest configuration to use clang 10
• PR #4826 - Add Jenkins configuration for rostam
• PR #4825 - Move all CUDA functionality to hpx::cuda::experimental namespace
• PR #4824 - Add support for building master/release branches to Jenkins configuration
• PR #4821 - Implement customization point for hpx::copy and hpx::ranges::copy
• PR #4819 - Allow finding Boost components before finding HPX
• PR #4817 - Adding range version of stable sort
• PR #4815 - Fix a wrong #ifdef for IO/TIMER pools causing build errors
• PR #4814 - Replace hpx::function_nonser with std::function in error module
• PR #4809 - Foreach adapt
• PR #4808 - Make internal algorithms functions const
• PR #4807 - Add Jenkins configuration for running on Piz Daint
• PR #4806 - Update documentation links to new domain name
• PR #4805 - Applying changes that resolve time complexity issues in sort
• PR #4803 - Adding implementation of stable_sort
• PR #4802 - Fix datapar header paths
• PR #4801 - Replace boost::shared_array<T> with std::shared_ptr<T> if supported
• PR #4799 - Fixing #include paths in compatibility headers
• PR #4798 - Include the main module header (fixes partially #4488)
• PR #4797 - Change cmake targets
• PR #4794 - Removing 128bit integer emulation
• PR #4793 - Make sure global variable is handled properly
• PR #4792 - Replace enable_if with HPX_CONCEPT_REQUIRES_ and add is_sentinel_for constraint
• PR #4790 - Move deprecation warnings from base template to template specializations for result_of etc. structs
• PR #4789 - Fix hangs during assertion handling and distributed runtime construction

449 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4825
450 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4824
451 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4821
452 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4819
453 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4817
454 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4815
455 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4814
456 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4809
457 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4808
458 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4807
459 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4806
460 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4805
461 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4803
462 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4802
463 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4801
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466 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4797
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468 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4793
469 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4792
470 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4790
471 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4789
• PR #4788 - Fixing inclusive transform scan algorithm to properly handle initial value
• PR #4785 - Fixing barrier test
• PR #4784 - Fixing deleter argument bindings in serialize_buffer
• PR #4783 - Add coveralls badge
• PR #4782 - Make header tests parallel again
• PR #4780 - Remove outdated comment about hpx::stop in documentation
• PR #4776 - debug print improvements
• PR #4775 - Checkpoint cleanup
• PR #4771 - Fix compilation with HPX_WITH_NETWORKING=OFF
• PR #4767 - Remove all force linking leftovers
• PR #4765 - Fix 1d stencil index calculation
• PR #4764 - Force some tests to run serially
• PR #4762 - Update pointees in compatibility headers
• PR #4761 - Fix running and building of execution module tests on CircleCI
• PR #4760 - Storing hpx_options in global property to speed up summary report
• PR #4759 - Reduce memory requirements for our main shared state
• PR #4758 - Fix mimalloc linking on Windows
• PR #4756 - Fix compilation issues
• PR #4753 - Re-adding API functions that were lost during merges
• PR #4751 - Revert “Create coverage reports and upload them to codecov.io”
• PR #4750 - Fixing possible race condition during termination detection
• PR #4749 - Deprecate result_of and friends
• PR #4748 - Create coverage reports and upload them to codecov.io

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4788
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4785
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4784
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4783
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4782
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4780
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4776
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4756
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4753
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4751
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4750
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4749
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4748

2.10. Releases
• PR #4747 - Changing #include for MPI parcelport
• PR #4745 - Add is_sentinel_for trait implementation and test
• PR #4743 - Fix init_globally example after runtime mode changes
• PR #4742 - Update SUPPORT.md
• PR #4741 - Fixing a warning generated for unity builds with msvc
• PR #4740 - Rename local_lcos and basic_execution modules
• PR #4739 - Undeprecate a couple of hpx/modulename.hpp headers
• PR #4738 - Conditionally test schedulers in thread_stacksize_current test
• PR #4734 - Fixing a bunch of codacy warnings
• PR #4733 - Add experimental unity build option to CMake configuration
• PR #4730 - Fixing compilation problems with unordered map
• PR #4729 - Fix APEX build
• PR #4727 - Fix missing runtime includes for distributed runtime
• PR #4726 - Add more API headers
• PR #4725 - Add more compatibility headers for deprecated module headers
• PR #4724 - Fix 4723
• PR #4721 - Attempt to fixing migration tests
• PR #4717 - Make the compatilibility headers macro conditional
• PR #4716 - Add hpx/runtime.hpp and hpx/distributed/runtime.hpp API headers
• PR #4714 - Add hpx/future.hpp header
• PR #4713 - Remove hpx/runtime/threads_fwd.hpp and hpx/util_fwd.hpp
• PR #4711 - Make module deprecation warnings overridable
• PR #4710 - Add compatibility headers and other fixes after module header renaming
• PR #4708 - Add termination handler for parallel algorithms
• PR #4707 - Use hpx::function_nonser instead of std::function internally
• PR #4706 - Move header file to module
• PR #4705 - Fix incorrect behaviour of cmake-format check
• PR #4704 - Fix resource tests
• PR #4701 - Fix missing includes for future::then specializations
• PR #4700 - Removing obsolete memory component
• PR #4699 - Add short descriptions to modules missing documentation
• PR #4696 - Rename generated modules headers
• PR #4693 - Overhauling thread_mapper for public consumption
• PR #4688 - Fix thread stack size handling
• PR #4687 - Adding all_gather and fixing all_to_all
• PR #4684 - Miscellaneous compilation fixes
• PR #4683 - Fix HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF
• PR #4682 - Fix compilation of pack_traversal_rebind_container.hpp
• PR #4681 - Add missing hpx/execution.hpp includes for future::then
• PR #4678 - Typeless communicator
• PR #4677 - Forcing registry option to be accepted without checks.
• PR #4676 - Adding scatter_to/scatter_from collective operations
• PR #4673 - Fix PAPI counters compilation
• PR #4671 - Deprecate hpx::promise alias to hpx::lcos::promise
• PR #4670 - Explicitly instantiate get_exception
• PR #4667 - Add stopValue in Sentinel struct instead of Iterator

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4708
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4707
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4706
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4705
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4704
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4701
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4700
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4699
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4696
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4688
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4687
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4684
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4683
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4682
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4681
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4671
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4670
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4667
• PR #4666^41 - Add release build on Windows to GitHub actions
• PR #4664^42 - Creating itt_notify module.
• PR #4663^43 - Mpi fixes
• PR #4659^44 - Making sure declarations match definitions in register_locks implementation
• PR #4655^45 - Fixing task annotations for actions
• PR #4653^46 - Making sure APEX is linked into every application, if needed
• PR #4651^47 - Update get_function_annotation.hpp
• PR #4646^48 - Runtime type
• PR #4645^49 - Add a few more API headers
• PR #4644^50 - Fixing support for mpirun (and similar)
• PR #4643^51 - Fixing the fix for get_idle_core_count() API
• PR #4638^52 - Remove HPX_API_EXPORT missed in previous cleanup
• PR #4636^53 - Adding C++20 barrier
• PR #4635^54 - Adding C++20 latch API
• PR #4634^55 - Adding C++20 counting semaphore API
• PR #4633^56 - Unify execution parameters customization points
• PR #4632^57 - Adding missing bulk_sync_execute wrapper to example executor
• PR #4631^58 - Updates to documentation; grammar edits.
• PR #4630^59 - Updates to documentation; moved hyperlink
• PR #4624^60 - Export set_self_ptr in thread_data.hpp instead of with forward declarations where used
• PR #4623^61 - Clean up export macros
• PR #4621^62 - Trigger an error for older boost versions on power architectures
• PR #4617^63 - Ignore user-set compatibility header options if the module does not have compatibility headers

^41 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4666
^42 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4664
^43 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4663
^44 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4659
^45 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4655
^46 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4653
^47 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4651
^48 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4646
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^62 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4621
^63 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4617
• PR #4616 - Fix cmake-format warning
• PR #4615 - Add handler for serializing custom exceptions
• PR #4614 - Fix error message when HPX_IGNORE_CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE_COMPATIBILITY=OFF
• PR #4613 - Make partitioner constructor private
• PR #4611 - Making auto_chunk_size execute the given function using the given executor
• PR #4610 - Making sure the thread-local lock registration data is moving to the core the suspended HPX thread is resumed on
• PR #4609 - Adding an API function that exposes the number of idle cores
• PR #4608 - Fixing moodycamel namespace
• PR #4607 - Moving winsocket initialization to core library
• PR #4606 - Local runtime module etc.
• PR #4604 - Add config_registry module
• PR #4603 - Deal with distributed modules in their respective CMakeLists.txt
• PR #4602 - Small module fixes
• PR #4598 - Making sure current_executor and service_executor functions are linked into the core library
• PR #4597 - Adding broadcast_to/broadcast_from to collectives module
• PR #4596 - Fix performance regression in block_executor
• PR #4595 - Making sure main.cpp is built as a library if HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_MAIN=OFF
• PR #4592 - Futures module
• PR #4591 - Adapting co_await support for C++20
• PR #4590 - Adding missing exception test for for_loop()
• PR #4587 - Move traits headers to hpx/modulename/traits directory
• PR #4586 - Remove Travis CI config
• PR #4585 - Update macOS test blacklist

564 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4616
565 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4615
566 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4614
567 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4613
568 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4611
569 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4610
570 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4609
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576 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4602
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584 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4587
585 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4586
586 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4585
• PR #4584\textsuperscript{587} - Attempting to fix missing symbols in stack trace
• PR #4583\textsuperscript{588} - Fixing bad static\_cast
• PR #4582\textsuperscript{589} - Changing download url for Windows prerequisites to circumvent bandwidth limitations
• PR #4581\textsuperscript{590} - Adding missing using placeholder::\_X
• PR #4579\textsuperscript{591} - Move get\_stack\_size\_name and related functions
• PR #4575\textsuperscript{592} - Excluding unconditional definition of class backtrace from global header
• PR #4574\textsuperscript{593} - Changing return type of hardware\_concurrency() to unsigned int
• PR #4570\textsuperscript{594} - Move tests to modules
• PR #4564\textsuperscript{595} - Reshuffle internal targets and add HPX::hpx\_no\_wrap\_main target
• PR #4563\textsuperscript{596} - fix CMake option typo
• PR #4562\textsuperscript{597} - Unregister lock earlier to avoid holding it while suspending
• PR #4561\textsuperscript{598} - Adding test macros supporting custom output stream
• PR #4560\textsuperscript{599} - Making sure hash\_any::operator()() is linked into core library
• PR #4556\textsuperscript{600} - Fixing compilation if HPX\_WITH\_THREAD\_BACKTRACE\_ON\_SUSPENSION=On
• PR #4557\textsuperscript{601} - Improve spinlock implementation to perform better in high-contention situations
• PR #4553\textsuperscript{602} - Fix a runtime\_ptr problem at shutdown when apex is enabled
• PR #4552\textsuperscript{603} - Add configuration option for making exceptions less noisy
• PR #4551\textsuperscript{604} - Clean up thread creation parameters
• PR #4549\textsuperscript{605} - Test FetchContent build on GitHub actions
• PR #4548\textsuperscript{606} - Fix stack size
• PR #4545\textsuperscript{607} - Fix header tests
• PR #4544\textsuperscript{608} - Fix a typo in sanitizer build
• PR #4541\textsuperscript{609} - Add API to check if a thread pool exists

\textsuperscript{587} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4584
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\textsuperscript{608} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4544
\textsuperscript{609} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4541
• PR #4540 - Making sure MPI support is enabled if MPI futures are used but networking is disabled
• PR #4538 - Move channel documentation examples to examples directory
• PR #4536 - Add generic allocator for execution policies
• PR #4534 - Enable compatibility headers for thread_executors module
• PR #4532 - Fixing broken url in README.rst
• PR #4531 - Update scripts
• PR #4530 - Make sure module API docs show up in correct order
• PR #4529 - Adding missing template code to module creation script
• PR #4528 - Make sure version module uses HPX’s binary dir, not the parent’s
• PR #4527 - Creating actions_base and actions module
• PR #4526 - Shared state for cv
• PR #4525 - Changing sub-name sequencing for experimental namespace
• PR #4524 - Add API guarantee notes to API reference documentation
• PR #4523 - Enable and fix deprecation warnings in execution module
• PR #4521 - Moves more miscellaneous files to modules
• PR #4520 - Skip execution customization points when executor is known
• PR #4518 - Module distributed lcos
• PR #4516 - Fix various builds
• PR #4515 - Replace backslashes by slashes in windows paths
• PR #4514 - Adding polymorphic_executor
• PR #4513 - Adding C++20 jthread and stop_token
• PR #4510 - Attempt to fix APEX linking in external packages again
• PR #4508 - Only test pull requests (not all branches) with GitHub actions

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4540
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4510
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4508
• PR #4505 - Fix duplicate linking in tests (ODR violations)
• PR #4504 - Fix C++ standard handling
• PR #4503 - Add CMakeLists file check
• PR #4500 - Adding .clang-format version requirement comment
• PR #4499 - Attempting to fix hpx_init linking on macOS
• PR #4498 - Fix compatibility of pool_executor
• PR #4496 - Removing superfluous SPDX tags
• PR #4494 - Module executors
• PR #4492 - Pack traversal module
• PR #4491 - Update copyright year in documentation
• PR #4490 - Add missing current_executor header
• PR #4487 - Update GitHub actions configs
• PR #4486 - Properly dispatch exceptions thrown from hpx_main to be rethrown from hpx::init/hpx::stop
• PR #4485 - Fixing an initialization order problem
• PR #4483 - Move miscellaneous files to their rightful modules
• PR #4481 - Clean up imported CMake target naming
• PR #4480 - Add vcpkg installation instructions
• PR #4479 - Add hints to allow to specify MIMALLOC_ROOT
• PR #4478 - Async modules
• PR #4476 - Fix rp init changes
• PR #4475 - Use #pragma once in headers
• PR #4474 - Add more descriptive error message when using x86 coroutines on non-x86 platforms
• PR #4472 - Add mimalloc find cmake script
• PR #4465 - Add thread_executors module
• PR #4464 - Include module
• PR #4462 - Merge hpx_init and hpx_wrap into one static library
• PR #4461 - Making thread_data test more realistic
• PR #4460 - Suppress MPI warnings in version.cpp
• PR #4459 - Make sure pkgconfig applications link with hpx_init
• PR #4458 - Added example demonstrating how to create and use a wrapping executor
• PR #4457 - Fixing execution of thread exit functions
• PR #4456 - Move backtrace files to debugging module
• PR #4455 - Move deadlock_detection and maintain_queue_wait_times source files into schedulers module
• PR #4454 - Fixing compilation with std::filesystem enabled
• PR #4453 - Fixing build system to actually build variant test
• PR #4452 - This fixes an obsolete #include
• PR #4446 - Resume tasks where they were suspended
• PR #4447 - Minor CUDA fixes
• PR #4446 - Adding a tag to CircleCI config
• PR #4445 - Adding a tag to all auto-generated files allowing for tools to visually distinguish those
• PR #4444 - Adding performance counter type information
• PR #4443 - Fixing MSVC build
• PR #4442 - Link HPX::plugin and component privately in hpx_setup_target
• PR #4441 - Adding a test that verifies the problem can be solved using a trait specialization
• PR #4440 - Clean up Boost dependencies and copy string algorithms to new module
• PR #4439 - Fixing compilation issues (!) if MPI parcelport is enabled

656 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4465
657 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4464
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676 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4437
677 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4434
678 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4433
• PR #4431 - Ignore warnings about name mangling changing
• PR #4430 - Add performance_counters module
• PR #4428 - Don’t add compatibility headers to module API reference
• PR #4426 - Add currently failing tests on GitHub actions to blacklist
• PR #4425 - Clean up and correct minimum required versions
• PR #4424 - Making sure hpx.lock_detection=0 works as advertised
• PR #4421 - Making sure interval time stops underlying timer thread on termination
• PR #4417 - Adding serialization support for std::variant (if available) and std::tuple
• PR #4415 - Partially reverting changes applied by PR 4373
• PR #4414 - Added documentation for the compiler-wrapper script hpxcxx.in in creating_hpx_projects.rst
• PR #4413 - Making sure a warning if a file specified using –hpx:options-file is not found
• PR #4411 - Make test specific to HPX_WITH_SHARED_PRIORITY_SCHEDULER
• PR #4409 - Adding minimal MPI executor
• PR #4405 - Fix cross pool injection test, use default scheduler as fallback
• PR #4404 - Fix a race condition and clean-up usage of scheduler mode
• PR #4399 - Add more threading modules
• PR #4398 - Add CODEOWNERS file
• PR #4395 - Adding a parameter to auto_chunk_size allowing to control the amount of iterations to measure
• PR #4393 - Use appropriate cache-line size defaults for different platforms
• PR #4391 - Fixing use of allocator for C++20
• PR #4390 - Making –hpx:help behavior consistent
• PR #4388 - Change the resource partitioner initialization
• PR #4387\textsuperscript{702} - Fix roll_release.sh
• PR #4386\textsuperscript{703} - Add warning messages for using thread binding options on macOS
• PR #4385\textsuperscript{704} - Cuda futures
• PR #4384\textsuperscript{705} - Make enabling dynamic hpx\_main on non-Linux systems a configuration error
• PR #4383\textsuperscript{706} - Use configure\_file for HPXCacheVariables\_cmake
• PR #4382\textsuperscript{707} - Update spellchecking whitelist and fix more typos
• PR #4380\textsuperscript{708} - Add a helper function to get a future from a cuda stream
• PR #4379\textsuperscript{709} - Add Windows and macOS CI with GitHub actions
• PR #4378\textsuperscript{710} - Change C++ standard handling
• PR #4377\textsuperscript{711} - Remove Python scripts
• PR #4374\textsuperscript{712} - Adding overload for hpx\_init/hpx\_start for use with resource partitioner
• PR #4373\textsuperscript{713} - Adding test that verifies for 4369 to be fixed
• PR #4372\textsuperscript{714} - Another attempt at fixing the integral mismatch and conversion warnings
• PR #4370\textsuperscript{715} - Doc updates quick start
• PR #4368\textsuperscript{716} - Add a whitelist of words for weird spelling suggestions
• PR #4366\textsuperscript{717} - Suppress or fix clang-tidy-9 warnings
• PR #4365\textsuperscript{718} - Removing more Boost dependencies
• PR #4363\textsuperscript{719} - Update clang-format config file for version 9
• PR #4362\textsuperscript{720} - Fix indices typo
• PR #4361\textsuperscript{721} - Boost cleanup
• PR #4360\textsuperscript{722} - Move plugins
• PR #4358\textsuperscript{723} - Doc updates; generating documentation. Will likely need heavy editing.
• PR #4356\textsuperscript{724} - Remove some minor unused and unnecessary Boost includes
• PR #4355 - Fix spellcheck step in CircleCI config
• PR #4354 - Lightweight utility to hold a pack as members
• PR #4352 - Minor fixes to the C++ standard detection for MSVC
• PR #4351 - Move generated documentation to hpx-docs repo
• PR #4347 - Add cmake policy - CMP0074
• PR #4346 - Remove file committed by mistake
• PR #4342 - Remove HCC and SYCL options from CMakeLists.txt
• PR #4341 - Fix launch process test with APEX enabled
• PR #4340 - Testing Cirrus CI
• PR #4339 - Post 1.4.0 updates
• PR #4338 - Spelling corrections and CircleCI spell check
• PR #4337 - Flatten bound callables
• PR #4332 - This is a collection of mostly minor (cleanup) fixes
• PR #4331 - This adds the missing tests for async_colocated and async_continue_colocated
• PR #4330 - Remove HPX.Compute host default_executor
• PR #4328 - Generate global header for basic_execution module
• PR #4327 - Use INTERNAL_FLAGS option for all examples and components
• PR #4326 - Usage of temporary allocator in assignment operator of compute::vector
• PR #4325 - Use hpx::threads::get_cache_line_size in prefetching.hpp
• PR #4324 - Enable compatibility headers option for execution module
• PR #4316 - Add clang format indentpddirectives
• PR #4313 - Introduce index_pack alias to pack of size_t
• PR #4312 - Fixing compatibility header for pack.hpp

725 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4355
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727 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4352
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747 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4312

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• PR #4311\textsuperscript{748} - Dataflow annotations for APEX
• PR #4309\textsuperscript{749} - Update launching_and_configuring_hpx_applications.rst
• PR #4306\textsuperscript{750} - Fix schedule hint not being taken from executor
• PR #4305\textsuperscript{751} - Implementing hpx::functional::tag_invoke
• PR #4304\textsuperscript{752} - Improve pack support utilities
• PR #4303\textsuperscript{753} - Remove errors module dependency on datastructures
• PR #4301\textsuperscript{754} - Clean up thread executors
• PR #4294\textsuperscript{755} - Logging revamp
• PR #4292\textsuperscript{756} - Remove SPDX tag from Boost License file to allow for github to recognize it
• PR #4291\textsuperscript{757} - Add format support for std::tm
• PR #4290\textsuperscript{758} - Simplify compatible tuples check
• PR #4287\textsuperscript{759} - A lightweight take on boost::lexical_cast
• PR #4287\textsuperscript{760} - Forking boost::lexical_cast as a new module
• PR #4277\textsuperscript{761} - MPI_futures
• PR #4270\textsuperscript{762} - Refactor future implementation
• PR #4265\textsuperscript{763} - Threading module
• PR #4259\textsuperscript{764} - Module naming base
• PR #4251\textsuperscript{765} - Local workrequesting scheduler
• PR #4250\textsuperscript{766} - Inline execution of scoped tasks, if possible
• PR #4247\textsuperscript{767} - Add execution in module headers
• PR #4246\textsuperscript{768} - Expose CMake targets officially
• PR #4239\textsuperscript{769} - Doc updates miscellaneous (partially completed during Google Season of Docs)
• PR #4233\textsuperscript{770} - Remove project() from modules + fix CMAKE_SOURCE_DIR issue

\textsuperscript{748} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4311
\textsuperscript{749} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4309
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\textsuperscript{770} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4233
• PR #4231 - Module local lcos
• PR #4207 - Command line handling module
• PR #4206 - Runtime configuration module
• PR #4141 - Doc updates examples local to remote (partially completed during Google Season of Docs)
• PR #4091 - Split runtime into local and distributed parts
• PR #4017 - Require C++14

2.10.2 HPX V1.4.1 (Feb 12, 2020)

General changes

This is a bugfix release. It contains the following changes:

• Fix compilation issues on Windows, macOS, FreeBSD, and with gcc 10
• Install missing pdb files on Windows
• Allow running tests using an installed version of HPX
• Skip MPI finalization if HPX has not initialized MPI
• Give a hard error when attempting to use IO counters on Windows

Closed issues

• Issue #4320 - HPX 1.4.0 does not compile with gcc 10
• Issue #4336 - Building HPX 1.4.0 with IO Counters breaks (Windows)
• Issue #4334 - HPX Debug and RelWithDebinfo builds on Windows not installing .pdb files
• Issue #4322 - Undefine VT1 and VT2 after boost includes
• Issue #4314 - Compile error on 1.4.0
• Issue #4307 - ld: error: duplicate symbol: freebsd_environ

771 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4231
772 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4207
773 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4206
774 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4141
775 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4091
776 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4017
777 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4320
778 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4336
779 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4334
780 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4322
781 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4314
782 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4307
Closed pull requests

- PR #4376783 - Attempt to fix some test build errors on Windows
- PR #4357784 - Adding missing #includes to fix gcc V10 linker problems
- PR #4353785 - Skip MPI_Finalize if MPI_Init is not called from HPX
- PR #4343786 - Give a hard error if IO counters are enabled on non-Linux systems
- PR #4337787 - Installing pdb files on Windows
- PR #4335788 - Adding capability to buildsystem to use an installed version of HPX
- PR #4315789 - Forcing exported symbols from composable_guard to be linked into core library
- PR #4310790 - Remove environment handling from exception.cpp

2.10.3 HPX V1.4.0 (January 15, 2020)

General changes

- We have added the collectives all_to_all and all_reduce.
- We have added APIs for resiliency, which allows replication and replay for failed tasks. See the documentation for more details.
- Components can now be checkpointed.
- Performance improvements to schedulers and coroutines. A significant change is the addition of stackless coroutines. These are to be used for tasks that do not need to be suspended and can reduce overheads noticeably in applications with short tasks. A stackless coroutine can be created with the new stack size thread_stacksize_nostack.
- We have added an implementation of unique_any, which is a non-copyable version of any.
- The shared_priority_queue_scheduler has been improved. It now has lower overheads than the default scheduler in many situations. Unlike the default scheduler it fully supports NUMA scheduling hints. Enable it with the command line option --hpx:queuing=shared-priority. This scheduler should still be considered experimental, but its use is encouraged in real applications to help us make it production ready.
- We have added the performance counters background-receive-duration and background-receive-overhead for inspecting the time and overhead spent on receiving parcels in the background.
- Compilation time has been further improved when HPX_WITH_NETWORKING=OFF.
- We no longer require compiled Boost dependencies in certain configurations. This requires at least Boost 1.70, compiling on x86 with GCC 9, clang (libc++) 9, or VS2019 in C++17 mode. The dependency on Boost.Filesystem can explicitly be turned on with HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_BOOST_FILESYSTEM_COMPATIBILITY=ON (it is off by default if the standard library supports std::filesystem). Boost.ProgramOptions has been copied into the HPX repository. We have a compatibility layer for users who must explicitly use

783 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4376
784 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4357
785 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4353
786 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4343
787 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4337
788 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4335
789 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4315
790 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4310
Boost::ProgramOptions instead of the ProgramOptions provided by HPX. To remove the dependency HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_BOOST_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_COMPATIBILITY must be explicitly set to OFF. This option will be removed in a future release. We have also removed several other header-only dependencies on Boost.

• It is now possible to use the process affinity mask set by tools like numactl and various batch environments with the command line option --hpx:use-process-mask. Enabling this option implies --hpx:ignore-batch-env.

• It is now possible to create standalone thread pools without starting the runtime. See the standalone_thread_pool_executor.cpp test in the execution module for an example.

• Tasks annotated with hpx::util::annotated_function now have their correct name when using APEX to generate OTF2 files.

• Cloning of APEX was defective in previous releases (it required manual intervention to check out the correct tag or branch). This has been fixed.

• The option HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS is now ignored and will be removed in a future release. The value is instead derived directly from HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT option.

• We have deprecated compiling in C++11 mode. The next release will require a C++14 capable compiler.

• We have deprecated support for the Vc library. This option will be replaced with SIMD support from the standard library in a future release.

• We have significantly refactored our CMake setup. This is intended to be a non-breaking change and will allow for using HPX through CMake targets in the future.

• We have continued modularizing the HPX library. In the process we have rearranged many header files into module-specific directories. All moved headers have compatibility headers which forward from the old location to the new location, together with a deprecation warning. The compatibility headers will eventually be removed.

• We now enforce formatting with clang-format on the majority of our source files.

• We have added SPDX license tags to all files.

• Many bugfixes.

**Breaking changes**

• The HPX_WITH_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY option and the associated compatibility layer has been removed.

• The HPX_WITH_INCLUSIVE_SCAN_COMPATIBILITY option and the associated compatibility layer has been removed.

• The HPX_WITH_UNWRAPPED_COMPATIBILITY option and the associated compatibility layer has been removed.

**Closed issues**

• Issue #4282791 - Build Issues with Release on Windows

• Issue #4278792 - Build Issues with CMake 3.14.4

• Issue #4273793 - Clients of HPX 1.4.0-rc2 with APEX ar not linked to libhpx-apex

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791 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4282
792 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4278
793 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4273
• Issue #4269 - Building HPX 1.4.0-rc2 with support for APEX fails
• Issue #4263 - Compilation fail on latest master
• Issue #4232 - Configure of HPX project using CMake FetchContent fails
• Issue #4204 - Trouble compiling HPX with Intel compiler
• Issue #4199 - Refactor APEX to eliminate circular dependency
• Issue #4187 - HPX can’t build on OSX
• Issue #4185 - Simple debug output for development
• Issue #4169 - HPX won’t build with APEX
• Issue #4163 - Add back HPX_LIBRARIES and HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS
• Issue #4161 - It should be possible to call find_package(HPX) multiple times
• Issue #4155 - get_self_id() for stackless threads returns invalid_thread_id
• Issue #4151 - build error with MPI code
• Issue #4150 - hpx won’t build on POWER9 with clang 8
• Issue #4148 - cacheline_data delivers poor performance with C++17 compared to C++14
• Issue #4144 - target general in HPX_LIBRARIES does not exist
• Issue #4134 - CMake Error when -DHPX_WITH_HPXMP=ON
• Issue #4132 - parallel fill leaves elements unfilled
• Issue #4123 - PAPI performance counters are inaccessible
• Issue #4118 - static_chunk_size is not obeyed in scan algorithms

794 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4269
795 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4263
796 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4232
797 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4223
798 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4220
799 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4215
800 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4204
801 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4199
802 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4187
803 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4185
804 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4182
805 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4169
806 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4163
807 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4161
808 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4155
809 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4151
810 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4150
811 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4148
812 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4144
813 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4134
814 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4132
815 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4123
816 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4118
• Issue #4115[817] - dependency chaining error with APEX
• Issue #4107[818] - Initializing runtime without entry point function and command line arguments
• Issue #4105[819] - Bug in hpx:bind=numa-balanced
• Issue #4101[820] - Bound tasks
• Issue #4100[821] - Add SPDX identifier to all files
• Issue #4085[822] - hpx_topology library should depend on hwloc
• Issue #4067[823] - HPX fails to build on macOS
• Issue #4056[824] - Building without thread manager idle backoff fails
• Issue #4052[825] - Enforce clang-format style for modules
• Issue #4032[826] - Simple hello world fails to launch correctly
• Issue #4030[827] - Allow threads to skip context switching
• Issue #4029[828] - Add support for mimalloc
• Issue #4005[829] - Can’t link HPX when APEX enabled
• Issue #4002[830] - Missing header for algorithm module
• Issue #3989[831] - conversion from long to unsigned int requires a narrowing conversion on MSVC
• Issue #3958[832] - /statistics/average@ perf counter can’t be created
• Issue #3953[833] - CMake errors from HPX_AddPseudoDependencies
• Issue #3941[834] - CMake error for APEX install target
• Issue #3940[835] - Convert pseudo-doxygen function documentation into actual doxygen documentation
• Issue #3935[836] - HPX compiler match too strict?
• Issue #3929[837] - Buildbot failures on latest HPX stable
• Issue #3912[838] - I recommend publishing a version that does not depend on the boost library
• Issue #3890[839] - hpx.ini not working

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817 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4115
818 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4107
819 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4105
820 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4101
821 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4100
822 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4085
823 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4067
824 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4056
825 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4052
826 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4032
827 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4030
828 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4029
829 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4005
830 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4002
831 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3989
832 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3958
833 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3953
834 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3941
835 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3940
836 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3935
837 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3929
838 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3912
839 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3890

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• Issue #3883 - cuda compilation fails because of -faligned-new
• Issue #3879 - HPX fails to configure with -DHPX_WITH_TESTS=OFF
• Issue #3871 - dataflow does not support void allocators
• Issue #3867 - Latest HTML docs placed in wrong directory on GitHub pages
• Issue #3866 - Make sure all tests use HPX_TEST macros and not HPX_ASSERT
• Issue #3857 - CMake all-keyword or all-plain for target_link_libraries
• Issue #3856 - hpx_setup_target adds rogue flags
• Issue #3850 - HPX fails to build on POWER8 with Clang7
• Issue #3848 - Remove lva member from thread_init_data
• Issue #3838 - hpx::parallel::count/count_if failing tests
• Issue #3651 - hpx::parallel::transform_reduce with non const reference as lambda parameter
• Issue #3560 - Apex integration with HPX not working properly
• Issue #3322 - No warning when mixing debug/release builds

Closed pull requests

• PR #4300 - Checks for MPI_Init being called twice
• PR #4299 - Small CMake fixes
• PR #4298 - Remove extra call to annotate function that messes up traces
• PR #4296 - Fixing collectives locking problem
• PR #4295 - Do not check LICENSE_1_0.txt for inspect violations
• PR #4293 - Applying two small changes fixing carious MSVC/Windows problems
• PR #4285 - Delete apex.hpp
• PR #4276 - Disable doxygen generation for hpx/debugging/print.hpp file
• PR #4273 - Make sure APEX is linked to even when not explicitly referenced

840 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3883
841 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3879
842 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3871
843 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3867
844 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3866
845 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3857
846 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3856
847 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3850
848 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3848
849 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3838
850 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3651
851 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3560
852 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3322
853 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4300
854 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4299
855 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4298
856 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4296
857 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4295
858 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4293
859 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4285
860 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4276
861 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4275
• PR #4272 - Fix pushing of documentation
• PR #4271 - Updating APEX tag, don’t create new task_wrapper on operator= of hpx_thread object
• PR #4269 - Testing for noexcept function specializations in C++11/14 mode
• PR #4267 - Fixing MSVC warning
• PR #4266 - Make sure macOS Travis CI fails if build step fails
• PR #4264 - Clean up compatibility header options
• PR #4263 - Cleanup modules CMakeLists.txt
• PR #4261 - Fixing HPX/APEX linking and dependencies for external projects like Phylanx
• PR #4260 - Fix docs compilation problems
• PR #4258 - Couple of minor changes
• PR #4257 - Fix apex annotation for async dispatch
• PR #4256 - Remove lambdas from assert expressions
• PR #4255 - Ignoring lock in all_to_all and all_reduce
• PR #4254 - Adding action specializations for noexcept functions
• PR #4253 - Move partlit.hpp to affinity module
• PR #4252 - Make mismatching build types a hard error in CMake
• PR #4249 - Scheduler improvement
• PR #4248 - update hpxmp tag to v0.3.0
• PR #4245 - Adding high performance channels
• PR #4244 - Ignore lock in ignore_while_locked_1485 test
• PR #4243 - Fix PAPI command line option documentation
• PR #4242 - Ignore lock in target_distribution_policy
• PR #4241 - Fix start_stop_callbacks test
• PR #4240 - Mostly fix clang CUDA compilation
• PR #4238 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
• PR #4237 - fixing annotated task to use the name, not the desc
• PR #4236 - Move module print summary to modules
• PR #4235 - Don’t use alignas in cache_{aligned,line}_data
• PR #4234 - Add basic overview sentence to all modules
• PR #4230 - Add OS X builds to Travis CI
• PR #4229 - Remove leftover queue compatibility checks
• PR #4226 - Fixing APEX shutdown by explicitly shutting down throttling
• PR #4225 - Allow CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX to be a relative path
• PR #4224 - Deprecate verbs parcelport
• PR #4222 - Update register_{thread,work} namespaces
• PR #4219 - Changing HPX_GCC_VERSION check from 70000 to 70300
• PR #4218 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
• PR #4217 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
• PR #4216 - Fixing gcc warning on 32bit platforms (integer truncation)
• PR #4214 - Apex callback refactoring
• PR #4213 - Clean up allocator checks for dependent projects
• PR #4212 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
• PR #4211 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; contributing to hpx
• PR #4210 - Attempting to fix Intel compilation
• PR #4209 - Fix CUDA 10 build
• PR #4205 - Making sure that differences in CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE are not reported on multi-configuration cmake generators
• PR #4203 - Deprecate Vc
• PR #4202 - Fix CUDA configuration
• PR #4200 - Making sure hpx_wrap is not passed on to linker on non-Linux systems
• PR #4198 - Fix execution_agent.cpp compilation with GCC 5
• PR #4197 - Remove deprecated options for 1.4.0 release
• PR #4196 - minor fixes for building on OSX Darwin
• PR #4195 - Use full clone on CircleCI for pushing stable tag
• PR #4193 - Add scheduling hints to hello_world_distributed
• PR #4192 - Set up CUDA in HPXConfig.cmake
• PR #4191 - Export allocators root variables
• PR #4190 - Don’t use constexpr in thread_data with GCC <= 6
• PR #4189 - Only use quick_exit if available
• PR #4188 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; writing single node hpx applications
• PR #4186 - correct vc to cuda in cuda cmake
• PR #4184 - Resetting some cached variables to make sure those are re-filled
• PR #4183 - Fix hpxcxx configuration
• PR #4182 - Rename base libraries var
• PR #4181 - Move header left behind earlier to plugin module
• PR #4179 - Moving zip_iterator and transform_iterator to iterator_support module
• PR #4178 - Move checkpointing support to its own module
• PR #4177 - Small const fix to basic_execution module
• PR #4176 - Add back HPX_LIBRARIES and friends to HPXConfig.cmake
• PR #4175 - Make Vc public and add it to HPXConfig.cmake

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4203
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4202
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4200
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4198
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4197
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4175
• PR #4173[^931] - Wait for runtime to be running before returning from hpx::start
• PR #4172[^932] - More protection against shutdown problems in error handling scenarios.
• PR #4171[^933] - Ignore lock in condition_variable::wait
• PR #4170[^934] - Adding APEX dependency to MPI parcelport
• PR #4169[^935] - Adding utility include
• PR #4167[^936] - Add a condition to setup the external libraries
• PR #4166[^937] - Add an INTERNAL_FLAGS option to link to hpx_internal_flags
• PR #4165[^938] - Forward HPX_* cmake cache variables to external projects
• PR #4164[^939] - Affinity and batch environment modules
• PR #4162[^940] - Handle quick exit
• PR #4160[^941] - Using target_link_libraries for cmake versions >= 3.12
• PR #4159[^942] - Make sure HPX_WITH_NATIVE_TLS is forwarded to dependent projects
• PR #4158[^943] - Adding allocator imported target as a dependency of allocator module
• PR #4157[^944] - Add hpx_memory as a dependency of parcelport plugins
• PR #4156[^945] - Stackless coroutines now can refer to themselves (through get_self() and friends)
• PR #4154[^946] - Added CMake policy CMP0060 for HPX applications.
• PR #4153[^947] - add header iomanip to tests and tool
• PR #4152[^948] - Casting MPI tag value
• PR #4149[^949] - Add back private m_desc member variable in program_options module
• PR #4147[^950] - Resource partitioner and threadmanager modules
• PR #4146[^951] - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; creating hpx projects
• PR #4145[^952] - Adding basic support for stackless threads
• PR #4143[^953] - Exclude test_client_1950 from all target

[^931]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4173
[^932]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4172
[^933]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4171
[^934]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4170
[^935]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4168
[^936]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4167
[^937]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4166
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[^939]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4164
[^940]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4162
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[^947]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4153
[^948]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4152
[^949]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4149
[^950]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4147
[^951]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4146
[^952]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4145
[^953]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4143
• PR #4142 - Add a new thread_pool_executor
• PR #4140 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; why hpx
• PR #4139 - Remove runtime includes from coroutines module
• PR #4138 - Forking boost::intrusive_ptr and adding it as hpx::intrusive_ptr
• PR #4137 - Fixing TSS destruction
• PR #4136 - HPX.Compute modules
• PR #4133 - Fix block_executor
• PR #4131 - Applying fixes based on reports from PVS Studio
• PR #4130 - Adding missing header to build system
• PR #4129 - Fixing compilation if HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC is enabled
• PR #4128 - Renaming moveonly_any to unique_any
• PR #4126 - Attempt to fix basic_any constructor for gcc 7
• PR #4125 - Changing extra_archive_data implementation
• PR #4124 - Don’t link to Boost.System unless required
• PR #4123 - Add kernel launch helper utility (+saxpy demo) and merge in octotiger changes
• PR #4121 - Fixing migration test if networking is disabled.
• PR #4120 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; hpx build system v1
• PR #4119 - Making sure chunk_size and max_chunk are actually applied to parallel algorithms if specified
• PR #4117 - Make CircleCI formatting check store diff
• PR #4116 - Fix automatically setting C++ standard
• PR #4114 - Module serialization
• PR #4113 - Module datastructures
• PR #4111 - Fixing performance regression introduced earlier

954 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4142
955 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4140
956 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4139
957 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4138
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969 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4121
970 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4120
971 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4119
972 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4117
973 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4116
974 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4114
975 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4113
976 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4111
- PR #4110[^4110] - Adding missing SPDX tags
- PR #4109[^4109] - Overload for start without entry point/argv.
- PR #4108[^4108] - Making sure C++ standard is properly detected and propagated
- PR #4106[^4106] - Use std::round for guaranteed rounding without errors
- PR #4104[^4104] - Extend scheduler_mode with new work_stealing and task assignment modes
- PR #4103[^4103] - Add this to lambda capture list
- PR #4102[^4102] - Add spdx license and check
- PR #4099[^4099] - Module coroutines
- PR #4098[^4098] - Fix append module path in module CMakeLists template
- PR #4097[^4097] - Function tests
- PR #4096[^4096] - Removing return of thread_result_type from functions not needing them
- PR #4095[^4095] - Stop-gap measure until cmake overhaul is in place
- PR #4094[^4094] - Deprecate HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS
- PR #4093[^4093] - Fix initialization of global_num_tasks in parallel_executor
- PR #4092[^4092] - Add support for mi-malloc
- PR #4090[^4090] - Execution context
- PR #4089[^4089] - Make counters in coroutines optional
- PR #4087[^4087] - Making hpx::util::any compatible with C++17
- PR #4084[^4084] - Making sure destination array for std::transform is properly resized
- PR #4083[^4083] - Adapting thread_queue_mc to behave even if no 128bit atomics are available
- PR #4082[^4082] - Fix compilation on GCC 5
- PR #4081[^4081] - Adding option allowing to force using Boost.FileSystem
- PR #4080[^4080] - Updating module dependencies

[^4110]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4110
[^4109]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4109
[^4108]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4108
[^4106]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4106
[^4104]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4104
[^4103]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4103
[^4102]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4102
[^4099]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4099
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[^4097]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4097
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[^4081]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4081
[^4080]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4080
• PR #4079 - Add missing tests for iterator_support module
• PR #4078 - Disable parcel-layer if networking is disabled
• PR #4077 - Add missing include that causes build fails
• PR #4076 - Enable compatibility headers for functional module
• PR #4075 - Coroutines module
• PR #4073 - Use `configure_file` for generated files in modules
• PR #4071 - Fixing MPI detection for PMIx
• PR #4070 - Fix macOS builds
• PR #4069 - Moving more facilities to the collectives module
• PR #4068 - Adding main HPX `#include` directory to modules
• PR #4066 - Switching the use of `message(STATUS "...")` to `hpx_info`
• PR #4065 - Move Boost.Filesystem handling to filesystem module
• PR #4064 - Fix program_options test with older boost versions
• PR #4062 - The `cpu_features` tool fails to compile on anything but x86 architectures
• PR #4061 - Add `clang-format` checking step for modules
• PR #4060 - Making sure `HPX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME_MAX` is always defined (even if its unused)
• PR #4059 - Renaming module `hpx_parallel_executors` into `hpx_execution`
• PR #4058 - Do not build networking tests when networking disabled
• PR #4057 - Printing configuration summary for modules as well
• PR #4055 - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; hpx build systems
• PR #4054 - Add troubleshooting section to manual
• PR #4051 - Add more variations to `future_overhead` test
• PR #4050 - Creating plugin module

1000 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4079
1001 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4078
1002 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4077
1003 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4076
1004 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4075
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1007 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4070
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1020 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4054
1021 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4051
1022 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4050
- PR #4049 - Move missing modules tests
- PR #4047 - Add boost/filesystem headers to inspect deprecated headers
- PR #4045 - Module functional
- PR #4043 - Fix preconditions and error messages for suspension functions
- PR #4041 - Pass HPX_STANDARD on to dependent projects via HPXConfig.cmake
- PR #4040 - Program options module
- PR #4039 - Moving non-serializable any (any_nonser) to datastructures module
- PR #4036 - Adding MPark’s variant (V1.4.0) to HPX
- PR #4037 - Adding resiliency module
- PR #4036 - Add C++17 filesystem compatibility header
- PR #4035 - Fixing support for mpirun
- PR #4035 - CMake to target based directives
- PR #4027 - Remove GitLab CI configuration
- PR #4026 - Threading refactoring
- PR #4025 - Refactoring thread queue configuration options
- PR #4024 - Fix padding calculation in cache_aligned_data.hpp
- PR #4023 - Fixing Codacy issues
- PR #4022 - Make sure process mask option is passed to affinity_data
- PR #4021 - Warn about compiling in C++11 mode
- PR #4020 - Module concurrency
- PR #4019 - Module topology
- PR #4018 - Update deprecated header in thread_queue_mc.hpp
- PR #4015 - Avoid overwriting artifacts

1023 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4049
1024 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4047
1025 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4045
1026 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4043
1027 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4041
1028 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4040
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1044 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4018
1045 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4015

2.10. Releases
• PR #4014 - Future overheads
• PR #4013 - Update URL to test output conversion script
• PR #4012 - Fix CUDA compilation
• PR #4011 - Fixing cyclic dependencies between modules
• PR #4010 - Ignore stable tag on CircleCI
• PR #4009 - Check circular dependencies in a circle ci step
• PR #4008 - Extend cache aligned data to handle tuple-like data
• PR #4007 - Fixing migration for components that have actions returning a client
• PR #4006 - Move is_value_proxy.hpp to algorithms module
• PR #4004 - Shorten CTest timeout on CircleCI
• PR #4003 - Refactoring to remove (internal) dependencies
• PR #4001 - Exclude tests from all target
• PR #4000 - Module errors
• PR #3999 - Enable support for compatibility headers for logging module
• PR #3998 - Add process thread binding option
• PR #3997 - Export handle_assert function
• PR #3996 - Attempt to solve issue where -latomic does not support 128bit atomics
• PR #3993 - Make sure __LINE__ is an unsigned
• PR #3991 - Fix dependencies and flags for header tests
• PR #3990 - Documentation tags fixes
• PR #3988 - Adding missing solution folder for format module test
• PR #3987 - Move runtime-dependent functions out of command line handling
• PR #3986 - Fix CMake configuration with PAPI on

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4014
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3986
• PR #3985 - Module timing
• PR #3984 - Fix default behaviour of paths in add_hpx_component
• PR #3982 - Parallel executors module
• PR #3981 - Segmented algorithms module
• PR #3980 - Module logging
• PR #3979 - Module util
• PR #3978 - Fix clang-tidy step on CircleCI
• PR #3977 - Fixing solution folders for moved components
• PR #3976 - Module format
• PR #3975 - Enable deprecation warnings on CircleCI
• PR #3974 - Fix typos in documentation
• PR #3973 - Fix compilation with GCC 9
• PR #3972 - Add condition to clone apex + use of new cmake var APEX_ROOT
• PR #3971 - Add testing module
• PR #3969 - Remove unneeded file in hardware module
• PR #3967 - Remove leftover PIC settings from main CMakeLists.txt
• PR #3966 - Add missing export option in add_hpx_module
• PR #3965 - Change current_function_helper back to non-constexpr
• PR #3964 - Fixing merge problems
• PR #3962 - Add a trait for std::array for unwrapping
• PR #3961 - Making hpx::util::tuple<Ts...> and std::tuple<Ts...> convertible
• PR #3960 - Fix compilation with CUDA 10 and GCC 6
• PR #3959 - Fix C++11 incompatibility

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3985
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3959
• PR #3957 - Algorithms module
• PR #3956 - [HPX/AddModule] Fix lower name var to upper
• PR #3955 - Fix CMake configuration with examples off and tests on
• PR #3954 - Move components to separate subdirectory in root of repository
• PR #3952 - Update papi.cpp
• PR #3951 - Exclude modules header tests from all target
• PR #3950 - Adding all_reduce facility to collectives module
• PR #3949 - This adds a configuration file that will cause for stale issues to be automatically closed
• PR #3948 - Fixing ALPS environment
• PR #3947 - Add major compiler version check for building hpx as a binary package
• PR #3946 - [Modules] Move the location of the generated headers
• PR #3945 - Simplify tests and examples cmake
• PR #3943 - Remove example module
• PR #3942 - Add NOEXPORT option to add_hpx_{component,library}
• PR #3938 - Use https for CDash submissions
• PR #3937 - Add HPX_WITH_BUILD_BINARY_PACKAGE to the compiler check (refs #3935)
• PR #3936 - Fixing installation of binaries on windows
• PR #3934 - Add set function for sliding_semaphore max_difference
• PR #3933 - Remove cudadevrt from compile/link flags as it breaks downstream projects
• PR #3932 - Fixing 3929
• PR #3931 - Adding all_to_all
• PR #3930 - Add test demonstrating the use of broadcast with component actions
• PR #3928 - fixed number of tasks and number of threads for heterogeneous slurm environments

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3957
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3956
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3930
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3928
• PR #3927 - Moving Cache module’s tests into separate solution folder
• PR #3926 - Move unit tests to cache module
• PR #3925 - Move version check to config module
• PR #3924 - Add schedule hint executor parameters
• PR #3923 - Allow aligning objects bigger than the cache line size
• PR #3922 - Add Windows builds with Travis CI
• PR #3921 - Add ccls cache directory to gitignore
• PR #3920 - Fix git_external fetching of tags
• PR #3905 - Correct rostambod url. Fix typo in doc
• PR #3904 - Fix bug in context_base.hpp
• PR #3903 - Adding new performance counters
• PR #3902 - Add add_hpx_module function
• PR #3901 - Factoring out container remapping into a separate trait
• PR #3900 - Making sure errors during command line processing are properly reported and will not cause assertions
• PR #3899 - Remove old compatibility bases from make_action
• PR #3898 - Make parameter size be of type size_t
• PR #3897 - Making sure all tests are disabled if HPX_WITH_TESTS=OFF
• PR #3895 - Add documentation for annotated_function
• PR #3894 - Working around VS2019 problem with make_action
• PR #3892 - Avoid MSVC compatibility warning in internal allocator
• PR #3891 - Removal of the default intel config include
• PR #3888 - Fix async_customization dataflow example and Clarify what’s being tested
• PR #3887 - Add Doxygen documentation

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3927
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3926
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3888
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3887
• PR #3882 - Minor docs fixes
• PR #3880 - Updating APEX version tag
• PR #3878 - Making sure symbols are properly exported from modules (needed for Windows/MacOS)
• PR #3877 - Documentation
• PR #3876 - Module hardware
• PR #3875 - Converted typedefs in actions submodule to using directives
• PR #3874 - Allow one to suppress target keywords in hpx_setup_target for backwards compatibility
• PR #3873 - Add scripts to create releases and generate lists of PRs and issues
• PR #3872 - Fix latest HTML docs location
• PR #3870 - Module cache
• PR #3869 - Post 1.3.0 version bumps
• PR #3868 - Replace the macro HPX_ASSERT by HPX_TEST in tests
• PR #3845 - Assertion module
• PR #3839 - Make tuple serialization non-intrusive
• PR #3832 - Config module
• PR #3799 - Remove compat namespace and its contents
• PR #3701 - MoodyCamel lockfree
• PR #3496 - Disabling MPI's (deprecated) C++ interface
• PR #3192 - Move type info into hpx::debug namespace and add print helper functions
• PR #3159 - Support Checkpointing Components

1138 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3882
1139 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3880
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1156 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3192
1157 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3159
2.10.4 *HPX V1.3.0 (May 23, 2019)*

**General changes**

- Performance improvements: the schedulers have significantly reduced overheads from removing false sharing and the parallel executor has been updated to create fewer futures.
- HPX now defaults to not turning on networking when running on one locality. This means that you can run multiple instances on the same system without adding command line options.
- Multiple issues reported by Clang sanitizers have been fixed.
- We have added (back) single-page HTML documentation and PDF documentation.
- We have started modularizing the HPX library. This is useful both for developers and users. In the long term users will be able to consume only parts of the HPX libraries if they do not require all the functionality that HPX currently provides.
- We have added an implementation of `function_ref`.
- The `barrier` and `latch` classes have gained a few additional member functions.

**Breaking changes**

- Executable and library targets are now created without the `_exe` and `_lib` suffix respectively. For example, the target `1d_stencil_1_exe` is now simply called `1d_stencil_1`.
- We have removed the following deprecated functionality: `queue`, `scoped_unlock`, and support for input iterators in algorithms.
- We have turned off the compatibility layer for `unwrapped` by default. The functionality will be removed in the next release. The option can still be turned on using the CMake[^158] option `HPX_WITH_UNWRAPPED_SUPPORT`. Likewise, inclusive scan compatibility overloads have been turned off by default. They can still be turned on with `HPX_WITH_INCLUSIVE_SCAN_COMPATIBILITY`.
- The minimum compiler and dependency versions have been updated. We now support GCC from version 5 onwards, Clang from version 4 onwards, and Boost from version 1.61.0 onwards.
- The headers for preprocessor macros have moved as a result of the functionality being moved to a separate module. The old headers are deprecated and will be removed in a future version of HPX. You can turn off the warnings by setting `HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS=OFF` or turn off the compatibility headers completely with `HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS=OFF`.

**Closed issues**

- Issue #3863[^159] - shouldn’t “-faligned-new” be a usage requirement?
- Issue #3841[^160] - Build error with msvc 19 caused by SFINAE and C++17
- Issue #3836[^161] - master branch does not build with idle rate counters enabled
- Issue #3819[^162] - Add debug suffix to modules built in debug mode
- Issue #3817[^163] - `HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS` contains non-existent directory

[^158]: https://www.cmake.org
[^159]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3863
[^160]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3841
[^161]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3836
[^162]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3819
[^163]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3817
• Issue #3810 - Source groups are not created for files in modules
• Issue #3805 - HPX won’t compile with -DHPX_WITH_APEX=TRUE
• Issue #3792 - Barrier Hangs When Locality Zero not included
• Issue #3778 - Replace throw() with noexcept
• Issue #3763 - configurable sort limit per task
• Issue #3758 - dataflow doesn’t convert future<future<T>> to future<T>
• Issue #3757 - When compiling undefined reference to hpx::hpx_check_version_1_2 HPX V1.2.1, Ubuntu 18.04.01 Server Edition
• Issue #3753 - --hpx:list-counters=full crashes
• Issue #3746 - Detection of MPI with pmix
• Issue #3744 - Separate spinlock from same cacheline as internal data for all LCOs
• Issue #3743 - hpxcxx’s shebang doesn’t specify the python version
• Issue #3738 - Unable to debug parcelport on a single node
• Issue #3735 - Latest master: Can’t compile in MSVC
• Issue #3731 - util::bound seems broken on Clang with older libstdc++
• Issue #3724 - Allow to pre-set command line options through environment
• Issue #3723 - examples/resource_partitioner build issue on master branch / ubuntu 18
• Issue #3721 - faced a building error
• Issue #3720 - Hello World example fails to link
• Issue #3719 - pkg-config produces invalid output: -l-pthread
• Issue #3718 - Please make the python executable configurable through cmake
• Issue #3717 - interested to contribute to the organisation
• Issue #3699 - Remove ‘HPX runtime’ executable
• Issue #3698 - Ignore all locks while handling asserts

1164 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3810
1165 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3805
1166 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3792
1167 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3778
1168 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3763
1169 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3758
1170 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3757
1171 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3753
1172 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3746
1173 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3744
1174 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3743
1175 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3738
1176 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3735
1177 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3731
1178 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3724
1179 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3723
1180 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3721
1181 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3720
1182 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3719
1183 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3718
1184 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3717
1185 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3699
1186 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3698
• Issue #3689  - Incorrect and inconsistent website structure http://stellar.cct.lsu.edu/downloads/.
• Issue #3681  - Broken links on http://stellar.cct.lsu.edu/2015/05/hpx-archives-now-on-gmane/
• Issue #3676  - HPX master built from source, cmake fails to link main.cpp example in docs
• Issue #3673  - HPX build fails with std::atomic missing error
• Issue #3670  - Generate PDF again from documentation (with Sphinx)
• Issue #3643  - Warnings when compiling HPX 1.2.1 with gcc 9
• Issue #3641  - Trouble with using ranges-v3 and hpx::parallel::reduce
• Issue #3639  - util::unwrapping does not work well with member functions
• Issue #3634  - The build fails if shared_future<>::then is called with a thread executor
• Issue #3622  - VTune Amplifier 2019 not working with use_itt_notify=1
• Issue #3616  - HPX Fails to Build with CUDA 10
• Issue #3612  - False sharing of scheduling counters
• Issue #3609  - executor_parameters timeout with gcc <= 7 and Debug mode
• Issue #3601  - Misleading error message on power pc for rdtsc and rdtscp
• Issue #3598  - Build of some examples fails when using Vc
• Issue #3592  - Error: The number of OS threads requested (20) does not match the number of threads to bind (12): HPX(bad_parameter)
• Issue #3589  - Undefined Reference Error
• Issue #3589  - include could not find load file: HPX_Utils.cmake
• Issue #3587  - HPX won’t compile on POWER8 with Clang 7
• Issue #3583  - Fedora and openSUSE instructions missing on “Distribution Packages” page
• Issue #3578  - Build error when configuring with HPX_HAVE_ALGORITHM_INPUT_ITERATOR_SUPPORT=ON
• Issue #3575  - Merge openSUSE reproducible patch
• Issue #3570  - Update HPX to work with the latest VC version

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3689
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3681
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3676
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3673
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3670
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3643
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3641
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3639
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3634
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3622
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3616
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3612
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3609
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3601
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3598
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3594
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3592
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3589
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3587
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3583
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3578
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3575
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3570
• Issue #3567 - Build succeed and make failed for hpx:cout
• Issue #3565 - Polymorphic simple component destructor not getting called
• Issue #3559 - 1.2.0 is missing from download page
• Issue #3554 - Clang 6.0 warning of hiding overloaded virtual function
• Issue #3510 - Build on ppc64 fails
• Issue #3482 - Improve error message when HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT is too low for given system
• Issue #3453 - Two HPX applications can’t run at the same time.
• Issue #3452 - Scaling issue on the change to 2 NUMA domains
• Issue #3442 - HPX set_difference, set_intersection failure cases
• Issue #3437 - Ensure parent_task pointer when child task is created and child/parent are on same locality
• Issue #3255 - Suspension with lock for --hpx:list-component-types
• Issue #3034 - Use C++17 structured bindings for serialization
• Issue #2999 - Change thread scheduling use of size_t for thread indexing

Closed pull requests

• PR #3865 - adds hpx_target_compile_option_if_available
• PR #3864 - Helper functions that are useful in numa binding and testing of allocator
• PR #3862 - Temporary fix to local_dataflow_boost_small_vector test
• PR #3860 - Add cache line padding to intermediate results in for loop reduction
• PR #3859 - Remove HPX_TLL_PUBLIC and HPX_TLL_PRIVATE from CMake files
• PR #3858 - Add compile flags and definitions to modules
• PR #3851 - update hpxmp release tag to v0.2.0
• PR #3849 - Correct BOOST_ROOT variable name in quick start guide
• PR #3847 - Fix attach_debugger configuration option

120 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3567
121 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3565
122 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3559
123 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3554
124 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3510
125 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3482
126 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3453
127 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3452
128 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3442
129 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3437
120 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3255
121 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3034
122 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2999
123 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3865
124 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3864
125 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3862
126 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3860
127 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3859
128 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3858
129 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3851
130 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3849
131 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3847
• PR #3846\textsuperscript{1232} - Add tests for libs header tests
• PR #3844\textsuperscript{1233} - Fixing source\_groups in preprocessor module to properly handle compatibility headers
• PR #3843\textsuperscript{1234} - This fixes the launch\_process/launched\_process pair of tests
• PR #3842\textsuperscript{1235} - Fix macro call with ITTNOTIFY enabled
• PR #3840\textsuperscript{1236} - Fixing SLURM environment parsing
• PR #3837\textsuperscript{1237} - Fixing misplaced #endif
• PR #3835\textsuperscript{1238} - make all latch members protected for consistency
• PR #3834\textsuperscript{1239} - Disable transpose\_block\_numa example on CircleCI
• PR #3833\textsuperscript{1240} - make latch \texttt{counter\_} protected for deriving latch in hpxmp
• PR #3831\textsuperscript{1241} - Fix CircleCI config for modules
• PR #3830\textsuperscript{1242} - minor fix: option HPX\_WITH\_TEST was not working correctly
• PR #3829\textsuperscript{1243} - Avoid for binaries that depend on HPX to directly link against internal modules
• PR #3827\textsuperscript{1244} - Adding shortcut for \texttt{hpx::get\_ptr\_t\langle sync, id\rangle} for a local, non-migratable objects
• PR #3826\textsuperscript{1245} - Fix and update modules documentation
• PR #3825\textsuperscript{1246} - Updating default APEX version to 2.1.3 with HPX
• PR #3823\textsuperscript{1247} - Fix pkgconfig libs handling
• PR #3822\textsuperscript{1248} - Change includes in hpx\_wrap.cpp to more specific includes
• PR #3821\textsuperscript{1249} - Disable barrier\_3792 test when networking is disabled
• PR #3820\textsuperscript{1250} - Assorted CMake fixes
• PR #3815\textsuperscript{1251} - Removing left-over debug output
• PR #3814\textsuperscript{1252} - Allow setting default scheduler mode via the configuration database
• PR #3813\textsuperscript{1253} - Make the deprecation warnings issued by the old pp headers optional
• PR #3812\textsuperscript{1254} - Windows requires to handle symlinks to directories differently from those linking files

\textsuperscript{1232} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3846
\textsuperscript{1233} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3844
\textsuperscript{1234} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3843
\textsuperscript{1235} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3842
\textsuperscript{1236} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3840
\textsuperscript{1237} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3837
\textsuperscript{1238} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3835
\textsuperscript{1239} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3834
\textsuperscript{1240} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3833
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\textsuperscript{1242} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3830
\textsuperscript{1243} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3828
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\textsuperscript{1250} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3820
\textsuperscript{1251} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3815
\textsuperscript{1252} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3814
\textsuperscript{1253} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3813
\textsuperscript{1254} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3812

2.10. Releases

1283
• PR #3811 - Clean up PP module and library skeleton
• PR #3806 - Moving include path configuration to before APEX
• PR #3804 - Fix latch
• PR #3803 - Update hpxcxx to look at lib64 and use python3
• PR #3802 - Numa binding allocator
• PR #3801 - Remove duplicated includes
• PR #3800 - Attempt to fix Posix context switching after lazy init changes
• PR #3796 - count and count_if accepts different iterator types
• PR #3797 - Adding a couple of override keywords to overloaded virtual functions
• PR #3796 - Re-enable testing all schedulers in shutdown_suspended_test
• PR #3795 - Change std::terminate to std::abort in SIGSEGV handler
• PR #3794 - Fixing #3792
• PR #3793 - Extending migrate_polymorphic_component unit test
• PR #3791 - Change throw() to noexcept
• PR #3790 - Remove deprecated options for 1.3.0 release
• PR #3789 - Remove Boost filesystem compatibility header
• PR #3788 - Disabled even more spots that should not execute if networking is disabled
• PR #3787 - Bump minimal boost supported version to 1.61.0
• PR #3786 - Bump minimum required versions for 1.3.0 release
• PR #3785 - Explicitly set number of jobs for all ninja invocations on CircleCI
• PR #3784 - Fix leak and address sanitizer problems
• PR #3783 - Disabled even more spots that should not execute is networking is disabled
• PR #3782 - Cherry-picked tuple and thread_init_data fixes from #3701

1255 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3811
1256 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3806
1257 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3804
1258 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3803
1259 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3802
1260 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3801
1261 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3800
1262 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3798
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1270 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3789
1271 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3788
1272 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3787
1273 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3786
1274 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3785
1275 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3784
1276 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3783
1277 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3782

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• PR #3781 - Fix generic context coroutines after lazy stack allocation changes
• PR #3780 - Rename hello world examples
• PR #3776 - Sort algorithms now use the supplied chunker to determine the required minimal chunk size
• PR #3775 - Disable Boost auto-linking
• PR #3774 - Tag and push stable builds
• PR #3773 - Enable migration of polymorphic components
• PR #3771 - Fix link to stackoverflow in documentation
• PR #3770 - Replacing constexpr if in brace-serialization code
• PR #3769 - Fix SIGSEGV handler
• PR #3768 - Adding flags to scheduler allowing to control thread stealing and idle back-off
• PR #3767 - Fix help formatting in hpxrun.py
• PR #3765 - Fix a couple of bugs in the thread test
• PR #3764 - Workaround for SFINAE regression in msvc14.2
• PR #3762 - Prevent MSVC from prematurely instantiating things
• PR #3761 - Update python scripts to work with python 3
• PR #3760 - Fix callable vtable for GCC4.9
• PR #3759 - Rename PAGE_SIZE to PAGE_SIZE_ because AppleClang
• PR #3755 - Making sure locks are not held during suspension
• PR #3754 - Disable more code if networking is not available/not enabled
• PR #3752 - Move util::format implementation to source file
• PR #3751 - Fixing problems with lcos::barrier and iostreams
• PR #3750 - Change error message to take into account use_guard_page setting
• PR #3749 - Fix lifetime problem in run_as_hpx_thread
• PR #3748 - Fixed unusable behavior of the clang code analyzer.
• PR #3747 - Added PMIX_RANK to the defaults of HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_ENV.
• PR #3745 - Introduced cache_aligned_data and cache_line_data helper structure
• PR #3742 - Remove more unused functionality from util/logging
• PR #3740 - Fix includes in partitioned vector tests
• PR #3739 - More fixes to make sure that std::flush really flushes all output
• PR #3737 - Fix potential shutdown problems
• PR #3736 - Fix guided_pool_executor after dataflow changes caused compilation fail
• PR #3734 - Limiting executor
• PR #3732 - More constrained bound constructors
• PR #3730 - Attempt to fix deadlocks during component loading
• PR #3729 - Add latch member function count_up and reset, requested by hpxMP
• PR #3728 - Send even empty buffers on hpx::endl and hpx::flush
• PR #3727 - Adding example demonstrating how to customize the memory management for a component
• PR #3726 - Adding support for passing command line options through the HPX_COMMANDLINE_OPTIONS environment variable
• PR #3723 - Document known broken OpenMPI builds
• PR #3719 - Add barrier reset function, requested by hpxMP for reusing barrier
• PR #3715 - More work on functions and vtables
• PR #3714 - Generate single-page HTML, PDF, manpage from documentation
• PR #3713 - Updating default APEX version to 2.1.2
• PR #3712 - Update release procedure
• PR #3710 - Fix the C++11 build, after #3704
• PR #3700 - Move some component_registry functionality to source file

1301 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3748
1302 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3747
1303 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3745
1304 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3742
1305 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3740
1306 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3739
1307 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3737
1308 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3736
1309 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3734
1310 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3732
1311 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3730
1312 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3729
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1319 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3714
1320 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3713
1321 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3712
1322 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3710
1323 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3709
- PR #3708 - Ignore all locks while handling assertions
- PR #3707 - Remove obsolete hpx runtime executable
- PR #3705 - Fix and simplify `make_ready_future` overload sets
- PR #3704 - Reduce use of binders
- PR #3703 - Ini
- PR #3702 - Fixing CUDA compiler errors
- PR #3700 - Added `barrier::increment` function to increase total number of thread
- PR #3697 - One more attempt to fix migration...
- PR #3694 - Fixing component migration
- PR #3693 - Print thread state when getting disallowed value in `set_thread_state`
- PR #3692 - Only disable `constexpr` with clang-cuda, not nvcc+gcc
- PR #3691 - Link with libsupc++ if needed for `thread_local`
- PR #3690 - Remove thousands separators in `set_operations_3442` to comply with C++11
- PR #3688 - Decouple serialization from function vtables
- PR #3687 - Fix a couple of test failures
- PR #3686 - Make sure tests.unit.build are run after install on CircleCI
- PR #3685 - Revise quickstart CMakelists.txt explanation
- PR #3684 - Provide concept emulation for Ranges-TS concepts
- PR #3683 - Ignore uninitialized chunks
- PR #3682 - Ignore uninitialized chunks. Check proper indices.
- PR #3680 - Ignore uninitialized chunks. Check proper range indices
- PR #3679 - Simplify basic action implementations
- PR #3678 - Making sure `HPX_HAVE_LIBATOMIC` is unset before checking

[Links to PRs]
1324 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3708
1325 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3707
1326 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3705
1327 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3704
1328 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3703
1329 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3702
1330 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3700
1331 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3697
1332 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3694
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1337 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3688
1338 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3687
1339 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3686
1340 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3685
1341 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3684
1342 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3683
1343 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3682
1344 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3680
1345 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3679
1346 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3678

2.10. Releases
• PR #3677\textsuperscript {1347} - Fix generated full version number to be usable in expressions
• PR #3674\textsuperscript {1348} - Reduce functional utilities call depth
• PR #3672\textsuperscript {1349} - Change new build system to use existing macros related to pseudo dependencies
• PR #3669\textsuperscript {1350} - Remove indirection in \texttt{function_ref} when thread description is disabled
• PR #3668\textsuperscript {1351} - Unbreaking \texttt{async\_\_*cb\_*} tests
• PR #3667\textsuperscript {1352} - Generate version.hpp
• PR #3665\textsuperscript {1353} - Enabling MPI parcelport for gitlab runners
• PR #3664\textsuperscript {1354} - making clang-tidy work properly again
• PR #3662\textsuperscript {1355} - Attempt to fix exception handling
• PR #3661\textsuperscript {1356} - Move \texttt{lcos::latch} to source file
• PR #3660\textsuperscript {1357} - Fix accidentally explicit gid_type default constructor
• PR #3659\textsuperscript {1358} - Parallel executor latch
• PR #3658\textsuperscript {1359} - Fixing execution\_parameters
• PR #3657\textsuperscript {1360} - Avoid dangling references in \texttt{wait\_all}
• PR #3656\textsuperscript {1361} - Avoiding lifetime problems with \texttt{sync\_put_parcel}
• PR #3655\textsuperscript {1362} - Fixing nullptr dereference inside of function
• PR #3652\textsuperscript {1363} - Attempt to fix \texttt{thread\_map\_type} definition with C++11
• PR #3650\textsuperscript {1364} - Allowing for end iterator being different from begin iterator
• PR #3649\textsuperscript {1365} - Added architecture identification to cmake to be able to detect timestamp support
• PR #3645\textsuperscript {1366} - Enabling sanitizers on gitlab runner
• PR #3644\textsuperscript {1367} - Attempt to tackle timeouts during startup
• PR #3642\textsuperscript {1368} - Cleanup parallel partitioners
• PR #3640\textsuperscript {1369} - Dataflow now works with functions that return a reference

\textsuperscript {1347} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3677
\textsuperscript {1348} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3674
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\textsuperscript {1368} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3642
\textsuperscript {1369} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3640
• PR #3637 - Merging the executor-enabled overloads of `shared_future<>::then`
• PR #3633 - Replace deprecated boost endian macros
• PR #3632 - Add instructions on getting HPX to documentation
• PR #3631 - Simplify parcel creation
• PR #3630 - Small additions and fixes to release procedure
• PR #3629 - Modular pp
• PR #3627 - Implement `util::function_ref`
• PR #3626 - Fix cancelable_action_client example
• PR #3625 - Added automatic serialization for simple structs (see #3034)
• PR #3624 - Updating the default order of priority for `thread_description`
• PR #3621 - Update copyright year and other small formatting fixes
• PR #3620 - Adding support for gitlab runner
• PR #3619 - Store debug logs and core dumps on CircleCI
• PR #3618 - Various optimizations
• PR #3617 - Fix link to the gpg key (#2)
• PR #3615 - Fix unused variable warnings with networking off
• PR #3614 - Restructuring counter data in scheduler to reduce false sharing
• PR #3613 - Adding support for gitlab runners
• PR #3610 - Don’t wait for `stop_condition` in main thread
• PR #3608 - Add inline keyword to `invalid_thread_id` definition for nvcc
• PR #3607 - Adding configuration key that allows one to explicitly add a directory to the component search path
• PR #3606 - Add nvcc to exclude constexpress since is it not supported by nvcc
• PR #3605 - Add inline to definition of checkpoint stream operators to fix link error

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3637
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3606
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3605
- PR #3604\(^{1393}\) - Use format for string formatting
- PR #3603\(^{1394}\) - Improve the error message for using to less MAX_CPU_COUNT
- PR #3602\(^{1395}\) - Improve the error message for to small values of MAX_CPU_COUNT
- PR #3600\(^{1396}\) - Parallel executor aggregated
- PR #3599\(^{1397}\) - Making sure networking is disabled for default one-locality-runs
- PR #3596\(^{1398}\) - Store thread exit functions in forward_list instead of deque to avoid allocations
- PR #3590\(^{1399}\) - Fix typo/mistake in thread queue cleanup_terminated
- PR #3588\(^{1400}\) - Fix formatting errors in launching_and_configuring_hpx_applications.rst
- PR #3586\(^{1401}\) - Make bind propagate value category
- PR #3585\(^{1402}\) - Extend Cmake for building hpx as distribution packages (refs #3575)
- PR #3584\(^{1403}\) - Untangle function storage from object pointer
- PR #3582\(^{1404}\) - Towards Modularized HPX
- PR #3580\(^{1405}\) - Remove extra || in merge.hpp
- PR #3577\(^{1406}\) - Partially revert “Remove vtable empty flag”
- PR #3576\(^{1407}\) - Make sure empty startup/shutdown functions are not being used
- PR #3574\(^{1408}\) - Make sure DATAPAR settings are conveyed to depending projects
- PR #3573\(^{1409}\) - Make sure HPX is usable with latest released version of Vc (V1.4.1)
- PR #3572\(^{1410}\) - Adding test ensuring ticket 3565 is fixed
- PR #3571\(^{1411}\) - Make empty [unique_]function vtable non-dependent
- PR #3566\(^{1412}\) - Fix compilation with dynamic bitset for CPU masks
- PR #3563\(^{1413}\) - Drop util::[unique_]function target_type
- PR #3562\(^{1414}\) - Removing the target suffixes
- PR #3561\(^{1415}\) - Replace executor traits return type deduction (keep non-SFINAE)

\(^{1393}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3604
\(^{1394}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3603
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\(^{1414}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3561
\(^{1415}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3561
• PR #3557 - Replace the last usages of boost::atomic
• PR #3556 - Replace boost::scoped_array with std::unique_ptr
• PR #3552 - (Re)move APEX readme
• PR #3548 - Replace boost::scoped_ptr with std::unique_ptr
• PR #3547 - Remove last use of Boost.Signals2
• PR #3544 - Post 1.2.0 version bumps
• PR #3543 - added Ubuntu dependency list to readme
• PR #3531 - Warnings, warnings...
• PR #3527 - Add CircleCI filter for building all tags
• PR #3525 - Segmented algorithms
• PR #3517 - Replace boost::regex with C++11 <regex>
• PR #3514 - Cleaning up the build system
• PR #3505 - Fixing type attribute warning for transfer_action
• PR #3504 - Add support for rpm packaging
• PR #3499 - Improving spinlock pools
• PR #3498 - Remove thread specific ptr
• PR #3486 - Fix comparison for expect_connecting_localities config entry
• PR #3469 - Enable (existing) code for extracting stack pointer on Power platform

2.10.5 HPX V1.2.1 (Feb 19, 2019)

General changes

This is a bugfix release. It contains the following changes:

• Fix compilation on ARM, s390x and 32-bit architectures.
• Fix a critical bug in the future implementation.
• Fix several problems in the CMake configuration which affects external projects.

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1416 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3557
1417 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3556
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1432 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3486
1433 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3469
• Add support for Boost 1.69.0.

Closed issues

• Issue #3638 - Build HPX 1.2 with boost 1.69
• Issue #3635 - Non-deterministic crashing on Stampede2
• Issue #3550 - l>e:000workhpxsrethrow_exception.cpp(54): error C2440: `<function-style-cast>`: cannot convert from `boost::system::error_code` to `hpx::exception`
• Issue #3549 - HPX 1.2.0 does not build on i686, but release candidate did
• Issue #3511 - Build on s390x fails
• Issue #3509 - Build on armv7l fails

Closed pull requests

• PR #3695 - Don’t install CMake templates and packaging files
• PR #3666 - Fixing yet another race in future_data
• PR #3663 - Fixing race between setting and getting the value inside future_data
• PR #3648 - Adding timestamp option for S390x platform
• PR #3647 - Blind attempt to fix warnings issued by gcc V9
• PR #3611 - Include GNUInstallDirs earlier to have it available for subdirectories
• PR #3595 - Use GNUInstallDirs lib path in pkgconfig config file
• PR #3593 - Add include(GNUInstallDirs) to HPXMacros.cmake
• PR #3591 - Fix compilation error on arm7 architecture. Compiles and runs on Fedora 29 on Pi 3.
• PR #3558 - Adding constructor `exception(boost::system::error_code const&)`
• PR #3555 - cmake: make install locations configurable
• PR #3551 - Fix uint64_t causing compilation fail on i686

1434 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3638
1435 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3635
1436 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3550
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1451 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3551
2.10.6 **HPX V1.2.0 (Nov 12, 2018)**

**General changes**

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release:

- Thanks to the work of our Google Summer of Code student, Nikunj Gupta, we now have a new implementation of `hpx_main.hpp` on supported platforms (Linux, BSD and MacOS). This is intended to be a less fragile drop-in replacement for the old implementation relying on preprocessor macros. The new implementation does not require changes if you are using the CMake\(^{1452}\) or pkg-config. The old behaviour can be restored by setting `HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF` during CMake\(^{1453}\) configuration. The implementation on Windows is unchanged.

- We have added functionality to allow passing scheduling hints to our schedulers. These will allow us to create executors that for example target a specific NUMA domain or allow for HPX threads to be pinned to a particular worker thread.

- We have significantly improved the performance of our futures implementation by making the shared state atomic.

- We have replaced Boostbook by Sphinx for our documentation. This means the documentation is easier to navigate with built-in search and table of contents. We have also added a quick start section and restructured the documentation to be easier to follow for new users.

- We have added a new option to the `--hpx:threads` command line option. It is now possible to use `cores` to tell HPX to only use one worker thread per core, unlike the existing option `all` which uses one worker thread per processing unit (processing unit can be a hyperthread if hyperthreads are available). The default value of `--hpx:threads` has also been changed to `cores` as this leads to better performance in most cases.

- All command line options can now be passed alongside configuration options when initializing HPX. This means that some options that were previously only available on the command line can now be set as configuration options.

- HPXMP is a portable, scalable, and flexible application programming interface using the OpenMP specification that supports multi-platform shared memory multiprocessing programming in C and C++. HPXMP can be enabled within HPX by setting `DHPX_WITH_HPXMP=ON` during CMake\(^{1454}\) configuration.

- Two new performance counters were added for measuring the time spent doing background work. `/threads/time/background-work-duration` returns the time spent doing background on a given thread or locality, while `/threads/time/background-overhead` returns the fraction of time spent doing background work with respect to the overall time spent running the scheduler. The new performance counters are disabled by default and can be turned on by setting `HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS=ON` during CMake\(^{1455}\) configuration.

- The idling behaviour of HPX has been tweaked to allow for faster idling. This is useful in interactive applications where the HPX worker threads may not have work all the time. This behaviour can be tweaked and turned off as before with `HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF=OFF` during CMake\(^{1456}\) configuration.

- It is now possible to register callback functions for HPX worker thread events. Callbacks can be registered for starting and stopping worker threads, and for when errors occur.

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\(^{1452}\) https://www.cmake.org
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\(^{1456}\) https://www.cmake.org
Breaking changes

- The implementation of `hpx_main.hpp` has changed. If you are using custom Makefiles you will need to make changes. Please see the documentation on using Makefiles for more details.
- The default value of `--hpx:threads` has changed from `all` to `cores`. The new option `cores` only starts one worker thread per core.
- We have dropped support for Boost 1.56 and 1.57. The minimal version of Boost we now test is 1.58.
- Our `boost::format`-based formatting implementation has been revised and replaced with a custom implementation. This changes the formatting syntax and requires changes if you are relying on `hpx::util::format` or `hpx::util::format_to`. The pull request for this change contains more information: PR #3266.
- The following deprecated options have now been completely removed: `HPX_WITH_ASYNC_FUNCTION_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_LOCAL_DATAFLOW`, `HPX_WITH_GENERIC_EXECUTION_POLICY`, `HPX_WITH_BOOST_CHRONO_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_EXECUTION_POLICY_COMPATIBILITY`, and `HPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY`.

Closed issues

- Issue #3538 - numa handling incorrect for hwloc 2
- Issue #3533 - Cmake version 3.5.1does not work (git ff26b35 2018-11-06)
- Issue #3526 - Failed building hpx-1.2.0-rc1 on Ubuntu16.04 x86-64 Virtualbox VM
- Issue #3512 - Build on aarch64 fails
- Issue #3475 - HPX fails to link if the MPI parcelport is enabled
- Issue #3462 - CMakel configuration shows a minor and inconsequential failure to create a symlink
- Issue #3461 - Compilatiu Problems with the most recent Clang
- Issue #3460 - Deadlock when create_partitioner fails (assertion fails) in debug mode
- Issue #3455 - HPX build failing with HWLOC errors on POWER8 with hwloc 1.8
- Issue #3438 - HPX no longer builds on IBM POWER8
- Issue #3426 - hpx build failed on MacOS
- Issue #3424 - CircleCI builds broken for forked repositories
- Issue #3422 - Benchmarks in tests.performance.local are not run nightly

1457 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3266
1458 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3538
1459 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3533
1460 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3526
1461 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3512
1462 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3475
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1467 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3438
1468 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3426
1469 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3424
1470 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3422
• Issue #3408  - CMake Targets for HPX
• Issue #3399  - processing unit out of bounds
• Issue #3395  - Floating point bug in hpx/runtime/threads/policies/scheduler_base.hpp
• Issue #3378  - compile error with lcos::communicator
• Issue #3376  - Failed to build HPX with APEX using clang
• Issue #3366  - Adapted Safe_Object example fails for –hpx:threads > 1
• Issue #3360  - Segmentation fault when passing component id as parameter
• Issue #3358  - HPX runtime hangs after multiple (~thousands) start-stop sequences
• Issue #3352  - Support TCP provider in libfabric ParcelPort
• Issue #3342  - undefined reference to __atomic_load_16
• Issue #3339  - setting command line options/flags from init cfg is not obvious
• Issue #3325  - AGAS migrates components prematurely
• Issue #3321  - hpx bad_parameter handling is awful
• Issue #3318  - Benchmarks fail to build with C++11
• Issue #3304  - hpx::threads::run_as_hpx_thread does not properly handle exceptions
• Issue #3300  - Setting pu step or offset results in no threads in default pool
• Issue #3297  - Crash with APEX when running Phylanx lra_csv with > 1 thread
• Issue #3296  - Building HPX with APEX configuration gives compiler warnings
• Issue #3290  - make tests failing at hello_world_component
• Issue #3285  - possible compilation error when “using namespace std;” is defined before including “hpx” headers files
• Issue #3280  - HPX fails on OSX
• Issue #3272  - CircleCI does not upload generated docker image any more
• Issue #3270  - Error when compiling CUDA examples

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3408
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3270
• Issue #3267\textsuperscript{1494} - tests单元host_.block_allocator fails occasionally
• Issue #3264\textsuperscript{1495} - Possible move to Sphinx for documentation
• Issue #3263\textsuperscript{1496} - Documentation improvements
• Issue #3259\textsuperscript{1497} - set_parcel_write_handler test fails occasionally
• Issue #3258\textsuperscript{1498} - Links to source code in documentation are broken
• Issue #3247\textsuperscript{1499} - Rare tests单元host_.block_allocator test failure on 1.1.0-rc1
• Issue #3244\textsuperscript{1500} - Slowing down and speeding up an interval_timer
• Issue #3215\textsuperscript{1501} - Cannot build both tests and examples on MSVC with pseudo-dependencies enabled
• Issue #3195\textsuperscript{1502} - Unnecessary customization point route causing performance penalty
• Issue #3088\textsuperscript{1503} - A strange thing in parallel::sort.
• Issue #2650\textsuperscript{1504} - libfabric support for passive endpoints
• Issue #1205\textsuperscript{1505} - TSS is broken

Closed pull requests

• PR #3542\textsuperscript{1506} - Fix numa lookup from pu when using hwloc 2.x
• PR #3541\textsuperscript{1507} - Fixing the build system of the MPI parcelport
• PR #3540\textsuperscript{1508} - Updating HPX people section
• PR #3539\textsuperscript{1509} - Splitting test to avoid OOM on CircleCI
• PR #3537\textsuperscript{1510} - Fix guided exec
• PR #3536\textsuperscript{1511} - Updating grants which support the LSU team
• PR #3535\textsuperscript{1512} - Fix hiding of docker credentials
• PR #3534\textsuperscript{1513} - Fixing #3533
• PR #3532\textsuperscript{1514} - fixing minor doc typo –hpx:print-counter-at arg
• PR #3530\textsuperscript{1515} - Changing APEX default tag to v2.1.0

\textsuperscript{1494} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3267
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\textsuperscript{1510} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3537
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\textsuperscript{1512} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3535
\textsuperscript{1513} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3534
\textsuperscript{1514} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3532
\textsuperscript{1515} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3530
- PR #3529 - Remove leftover security options and documentation
- PR #3528 - Fix hwloc version check
- PR #3524 - Do not build guided pool examples with older GCC compilers
- PR #3523 - Fix logging regression
- PR #3522 - Fix more warnings
- PR #3521 - Fixing argument handling in induction and reduction clauses for parallel::for_loop
- PR #3520 - Remove docs symlink and versioned docs folders
- PR #3519 - hpxMP release
- PR #3518 - Change all steps to use new docker image on CircleCI
- PR #3517 - Drop usage of deprecated facilities removed in C++17
- PR #3515 - Remove remaining uses of Boost.TypeTraits
- PR #3513 - Fixing a CMake problem when trying to use libfabric
- PR #3508 - Remove memory_block component
- PR #3507 - Propagating the MPI compile definitions to all relevant targets
- PR #3503 - Update documentation colors and logo
- PR #3502 - Fix bogus `throws` bindings in scheduled_thread_pool_impl
- PR #3501 - Split parallel::remove_if tests to avoid OOM on CircleCI
- PR #3500 - Support NONAMEPREFIX in add_hpx_library()
- PR #3497 - Note that cuda support requires cmake 3.9
- PR #3495 - Fixing dataflow
- PR #3493 - Remove deprecated options for 1.2.0 part 2
- PR #3492 - Add CUDA_LINK_LIBRARIES_KEYWORD to allow PRIVATE keyword in linkage t...
- PR #3491 - Changing Base docker image

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3529
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3528
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3491
• PR #3490\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3490} - Don’t create tasks immediately with hpx::apply
• PR #3489\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3489} - Remove deprecated options for 1.2.0
• PR #3488\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3488} - Revert “Use BUILD_INTERFACE generator expression to fix cmake flag exports”
• PR #3487\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3487} - Revert “Fixing type attribute warning for transfer_action”
• PR #3485\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3485} - Use BUILD_INTERFACE generator expression to fix cmake flag exports
• PR #3483\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3483} - Fixing type attribute warning for transfer_action
• PR #3481\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3481} - Remove unused variables
• PR #3480\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3480} - Towards a more lightweight transfer action
• PR #3479\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3479} - Fix FLAGS - Use correct version of target_compile_options
• PR #3478\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3478} - Making sure the application’s exit code is properly propagated back to the OS
• PR #3476\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3476} - Don’t print docker credentials as part of the environment.
• PR #3473\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3473} - Fixing invalid cmake code if no jemalloc prefix was given
• PR #3472\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3472} - Attempting to work around recent clang test compilation failures
• PR #3471\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3471} - Enable jemalloc on windows
• PR #3470\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3470} - Updates readme
• PR #3468\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3468} - Avoid hang if there is an exception thrown during startup
• PR #3467\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3467} - Add compiler specific fallthrough attributes if C++17 attribute is not available
• PR #3466\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3466} - - bugfix : fix compilation with llvm-7.0
• PR #3465\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3465} - This patch adds various optimizations extracted from the thread_local_allocator work
• PR #3464\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3464} - Check for forked repos in CircleCI docker push step
• PR #3463\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3463} - - cmake : create the parent directory before symlinking
• PR #3459\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3459} - Remove unused/incomplete functionality from util/logging
• PR #3458\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3458} - Fix a problem with scope of CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS and hpx_add_compile_flag
- PR #3457 - Fixing more size_t -> int16_t (and similar) warnings
- PR #3456 - Add #ifdefs to topology.cpp to support old hwloc versions again
- PR #3454 - Fixing warnings related to silent conversion of size_t -> int16_t
- PR #3451 - Add examples as unit tests
- PR #3450 - Constexpr-fying bind and other functional facilities
- PR #3446 - Fix some thread suspension timeouts
- PR #3445 - Fix various warnings
- PR #3443 - Only enable service pool config options if pools are enabled
- PR #3441 - Fix missing closing brackets in documentation
- PR #3439 - Use correct MPI CXX libraries for MPI parcelport
- PR #3436 - Add projection function to find_* (and fix very bad bug)
- PR #3435 - Fixing 1205
- PR #3434 - Fix threads cores
- PR #3433 - Add Heise Online to release announcement list
- PR #3432 - Don’t track task dependencies for distributed runs
- PR #3431 - Circle CI setting changes for hpxMP
- PR #3430 - Fix unused params warning
- PR #3429 - One thread per core
- PR #3428 - This suppresses a deprecation warning that is being issued by MSVC 19.15.26726
- PR #3427 - Fixes #3426
- PR #3425 - Use source cache and workspace between job steps on CircleCI
- PR #3421 - Add CDash timing output to future overhead test (for graphs)
- PR #3420 - Add guided_pool_executor

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3457
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3456
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3421
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3420
• PR #3419 - Fix typo in CircleCI config
• PR #3418 - Add sphinx documentation
• PR #3415 - Scheduler NUMA hint and shared priority scheduler
• PR #3414 - Adding step to synchronize the APEX release
• PR #3413 - Fixing multiple defines of APEX_HAVE_HPX
• PR #3412 - Fixes linking with libhpx_wrap error with BSD and Windows based systems
• PR #3410 - Fix typo in CMakeLists.txt
• PR #3409 - Fix brackets and indentation in existing_performance_counters.qbk
• PR #3407 - Fix unused param and extra ; warnings emitted by gcc 8.x
• PR #3406 - Adding thread local allocator and use it for future shared states
• PR #3405 - Adding DHPX_HAVE_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE=ON to builds
• PR #3404 - fixing multiple definition of main() in linux
• PR #3402 - Allow debug option to be enabled only for Linux systems with dynamic main on
• PR #3401 - Fix cuda_future_helper.h when compiling with C++11
• PR #3400 - Fix floating point exception scheduler_base idle backoff
• PR #3398 - Atomic future state
• PR #3397 - Fixing code for older gcc versions
• PR #3396 - Allowing to register thread event functions (start/stop/error)
• PR #3394 - Fix small mistake in primary_namespace_server.cpp
• PR #3393 - Explicitly instantiate configured schedulers
• PR #3392 - Add performance counters background overhead and background work duration
• PR #3391 - Adapt integration of HPXMP to latest build system changes
• PR #3390 - Make AGAS measurements optional

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3419
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3418
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3415
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3405
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3391
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3390

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• PR #3389 - Fix deadlock during shutdown
• PR #3388 - Add several functionalities allowing to optimize synchronous action invocation
• PR #3387 - Add cmake option to opt out of fail-compile tests
• PR #3386 - Adding support for boost::container::small_vector to dataflow
• PR #3385 - Adds Debug option for hpx initializing from main
• PR #3384 - This hopefully fixes two tests that occasionally fail
• PR #3383 - Making sure thread local storage is enable for hpxMP
• PR #3382 - Fix usage of HPX_CAPTURE together with default value capture [=]
• PR #3381 - Replace undefined instantiations of uniform_int_distribution
• PR #3380 - Add missing semicolons to uses of HPX_COMPILER_FENCE
• PR #3379 - Fixing #3378
• PR #3377 - Adding build system support to integrate hpxmp into hpx at the user’s machine
• PR #3375 - Replacing wrapper for __libc_start_main with main
• PR #3374 - Adds hpx_wrap to HPX_LINK_LIBRARIES which links only when specified.
• PR #3373 - Forcing cache settings in HPXConfig.cmake to guarantee updated values
• PR #3372 - Fix some more c++11 build problems
• PR #3371 - Adds HPX_LINKER_FLAGS to HPX applications without editing their source codes
• PR #3370 - util::format: add type_specifier<> specializations for %!s(MISSING) and %!l(MISSING)s
• PR #3369 - Adding configuration option to allow explicit disable of the new hpx_main feature on Linux
• PR #3368 - Updates doc with recent hpx_wrap implementation
• PR #3367 - Adds Mac OS implementation to hpx_main.hpp
• PR #3365 - Fix order of hpx libs in HPX_CONF_LIBRARIES.
• PR #3363 - Apex fixing null wrapper

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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3365
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3363

2.10. Releases
• PR #3361 - Making sure all parcels get destroyed on an HPX thread (TCP pp)
• PR #3359 - Feature/improveerrorforcompiler
• PR #3357 - Static/dynamic executable implementation
• PR #3355 - Reverting changes introduced by #3283 as those make applications hang
• PR #3354 - Add external dependencies to HPX_LIBRARY_DIR
• PR #3353 - Fix libfabric tcp
• PR #3351 - Move obsolete header to tests directory.
• PR #3350 - Renaming two functions to avoid problem described in #3285
• PR #3349 - Make idle backoff exponential with maximum sleep time
• PR #3347 - Replace *simple_component* with *component* in the Documentation
• PR #3346 - Fix CMakeLists.txt example in quick start
• PR #3345 - Fix automatic setting of HPX_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS
• PR #3344 - Reduce amount of information printed for unknown command line options
• PR #3343 - Safeguard HPX against destruction in global contexts
• PR #3341 - Allowing for all command line options to be used as configuration settings
• PR #3340 - Always convert inspect results to JUnit XML
• PR #3336 - Only run docker push on master on CircleCI
• PR #3335 - Update description of hpx.os_threads config parameter.
• PR #3334 - Making sure early logging settings don’t get mixed with others
• PR #3333 - Update CMake links and versions in documentation
• PR #3332 - Add notes on target suffixes to CMake documentation
• PR #3331 - Add quickstart section to documentation
• PR #3330 - Rename resource_partitioner test to avoid conflicts with pseudodependencies
- PR #3328: Making sure object is pinned while executing actions, even if action returns a future
- PR #3327: Add missing std::forward to tuple.hpp
- PR #3326: Make sure logging is up and running while modules are being discovered.
- PR #3324: Replace C++14 overload of std::equal with C++11 code.
- PR #3323: Fix a missing apex thread data (wrapper) initialization
- PR #3320: Adding support for -std=c++2a (define HPX_WITH_CXX2A=On)
- PR #3319: Replacing C++14 feature with equivalent C++11 code
- PR #3317: Fix compilation with VS 15.7.1 and /std:c++latest
- PR #3316: Fix includes for 1d_stencil_*_omp examples
- PR #3314: Remove some unused parameter warnings
- PR #3313: Fix pu-step and pu-offset command line options
- PR #3312: Add conversion of inspect reports to JUnit XML
- PR #3311: Fix escaping of closing braces in format specification syntax
- PR #3310: Don’t overwrite user settings with defaults in registration database
- PR #3309: Fixing potential stack overflow for dataflow
- PR #3308: This updates the .clang-format configuration file to utilize newer features
- PR #3306: Marking migratable objects in their gid to allow not handling migration in AGAS
- PR #3305: Add proper exception handling to run_as_hpx_thread
- PR #3303: Changed std::rand to a better inbuilt PRNG Generator
- PR #3302: All non-migratable (simple) components now encode their lva and component type in their gid
- PR #3301: Add nullptr_t overloads to resource partitioner
- PR #3298: Apex task wrapper memory bug
- PR #3295: Fix mistakes after merge of CircleCI config

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3328
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3327
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3326
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3295
• PR #3294 - Fix partitioned vector include in partitioned_vector_find tests
• PR #3293 - Adding emplace support to promise and make_ready_future
• PR #3292 - Add new cuda kernel synchronization with hpx::future demo
• PR #3291 - Fixes #3290
• PR #3289 - Fixing Docker image creation
• PR #3288 - Avoid allocating shared state for wait_all
• PR #3287 - Fixing /scheduler/utilization/instantaneous performance counter
• PR #3286 - dataflow() and future::then() use sync policy where possible
• PR #3284 - Background thread can use relaxed atomics to manipulate thread state
• PR #3283 - Do not unwrap ready future
• PR #3282 - Fix virtual method override warnings in static schedulers
• PR #3281 - Disable set_area_membind_nodeset for OSX
• PR #3279 - Add two variations to the future_overhead benchmark
• PR #3278 - Fix circleci workspace
• PR #3277 - Support external plugins
• PR #3276 - Fix missing parenthesis in hello_compute.cu.
• PR #3274 - Reinit counters synchronously in reinit_counters test
• PR #3273 - Splitting tests to avoid compiler OOM
• PR #3271 - Remove leftover code from context_generic_context.hpp
• PR #3269 - Fix bulk_construct with count = 0
• PR #3268 - Replace constexpr with HPX_CXX14_CONSTEXPR and HPX_CONSTEXPR
• PR #3266 - Replace boost::format with custom sprintf-based implementation
• PR #3265 - Split parallel tests on CircleCI

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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3266
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3265
• PR #3262\(^{1700}\) - Making sure documentation correctly links to source files
• PR #3261\(^{1701}\) - Apex refactoring fix rebind
• PR #3260\(^{1702}\) - Isolate performance counter parser into a separate TU
• PR #3256\(^{1703}\) - Post 1.1.0 version bumps
• PR #3254\(^{1704}\) - Adding trait for actions allowing to make runtime decision on whether to execute it directly
• PR #3253\(^{1705}\) - Bump minimal supported Boost to 1.58.0
• PR #3251\(^{1706}\) - Adds new feature: changing interval used in interval_timer (issue 3244)
• PR #3239\(^{1707}\) - Changing std::rand() to a better inbuilt PRNG generator.
• PR #3234\(^{1708}\) - Disable background thread when networking is off
• PR #3232\(^{1709}\) - Clean up suspension tests
• PR #3230\(^{1710}\) - Add optional scheduler mode parameter to create_thread_pool function
• PR #3228\(^{1711}\) - Allow suspension also on static schedulers
• PR #3163\(^{1712}\) - libfabric parcelport w/o HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_ENDPOINT_RDM
• PR #3036\(^{1713}\) - Switching to CircleCI 2.0

2.10.7 HPX V1.1.0 (Mar 24, 2018)

General changes

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release (in no particular order):

• We have changed the way HPX manages the processing units on a node. We do not longer implicitly bind all available cores to a single thread pool. The user has now full control over what processing units are bound to what thread pool, each with a separate scheduler. It is now also possible to create your own scheduler implementation and control what processing units this scheduler should use. We added the hpx::resource::partitioner that manages all available processing units and assigns resources to the used thread pools. Thread pools can be now be suspended/resumed independently. This functionality helps in running HPX concurrently to code that is directly relying on OpenMP\(^{1714}\) and/or MPI\(^{1715}\).

• We have continued to implement various parallel algorithms. HPX now almost completely implements all of the parallel algorithms as specified by the C++17 Standard\(^{1716}\). We have also continued to implement these algorithms for the distributed use case (for segmented data structures, such as hpx::partitioned_vector).

\(^{1700}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3262
\(^{1701}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3261
\(^{1702}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3260
\(^{1703}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3256
\(^{1704}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3254
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\(^{1712}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3163
\(^{1713}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3036
\(^{1714}\) https://openmp.org/wp/
\(^{1715}\) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface
\(^{1716}\) http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21
• Added a compatibility layer for std::thread, std::mutex, and std::condition_variable allowing for the code to use those facilities where available and to fall back to the corresponding Boost facilities otherwise. The CMake configuration option -DHPX_WITH_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY=On can be used to force using the Boost equivalents.

• The parameter sequence for the hpx::parallel::transform_inclusive_scan overload taking one iterator range has changed (again) to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old overloads can be still enabled at configure time by passing -DHPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY=On to CMake.

• The parameter sequence for the hpx::parallel::inclusive_scan overload taking one iterator range has changed to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old overloads can be still enabled at configure time by passing -DHPX_WITH_INCLUSIVESCAN_COMPATIBILITY=On to CMake.

• Added a helper facility hpx::local_new which is equivalent to hpx::new_ except that it creates components locally only. As a consequence, the used component constructor may accept non-serializable argument types and/or non-const references or pointers.

• Removed the (broken) component type hpx::lcos::queue<T>. The old type is still available at configure time by passing -DHPX_WITH_QUEUE_COMPATIBILITY=On to CMake.

• The parallel algorithms adopted for C++17 restrict the iterator categories usable with those to at least forward iterators. Our implementation of the parallel algorithms was supporting input iterators (and output iterators) as well by simply falling back to sequential execution. We have now made our implementations conforming by requiring at least forward iterators. In order to enable the old behavior use the compatibility option -DHPX_WITH_ALGORITHM_INPUT_ITERATOR_SUPPORT=On on the CMake command line.

• We have added the functionalities allowing for LCOs being implemented using (simple) components. Before LCOs had to always be implemented using managed components.

• User defined components don’t have to be default-constructible anymore. Return types from actions don’t have to be default-constructible anymore either. Our serialization layer now in general supports non-default-constructible types.

• We have added a new launch policy hpx::launch::lazy that allows oneto defer the decision on what launch policy to use to the point of execution. This policy is initialized with a function (object) that – when invoked – is expected to produce the desired launch policy.

Breaking changes

• We have dropped support for the gcc compiler version V4.8. The minimal gcc version we now test on is gcc V4.9. The minimally required version of CMake is now V3.3.2.

• We have dropped support for the Visual Studio 2013 compiler version. The minimal Visual Studio version we now test on is Visual Studio 2015.5.

• We have dropped support for the Boost V1.51-V1.54. The minimal version of Boost we now test is Boost V1.55.

• We have dropped support for the hpx::util::unwrapped API. hpx::util::unwrapped will stay functional to some degree, until it finally gets removed in a later version of HPX. The functional usage of hpx::util::unwrapped should be changed to the new hpx::util::unwrapping function whereas the immediate usage should be replaced to hpx::util::unwrap.

1717 https://www.cmake.org
1718 https://www.cmake.org
1719 https://www.cmake.org
1720 https://www.cmake.org
• The performance counter names referring to properties as exposed by the threading subsystem have changes as those now additionally have to specify the thread-pool. See the corresponding documentation for more details.

• The overloads of `hpx::async` that invoke an action do not perform implicit unwrapping of the returned future anymore in case the invoked function does return a future in the first place. In this case `hpx::async` now returns a `hpx::future<hpx::future<T>>` making its behavior conforming to its local counterpart.

• We have replaced the use of `boost::exception_ptr` in our APIs with the equivalent `std::exception_ptr`. Please change your codes accordingly. No compatibility settings are provided.

• We have removed the compatibility settings for `HPX_WITH_COLOCATED_BACKWARDS_COMPATIBILITY` and `HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY` as their life-cycle has reached its end.

• We have removed the experimental thread schedulers hierarchy_scheduler, periodic_priority_scheduler and throttling_scheduler in an effort to clean up and consolidate our thread schedulers.

**Bug fixes (closed tickets)**

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- PR #3250\(^{1721}\) - Apex refactoring with guids
- PR #3249\(^{1722}\) - Updating People.qbk
- PR #3246\(^{1723}\) - Assorted fixes for CUDA
- PR #3245\(^{1724}\) - Apex refactoring with guids
- PR #3242\(^{1725}\) - Modify task counting in thread_queue.hpp
- PR #3240\(^{1726}\) - Fixed typos
- PR #3238\(^{1727}\) - Readding accidentally removed std::abort
- PR #3237\(^{1728}\) - Adding Pipeline example
- PR #3236\(^{1729}\) - Fixing memory_block
- PR #3233\(^{1730}\) - Make schedule_thread take suspended threads into account
- Issue #3226\(^{1731}\) - memory_block is breaking, signaling SIGSEGV on a thread on creation and freeing
- PR #3225\(^{1732}\) - Applying quick fix for hwloc-2.0
- Issue #3224\(^{1733}\) - HPX counters crashing the application
- PR #3223\(^{1734}\) - Fix returns when setting config entries
- Issue #3222\(^{1735}\) - Errors linking libhpx.so

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\(^{1721}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3250  
\(^{1722}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3249  
\(^{1723}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3246  
\(^{1724}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3245  
\(^{1725}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3242  
\(^{1726}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3240  
\(^{1727}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3238  
\(^{1728}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3237  
\(^{1729}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3236  
\(^{1730}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3233  
\(^{1731}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3226  
\(^{1732}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3225  
\(^{1733}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3224  
\(^{1734}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3223  
\(^{1735}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3222
- Issue #3221 - HPX on Mac OS X with HWLoc 2.0.0 fails to run
- PR #3216 - Reorder a variadic array to satisfy VS 2017 15.6
- PR #3214 - Changed prerequisites.qbk to avoid confusion while building boost
- PR #3213 - Relax locks for thread suspension to avoid holding locks when yielding
- PR #3212 - Fix check in sequenced_executor test
- PR #3211 - Use preinit_array to set argc/argv in init_globally example
- PR #3210 - Adapted parallel::{search | search_n} for Ranges TS (see #1668)
- PR #3209 - Fix locking problems during shutdown
- Issue #3208 - init_globally throwing a run-time error
- PR #3206 - Addition of new arithmetic performance counter “Count”
- PR #3205 - Fixing return type calculation for bulk_then_execute
- PR #3204 - Changing std::rand() to a better inbuilt PRNG generator
- PR #3203 - Resolving problems during shutdown for VS2015
- PR #3202 - Making sure resource partitioner is not accessed if its not valid
- PR #3201 - Fixing optional::swap
- Issue #3200 - hpx::util::optional fails
- PR #3199 - Fix sliding_semaphore test
- PR #3198 - Set pre_main status before launching run_helper
- PR #3197 - Update README.rst
- PR #3194 - parallel::{fill | fill_n} updated for Ranges TS
- PR #3193 - Updating Runtime.cpp by adding correct description of Performance counters during register
- PR #3191 - Fix sliding_semaphore_2338 test
- PR #3190 - Topology improvements

1736 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3221
1737 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3216
1738 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3214
1739 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3213
1740 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3212
1741 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3211
1742 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3210
1743 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3209
1744 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3208
1745 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3206
1746 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3205
1747 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3204
1748 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3203
1749 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3202
1750 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3201
1751 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3200
1752 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3199
1753 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3198
1754 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3197
1755 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3194
1756 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3193
1757 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3191
1758 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3190
• PR #3189\textsuperscript{1759} - Deleting one include of median from BOOST library to arithmetics_counter file
• PR #3188\textsuperscript{1760} - Optionally disable printing of diagnostics during terminate
• PR #3187\textsuperscript{1761} - Suppressing cmake warning issued by cmake > V3.11
• PR #3185\textsuperscript{1762} - Remove unused scoped_unlock, unlock_guard_try
• PR #3184\textsuperscript{1763} - Fix aqueue example
• PR #3183\textsuperscript{1764} - Add runtime start/stop, resume/suspend and OpenMP benchmarks
• Issue #3182\textsuperscript{1765} - bulk_then_execute has unexpected return type/does not compile
• Issue #3181\textsuperscript{1766} - hwloc 2.0 breaks topo class and cannot be used
• Issue #3180\textsuperscript{1767} - Schedulers that don’t support suspend/resume are unusable
• PR #3179\textsuperscript{1768} - Various minor changes to support FLeCSI
• PR #3178\textsuperscript{1769} - Fix #3124
• PR #3177\textsuperscript{1770} - Removed allgather
• PR #3176\textsuperscript{1771} - Fixed Documentation for “using_hpx_pkgconfig”
• PR #3174\textsuperscript{1772} - Add hpx::iostreams::ostream overload to format_to
• PR #3172\textsuperscript{1773} - Fix lifo queue backend
• PR #3171\textsuperscript{1774} - adding the missing unset() function to cpu_mask() for case of more than 64 threads
• PR #3170\textsuperscript{1775} - Add cmake flag -DHPX\_WITH\_FAULT\_TOLERANCE=ON (OFF by default)
• PR #3169\textsuperscript{1776} - Adapted parallel::[count|count_if] for Ranges TS (see #1668)
• PR #3168\textsuperscript{1777} - Changing used namespace for seq execution policy
• Issue #3167\textsuperscript{1778} - Update GSoC projects
• Issue #3166\textsuperscript{1779} - Application (Octotiger) gets stuck on hpx::finalize when only using one thread
• Issue #3165\textsuperscript{1780} - Compilation of parallel algorithms with HPX\_WITH\_DATAPAR is broken
• PR #3164\textsuperscript{1781} - Fixing component migration

\textsuperscript{1759} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3189
\textsuperscript{1760} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3188
\textsuperscript{1761} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3187
\textsuperscript{1762} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3185
\textsuperscript{1763} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3184
\textsuperscript{1764} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3183
\textsuperscript{1765} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3182
\textsuperscript{1766} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3181
\textsuperscript{1767} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3180
\textsuperscript{1768} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3179
\textsuperscript{1769} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3178
\textsuperscript{1770} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3177
\textsuperscript{1771} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3176
\textsuperscript{1772} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3174
\textsuperscript{1773} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3172
\textsuperscript{1774} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3171
\textsuperscript{1775} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issue/3182
\textsuperscript{1776} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issue/3181
\textsuperscript{1777} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issue/3180
\textsuperscript{1778} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issue/3179
\textsuperscript{1779} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issue/3178
\textsuperscript{1780} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3170
\textsuperscript{1781} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3164

2.10. Releases
• PR #3162\textsuperscript{1782} - regex_from_pattern: escape regex special characters to avoid misinterpretation
• Issue #3161\textsuperscript{1783} - Building HPX with hwloc 2.0.0 fails
• PR #3160\textsuperscript{1784} - Fixing the handling of quoted command line arguments.
• PR #3158\textsuperscript{1785} - Fixing a race with timed suspension (second attempt)
• PR #3157\textsuperscript{1786} - Revert “Fixing a race with timed suspension”
• PR #3156\textsuperscript{1787} - Fixing serialization of classes with incompatible serialize signature
• PR #3154\textsuperscript{1788} - More refactorings based on clang-tidy reports
• PR #3153\textsuperscript{1789} - Fixing a race with timed suspension
• PR #3152\textsuperscript{1790} - Documentation for runtime suspension
• PR #3151\textsuperscript{1791} - Use small_vector only from boost version 1.59 onwards
• PR #3150\textsuperscript{1792} - Avoiding more stack overflows
• PR #3148\textsuperscript{1793} - Refactoring component_base and base_action/transfer_base_action
• PR #3147\textsuperscript{1794} - Move yield_while out of detail namespace and into own file
• PR #3145\textsuperscript{1795} - Remove a leftover of the cxx11 std array cleanup
• PR #3144\textsuperscript{1796} - Minor changes to how actions are executed
• PR #3143\textsuperscript{1797} - Fix stack overhead
• PR #3142\textsuperscript{1798} - Fix typo in config.hpp
• PR #3141\textsuperscript{1799} - Fixing small_vector compatibility with older boost version
• PR #3140\textsuperscript{1800} - is_heap_text fix
• Issue #3139\textsuperscript{1801} - Error in is_heap_tests.hpp
• PR #3138\textsuperscript{1802} - Partially reverting #3126
• PR #3137\textsuperscript{1803} - Suspend speedup
• PR #3136\textsuperscript{1804} - Revert “Fixing #2325”

\textsuperscript{1782} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3162
\textsuperscript{1783} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3161
\textsuperscript{1784} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3160
\textsuperscript{1785} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3158
\textsuperscript{1786} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3157
\textsuperscript{1787} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3156
\textsuperscript{1788} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3154
\textsuperscript{1789} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3153
\textsuperscript{1790} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3152
\textsuperscript{1791} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3151
\textsuperscript{1792} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3150
\textsuperscript{1793} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3148
\textsuperscript{1794} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3147
\textsuperscript{1795} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3145
\textsuperscript{1796} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3144
\textsuperscript{1797} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3143
\textsuperscript{1798} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3142
\textsuperscript{1799} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3141
\textsuperscript{1800} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3140
\textsuperscript{1801} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3139
\textsuperscript{1802} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3138
\textsuperscript{1803} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3137
\textsuperscript{1804} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3136
• PR #3135
  - Improving destruction of threads

• Issue #3134
  - HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE does not stop compiler from looking for serialize() method

• PR #3133
  - Make hwloc compulsory

• PR #3132
  - Update CXX14 constexpr feature test

• PR #3131
  - Fixing #2325

• PR #3130
  - Avoid completion handler allocation

• PR #3129
  - Suspend runtime

• PR #3128
  - Make docbook dtd and xsl path names consistent

• PR #3127
  - Add hpx::start nullptr overloads

• PR #3126
  - Cleaning up coroutine implementation

• PR #3125
  - Replacing nullptr with hpx::threads::invalid_thread_id

• Issue #3124
  - Add hello_world_component to CI builds

• PR #3123
  - Add new constructor.

• PR #3122
  - Fixing #3121

• Issue #3121
  - HPX_SMT_PAUSE is broken on non-x86 platforms when __GNUC__ is defined

• PR #3120
  - Don’t use boost::intrusive_ptr for thread_id_type

• PR #3119
  - Disable default executor compatibility with V1 executors

• PR #3118
  - Adding performance_counter::reinit to allow for dynamically changing counter sets

• PR #3117
  - Replace uses of boost/experimental::optional with util::optional

• PR #3116
  - Moving background thread APEX timer #2980

• PR #3115
  - Fixing race condition in channel test

• PR #3114
  - Avoid using util::function for thread function wrappers

• PR #3113
  - cmake V3.10.2 has changed the variable names used for MPI

1805 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3135
1806 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3134
1807 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3133
1808 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3132
1809 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3131
1810 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3130
1811 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3129
1812 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3128
1813 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3127
1814 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3126
1815 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3125
1816 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3124
1817 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3123
1818 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3122
1819 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3121
1820 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3120
1821 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3119
1822 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3118
1823 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3117
1824 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3116
1825 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3115
1826 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3114
1827 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3113
• PR #3112 - Minor fixes to exclusive_scan algorithm
• PR #3111 - Revert “fix detection of cxx11_std_atomic”
• PR #3110 - Suspend thread pool
• PR #3109 - Fixing thread scheduling when yielding a thread id
• PR #3108 - Revert “Suspend thread pool”
• PR #3107 - Remove UB from thread::id relational operators
• PR #3106 - Add cmake test for std::decay_t to fix cuda build
• PR #3105 - Fixing refcount for async traversal frame
• PR #3104 - Local execution of direct actions is now actually performed directly
• PR #3103 - Adding support for generic counter_raw_values performance counter type
• Issue #3102 - Introduce generic performance counter type returning an array of values
• PR #3101 - Revert “Adapting stack overhead limit for gcc 4.9”
• PR #3100 - Fix #3068 (condition_variable deadlock)
• PR #3099 - Fixing lock held during suspension in papi counter component
• PR #3098 - Unbreak broadcast_wait_for_2822 test
• PR #3097 - Adapting stack overhead limit for gcc 4.9
• PR #3096 - fix detection of cxx11_std_atomic
• PR #3095 - Add ciso646 header to get _LIBCPP_VERSION for testing inplace merge
• PR #3094 - Relax atomic operations on performance counter values
• PR #3093 - Short-circuit all_of/any_of/none_of instantiations
• PR #3092 - Take advantage of C++14 lambda capture initialization syntax, where possible
• PR #3091 - Remove more references to Boost from logging code
• PR #3090 - Unify use of yield/yield_k

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3112
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3111
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3110
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3109
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3108
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3107
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3106
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3105
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3104
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3103
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3102
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3101
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3100
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3092
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3091
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3090
• PR #3089 - Fix a strange thing in parallel::detail::handle_exception. (Fix #2834.)
• Issue #3088 - A strange thing in parallel::sort.
• PR #3087 - Fixing assertion in default_distribution_policy
• PR #3086 - Implement parallel::remove and parallel::remove_if
• PR #3085 - Addressing breaking changes in Boost V1.66
• PR #3084 - Ignore build warnings round 2
• PR #3083 - Fix typo HPX_WITH_MM_PREFECTH
• PR #3081 - Pre-decay template arguments early
• PR #3080 - Suspend thread pool
• PR #3079 - Ignore build warnings
• PR #3078 - Don’t test inplace_merge with libc++
• PR #3076 - Fixing 3075: Part 1
• PR #3074 - Fix more build warnings
• PR #3073 - Suspend thread cleanup
• PR #3072 - Change existing symbol_namespace::iterate to return all data instead of invoking a callback
• PR #3071 - Fixing pack_traversal_async test
• PR #3070 - Fix dynamic_counters_loaded_1508 test by adding dependency to memory_component
• PR #3069 - Fix scheduling loop exit
• Issue #3068 - hpx::lcos::condition_variable could be suspect to deadlocks
• PR #3067 - #ifdef out random_shuffle deprecated in later c++
• PR #3066 - Make coalescing test depend on coalescing library to ensure it gets built
• PR #3065 - Workaround for minimal_timed_async_executor_test compilation failures, attempts to copy a deferred call (in unevaluated context)
• PR #3064 - Fixing wrong condition in wrapper_heap

1851 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3089
1852 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3088
1853 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3087
1854 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3086
1855 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3085
1856 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3084
1857 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3083
1858 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3081
1859 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3080
1860 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3079
1861 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3078
1862 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3076
1863 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3074
1864 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3073
1865 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3072
1866 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3071
1867 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3070
1868 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3069
1869 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3068
1870 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3067
1871 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3066
1872 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3065
1873 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3064
• PR #3062 - Fix exception handling for execution::seq
• PR #3061 - Adapt MSVC C++ mode handling to VS15.5
• PR #3060 - Fix compiler problem in MSVC release mode
• PR #3059 - Fixing #2931
• Issue #3058 - minimal_timed_async_executor_test_exe fails to compile on master (d6f505c)
• PR #3057 - Fix stable_merge_2964 compilation problems
• PR #3056 - Fix some build warnings caused by unused variables/unnecessary tests
• PR #3055 - Update documentation for running tests
• Issue #3054 - Assertion failure when using bulk hpx::new in asynchronous mode
• PR #3052 - Do not bind test running to cmake test build rule
• PR #3051 - Fix HPX-Qt interaction in Qt example.
• Issue #3048 - nqueen example fails occasionally
• PR #3047 - Fixing #3044
• PR #3046 - Add OS thread suspension
• PR #3042 - PyCicle - first attempt at a build toold for checking PR’s
• PR #3041 - Fix a problem about asynchronous execution of parallel::merge and parallel::partition.
• PR #3040 - Fix a mistake about exception handling in asynchronous execution of scan_partitioner.
• PR #3039 - Consistently use executors to schedule work
• PR #3038 - Fixing local direct function execution and lambda actions perfect forwarding
• PR #3035 - Make parallel unit test names match build target/folder names
• PR #3034 - Fix setting of default build type
• Issue #3032 - Fix partitioner arg copy found in #2982
• Issue #3031 - Errors linking libhpx.so due to missing references (master branch, commit 6679a8882)
• PR #3030\textsuperscript{1897} - Revert “implement executor then interface with && forwarding reference”
• PR #3029\textsuperscript{1898} - Run CI inspect checks before building
• PR #3028\textsuperscript{1899} - Added range version of parallel::move
• Issue #3027\textsuperscript{1900} - Implement all scheduling APIs in terms of executors
• PR #3026\textsuperscript{1901} - implement executor then interface with && forwarding reference
• PR #3025\textsuperscript{1902} - Fix typo unitialized to uninitialized
• PR #3024\textsuperscript{1903} - Inspect fixes
• PR #3023\textsuperscript{1904} - P0356 Simplified partial function application
• PR #3022\textsuperscript{1905} - Master fixes
• PR #3021\textsuperscript{1906} - Segfault fix
• PR #3020\textsuperscript{1907} - Disable command-line aliasing for applications that use user_main
• PR #3019\textsuperscript{1908} - Adding enable_elasticity option to pool configuration
• PR #3018\textsuperscript{1909} - Fix stack overflow detection configuration in header files
• PR #3017\textsuperscript{1910} - Speed up local action execution
• PR #3016\textsuperscript{1911} - Unify stack-overflow detection options, remove reference to libsigsegv
• PR #3015\textsuperscript{1912} - Speeding up accessing the resource partitioner and the topology info
• Issue #3014\textsuperscript{1913} - HPX does not compile on POWER8 with gcc 5.4
• Issue #3013\textsuperscript{1914} - hello_world occasionally prints multiple lines from a single OS-thread
• PR #3012\textsuperscript{1915} - Silence warning about casting away qualifiers in itt_notify.hpp
• PR #3011\textsuperscript{1916} - Fix cpuset leak in hwloc_topology_info.cpp
• PR #3010\textsuperscript{1917} - Remove useless decay_copy
• PR #3009\textsuperscript{1918} - Fixing 2996
• PR #3008\textsuperscript{1919} - Remove unused internal function

\textsuperscript{1897} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3030
\textsuperscript{1898} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3029
\textsuperscript{1899} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3028
\textsuperscript{1900} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3027
\textsuperscript{1901} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3026
\textsuperscript{1902} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3025
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\textsuperscript{1906} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3021
\textsuperscript{1907} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3020
\textsuperscript{1908} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3019
\textsuperscript{1909} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3018
\textsuperscript{1910} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3017
\textsuperscript{1911} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3016
\textsuperscript{1912} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3015
\textsuperscript{1913} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3014
\textsuperscript{1914} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3013
\textsuperscript{1915} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3012
\textsuperscript{1916} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3011
\textsuperscript{1917} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3010
\textsuperscript{1918} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3009
\textsuperscript{1919} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3008
• PR #3007 - Fixing wrapper_heap alignment problems
• Issue #3006 - hwloc memory leak
• PR #3004 - Silence C4251 (needs to have dll-interface) for future_data_void
• Issue #3003 - Suspension of runtime
• PR #3001 - Attempting to avoid data races in async_traversal while evaluating dataflow()
• PR #3000 - Adding hpx::util::optional as a first step to replace experimental::optional
• PR #2998 - Cleanup up and Fixing component creation and deletion
• Issue #2996 - Build fails with HPX_WITH_HWLOC=OFF
• PR #2995 - Push more future_data functionality to source file
• PR #2994 - WIP: Fix throttle test
• PR #2993 - Making sure –hpx:help does not throw for required (but missing) arguments
• PR #2992 - Adding non-blocking (on destruction) service executors
• Issue #2991 - run_as_os_thread locks up
• Issue #2990 - –help will not work until all required options are provided
• PR #2989 - Improve error messages caused by misuse of dataflow
• PR #2988 - Improve error messages caused by misuse of .then
• Issue #2987 - stack overflow detection producing false positives
• PR #2986 - Deduplicate non-dependent thread_info logging types
• PR #2985 - Adapted parallel::{all_of|any_of|none_of} for Ranges TS (see #1668)
• PR #2984 - Refactor one_size_heap code to simplify code
• PR #2983 - Fixing local_new_component
• PR #2982 - Clang tidy
• PR #2981 - Simplify allocator rebinding in pack traversal

1920 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3007
1921 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3006
1922 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3004
1923 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3003
1924 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3001
1925 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3000
1926 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2998
1927 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2996
1928 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2995
1929 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2994
1930 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2993
1931 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2992
1932 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2991
1933 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2990
1934 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2989
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1941 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2982
1942 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2981
- **PR #2979** - Fixing integer overflows
- **PR #2978** - Implement parallel::inplace_merge
- **Issue #2977** - Make hwloc compulsory instead of optional
- **PR #2976** - Making sure client_base instance that registered the component does not unregister it when being destructed
- **PR #2975** - Change version of pulled APEX to master
- **PR #2974** - Fix domain not being freed at the end of scheduling loop
- **PR #2973** - Fix small typos
- **PR #2972** - Adding uintstd.h header
- **PR #2971** - Fall back to creating local components using local_new
- **PR #2970** - Improve is_tuple_like trait
- **PR #2969** - Fix HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS default value
- **PR #2968** - Cleaning up dataflow overload set
- **PR #2967** - Make parallel::merge is stable. (Fix #2964.)
- **PR #2966** - Fixing a couple of held locks during exception handling
- **PR #2965** - Adding missing #include
- **Issue #2964** - parallel merge is not stable
- **PR #2963** - Making sure any function object passed to dataflow is released after being invoked
- **PR #2962** - Partially reverting #2891
- **PR #2961** - Attempt to fix the gcc 4.9 problem with the async pack traversal
- **Issue #2959** - Program terminates during error handling
- **Issue #2958** - HPX_PLAIN_ACTION breaks due to missing include
- **PR #2957** - Fixing errors generated by mixing different attribute syntaxes
- **Issue #2956** - Mixing attribute syntaxes leads to compiler errors

1943 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2979
1944 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2978
1945 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2977
1946 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2976
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1962 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2959
1963 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2958
1964 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2957
1965 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2956

2.10. Releases
• Issue #2955 1966 - Fix OS-Thread throttling
• PR #2953 1967 - Making sure any hpx.os_threads=N supplied through a -hpX::config file is taken into account
• PR #2952 1968 - Removing wrong call to cleanup_terminated_locked
• PR #2951 1969 - Revert “Make sure the function vtables are initialized before use”
• PR #2950 1970 - Fix a namespace compilation error when some schedulers are disabled
• Issue #2949 1971 - master branch giving lockups on shutdown
• Issue #2947 1972 - hpx.ini is not used correctly at initialization
• PR #2946 1973 - Adding explicit feature test for thread_local
• PR #2945 1974 - Make sure the function vtables are initialized before use
• PR #2944 1975 - Attempting to solve affinity problems on CircleCI
• PR #2943 1976 - Changing channel actions to be direct
• PR #2942 1977 - Adding split_future for std::vector
• PR #2941 1978 - Add a feature test to test for CXX11 override
• Issue #2940 1979 - Add split_future for future<vector<T>>
• PR #2939 1980 - Making error reporting during problems with setting affinity masks more verbose
• PR #2938 1981 - Fix this various executors
• PR #2937 1982 - Fix some typos in documentation
• PR #2934 1983 - Remove the need for “complete” SFINAE checks
• PR #2933 1984 - Making sure parallel::for_loop is executed in parallel if requested
• PR #2932 1985 - Classify chunk_size_iterator to input iterator tag. (Fix #2866)
• Issue #2931 1986 - --hpX:help triggers unusual error with clang build
• PR #2930 1987 - Add #include files needed to set _POSIX_VERSION for debug check
• PR #2929 1988 - Fix a couple of deprecated c++ features

1966 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2955
1967 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2953
1968 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2952
1969 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2951
1970 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2950
1971 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2949
1972 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2947
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1985 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2932
1986 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2931
1987 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2930
1988 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2929
- PR #2928<sup>1989</sup> - Fixing execution parameters
- Issue #2927<sup>1990</sup> - CMake warning: ... cycle in constraint graph
- PR #2926<sup>1991</sup> - Default pool rename
- Issue #2925<sup>1992</sup> - Default pool cannot be renamed
- Issue #2924<sup>1993</sup> - hpx:attach-debugger=startup does not work any more
- PR #2923<sup>1994</sup> - Alloc memebind
- PR #2922<sup>1995</sup> - This fixes CircleCI errors when running with –hpx:bind=none
- PR #2921<sup>1996</sup> - Custom pool executor was missing priority and stacksize options
- PR #2920<sup>1997</sup> - Adding test to trigger problem reported in #2916
- PR #2919<sup>1998</sup> - Make sure the resource_partitioner is properly destructed on hpx::finalize
- Issue #2918<sup>1999</sup> - hpx::init calls wrong (first) callback when called multiple times
- PR #2917<sup>2000</sup> - Adding util::checkpoint
- Issue #2916<sup>2001</sup> - Weird runtime failures when using a channel and chained continuations
- PR #2915<sup>2002</sup> - Introduce executor parameters customization points
- Issue #2914<sup>2003</sup> - Task assignment to current Pool has unintended consequences
- PR #2913<sup>2004</sup> - Fix rp hang
- PR #2912<sup>2005</sup> - Update contributors
- PR #2911<sup>2006</sup> - Fixing CUDA problems
- PR #2910<sup>2007</sup> - Improve error reporting for process component on POSIX systems
- PR #2909<sup>2008</sup> - Fix typo in include path
- PR #2908<sup>2009</sup> - Use proper container according to iterator tag in benchmarks of parallel algorithms
- PR #2907<sup>2010</sup> - Optionally force-delete remaining channel items on close
- PR #2906<sup>2011</sup> - Making sure generated performance counter names are correct

<sup>1989</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2928
<sup>1990</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2927
<sup>1991</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2926
<sup>1992</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2925
<sup>1993</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2924
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<sup>1997</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2920
<sup>1998</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2919
<sup>1999</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2918
<sup>2000</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2917
<sup>2001</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2916
<sup>2002</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2915
<sup>2003</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2914
<sup>2004</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2913
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<sup>2006</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2911
<sup>2007</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2910
<sup>2008</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2909
<sup>2009</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2908
<sup>2010</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2907
<sup>2011</sup> https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2906
• Issue #2905\textsuperscript{2012} - collecting idle-rate performance counters on multiple localities produces an error
• Issue #2904\textsuperscript{2013} - build broken for Intel 17 compilers
• PR #2903\textsuperscript{2014} - Documentation Updates– Adding New People
• PR #2902\textsuperscript{2015} - Fixing service\textunderscore executor
• PR #2901\textsuperscript{2016} - Fixing partitioned\textunderscore vector creation
• PR #2900\textsuperscript{2017} - Add numa-balanced mode to hpx:\textcolon bind, spread cores over numa domains
• Issue #2899\textsuperscript{2018} - hpx:\textcolon bind does not have a mode that balances cores over numa domains
• PR #2898\textsuperscript{2019} - Adding missing \#include and missing guard for optional code section
• PR #2897\textsuperscript{2020} - Removing dependency on Boost.ICL
• Issue #2896\textsuperscript{2021} - Debug build fails without -fpermissive with GCC 7.1 and Boost 1.65
• PR #2895\textsuperscript{2022} - Fixing SLURM environment parsing
• PR #2894\textsuperscript{2023} - Fix incorrect handling of compile definition with value 0
• Issue #2893\textsuperscript{2024} - Disabling schedulers causes build errors
• PR #2892\textsuperscript{2025} - added list serializer
• PR #2891\textsuperscript{2026} - Resource Partitioner Fixes
• Issue #2890\textsuperscript{2027} - Destroying a non-empty channel causes an assertion failure
• PR #2889\textsuperscript{2028} - Add check for libatomic
• PR #2888\textsuperscript{2029} - Fix compilation problems if HPX\_WITH\_ITT\_NOTIFY=ON
• PR #2887\textsuperscript{2030} - Adapt broadcast() to non-unwrapping async\textless Action\textgreater
• PR #2886\textsuperscript{2031} - Replace Boost.Random with C++11 \textless random\textgreater
• Issue #2885\textsuperscript{2032} - regression in broadcast?
• Issue #2884\textsuperscript{2033} - linking \textunderscore latomic is not portable
• PR #2883\textsuperscript{2034} - Explicitly set -pthread flag if available

\textsuperscript{2012} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2905
\textsuperscript{2013} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2904
\textsuperscript{2014} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2903
\textsuperscript{2015} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2902
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\textsuperscript{2017} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2900
\textsuperscript{2018} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2899
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\textsuperscript{2021} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2896
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\textsuperscript{2024} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2893
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\textsuperscript{2030} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2887
\textsuperscript{2031} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2886
\textsuperscript{2032} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2885
\textsuperscript{2033} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2884
\textsuperscript{2034} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2883
• **PR #2882** - Wrap boost::format uses
• **Issue #2881** - hpx not compiling with HPX_WITH_ITTNOTIFY=On
• **Issue #2878** - hpx::bind scatter/balanced give wrong pu masks
• **PR #2878** - Fix incorrect pool usage masks setup in RP/thread manager
• **PR #2877** - Require std::array by default
• **PR #2875** - Deprecate use of BOOST_ASSERT
• **PR #2874** - Changed serialization of boost.variant to use variadic templates
• **Issue #2873** - building with parcelport_mpi fails on cori
• **PR #2871** - Adding missing support for throttling scheduler
• **PR #2870** - Disambiguate use of base_lco_with_value macros with channel
• **Issue #2869** - Difficulty compiling HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION(double)
• **PR #2868** - Removing unneeded assert
• **PR #2867** - Implement parallel::unique
• **Issue #2866** - The chunk_size_iterate violates multipass guarantee
• **PR #2865** - Only use sched_getcpu on linux machines
• **PR #2864** - Create redistribution archive for successful builds
• **PR #2863** - Replace casts/assignments with hard-coded memcpy operations
• **Issue #2862** - sched_getcpu not available on MacOS
• **PR #2861** - Fixing unmatched header defines and recursive inclusion of threadmanager
• **Issue #2860** - Master program fails with assertion ‘type == data_type_address’ failed: HPX(assertion_failure)
• **Issue #2852** - Support for ARM64
• **PR #2858** - Fix misplaced #if #endif’s that cause build failure without THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS

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2.10. Releases

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• PR #2857 - Fix some listing in documentation
• PR #2856 - Fixing component handling for lcos
• PR #2855 - Add documentation for coarrays
• PR #2854 - Support ARM64 in timestamps
• PR #2853 - Update Table 17. Non-modifying Parallel Algorithms in Documentation
• PR #2851 - Allowing for non-default-constructible component types
• PR #2850 - Enable returning future<R> from actions where R is not default-constructible
• PR #2849 - Unify serialization of non-default-constructible types
• Issue #2848 - Components have to be default constructible
• Issue #2847 - Returning a future<R> where R is not default-constructible broken
• Issue #2846 - Unify serialization of non-default-constructible types
• PR #2845 - Add Visual Studio 2015 to the tested toolchains in Appveyor
• Issue #2844 - Change the appveyor build to use the minimal required MSVC version
• Issue #2843 - multi node hello_world hangs
• PR #2842 - Correcting Spelling mistake in docs
• PR #2841 - Fix usage of std::aligned_storage
• PR #2840 - Remove constexpr from a void function
• Issue #2839 - memcpy buffer overflow: load_construct_data() and std::complex members
• Issue #2838 - constexpr functions with void return type break compilation with CUDA 8.0
• Issue #2834 - One suspicion in parallel::detail::handle_exception
• PR #2833 - Implement parallel::merge
• PR #2832 - Fix a strange thing in parallel::util::detail::handle_local_exceptions. (Fix #2818)
• PR #2830 - Break the debugger when a test failed

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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2830
• Issue #2831 - parallel/executors/execution_fwd.hpp causes compilation failure in C++11 mode.
• PR #2826 - Implement an API for asynchronous pack traversal
• PR #2828 - Split unit test builds on CircleCI to avoid timeouts
• Issue #2827 - failure to compile hello_world example with -Werror
• PR #2824 - Making sure promises are marked as started when used as continuations
• PR #2823 - Add documentation for partitioned_vector_view
• Issue #2822 - Yet another issue with wait_for similar to #2796
• PR #2821 - Fix bugs and improve that about HPX_HAVE_CXX11_AUTO_RETURN_VALUE of CMake
• PR #2820 - Support C++11 in benchmark codes of parallel::partition and parallel::partition_copy
• PR #2819 - Fix compile errors in unit test of container version of parallel::partition
• Issue #2818 - A strange thing in parallel::util::detail::handle_local_exceptions
• Issue #2815 - HPX fails to compile with HPX_WITH_CUDA=ON and the new CUDA 9.0 RC
• Issue #2814 - Using ‘gmakeN’ after ‘cmake’ produces error in src/CMakeFiles/hpx.dir/runtime/agas/addressing_service.cpp.o
• PR #2813 - Properly support [[noreturn]] attribute if available
• Issue #2812 - Compilation fails with gcc 7.1.1
• PR #2811 - Adding hpx::launch::lazy and support for async, dataflow, and future::then
• PR #2810 - Add option allowing to disable deprecation warning
• PR #2809 - Disable throttling scheduler if HWLOC is not found/used
• PR #2808 - Fix compile errors on some environments of parallel::partition
• Issue #2807 - Difficulty building with HPX_WITH_HWLOC=Off
• PR #2806 - Partitioned vector
• PR #2805 - Serializing collections with non-default constructible data

2.10. Releases
• PR #2802 - Fix FreeBSD 11
• Issue #2801 - Rate limiting techniques in io_service
• Issue #2800 - New Launch Policy: async_if
• PR #2799 - Fix a unit test failure on GCC in tuple_cat
• PR #2798 - bump minimum required cmake to 3.0 in test
• PR #2797 - Making sure future::wait_for et.al. work properly for action results
• Issue #2796 - wait_for does always in “deferred” state for calls on remote localities
• Issue #2795 - Serialization of types without default constructor
• PR #2794 - Fixing test for partitioned_vector iteration
• PR #2792 - Implemented segmented find and its variations for partitioned vector
• PR #2791 - Circumvent scary warning about placement new
• PR #2790 - Fix OSX build
• PR #2789 - Resource partitioner
• PR #2788 - Adapt parallel::is_heap and parallel::is_heap_until to Ranges TS
• PR #2787 - Unwrap hotfixes
• PR #2786 - Update CMake Minimum Version to 3.3.2 (refs #2565)
• Issue #2785 - Issues with masks and cpuset
• PR #2784 - Error with reduce and transform reduce fixed
• PR #2783 - StackOverflow integration with libsigsegv
• PR #2782 - Replace boost::atomic with std::atomic (where possible)
• PR #2781 - Check for and optionally use [[deprecated]] attribute
• PR #2780 - Adding empty (but non-trivial) destructor to circumvent warnings
• PR #2779 - Exception info tweaks

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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2779
• PR #2778 - Implement parallel::partition
• PR #2777 - Improve error handling in gather_here/gather_there
• PR #2776 - Fix a bug in compiler version check
• PR #2775 - Fix compilation when HPX_WITH_LOGGING is OFF
• PR #2774 - Removing dependency on Boost.Date_Time
• PR #2773 - Add sync_images() method to spmd_block class
• PR #2772 - Adding documentation for PAPI counters
• PR #2771 - Removing boost preprocessor dependency
• PR #2770 - Adding test, fixing deadlock in config registry
• PR #2769 - Remove some other warnings and errors detected by clang 5.0
  Issue #2768 - Is there iterator tag for HPX?
• PR #2767 - Improvements to continuation annotation
• PR #2766 - gcc split stack support for HPX threads #620
• PR #2764 - Fix some uses of begin/end, remove unnecessary includes
• PR #2763 - Bump minimal Boost version to 1.55.0
• PR #2762 - hpx::partitioned_vector serializer
• PR #2761 - Adding configuration summary to cmake output and --hpx:info
• PR #2760 - Removing 1d_hydro example as it is broken
• PR #2758 - Remove various warnings detected by clang 5.0
  Issue #2757 - In case of a “raw thread” is needed per core for implementing parallel algorithm, what is good practice in HPX?
• PR #2756 - Allowing for LCOs to be simple components
• PR #2755 - Removing make_index_pack_unrolled
• PR #2754 - Implement parallel::unique_copy

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• PR #2753 - Fixing detection of [[fallthrough]] attribute
• PR #2752 - New thread priority names
• PR #2751 - Replace boost::exception with proposed exception_info
• PR #2750 - Replace boost::iterator_range
• PR #2749 - Fixing hdf5 examples
• Issue #2748 - HPX fails to build with enabled hdf5 examples
• Issue #2747 - Inherited task priorities break certain DAG optimizations
• Issue #2746 - HPX segfaulting with valgrind
• PR #2745 - Adding extended arithmetic performance counters
• PR #2744 - Adding ability to statistics counters to reset base counter
• Issue #2743 - Statistics counter does not support resetting
• PR #2742 - Making sure Vc V2 builds without additional HPX configuration flags
• PR #2741 - Deprecate unwrapped and implement unwrap and unwrapping
• PR #2740 - Coroutine stackoverflow detection for linux/posix; Issue #2408
• PR #2739 - Add files via upload
• PR #2738 - Appveyor support
• PR #2737 - Fixing 2735
• Issue #2736 - 1d_hydro example doesn’t work
• Issue #2735 - partitioned_vectorSubview test failing
• PR #2734 - Add C++11 range utilities
• PR #2733 - Adapting iterator requirements for parallel algorithms
• PR #2732 - Integrate C++ Co-arrays
• PR #2731 - Adding on_migrated event handler to migratable component instances

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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2731
• Issue #2729 - Add on_migrated() event handler to migratable components
• Issue #2728 - Why Projection is needed in parallel algorithms?
• PR #2727 - Cmake files for StackOverflow Detection
• PR #2726 - CMake for Stack Overflow Detection
• PR #2725 - Implemented segmented algorithms for partitioned vector
• PR #2724 - Fix examples in Action documentation
• PR #2723 - Enable lcos::channel<T>::register_as
• Issue #2722 - channel register_as() failing on compilation
• PR #2721 - Mind map
• PR #2720 - reorder forward declarations to get rid of C++14-only auto return types
• PR #2719 - Add documentation for partitioned_vector and add features in pack.hpp
• Issue #2718 - Some forward declarations in execution_fwd.hpp aren’t C++11-compatible
• PR #2717 - Config support for fallthrough attribute
• PR #2716 - Implement parallel::partition_copy
• PR #2715 - initial import of icu string serializer
• PR #2714 - initial import of valarray serializer
• PR #2713 - Remove slashes before CMAKE_FILES_DIRECTORY variables
• PR #2712 - Fixing wait for 1751
• PR #2711 - Adjust code for minimal supported GCC having being bumped to 4.9
• PR #2710 - Adding code of conduct
• PR #2709 - Fixing UB in destroy tests
• PR #2708 - Add inline to prevent multiple definition issue
• Issue #2707 - Multiple defined symbols for task_block.hpp in VS2015

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2729
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• PR #2706 - Adding .clang-format file
• PR #2704 - Add a synchronous mapping API
• Issue #2703 - Request: Add the .clang-format file to the repository
• Issue #2702 - STEllAR-GROUP/Vc slower than VCv1 possibly due to wrong instructions generated
• Issue #2701 - Datapar with STEllAR-GROUP/Vc requires obscure flag
• Issue #2700 - Naming inconsistency in parallel algorithms
• Issue #2699 - Iterator requirements are different from standard in parallel copy_if.
• PR #2698 - Properly releasing parcelport write handlers
• Issue #2697 - Compile error in addressing_service.cpp
• Issue #2696 - Building and using HPX statically: undefined references from runtime_support_server.cpp
• Issue #2695 - Executor changes cause compilation failures
• PR #2694 - Refining C++ language mode detection for MSVC
• PR #2693 - P0443 r2
• PR #2692 - Partially reverting changes to parcel_await
• Issue #2689 - HPX build fails when HPX_WITH_CUDA is enabled
• PR #2688 - Make Cuda Clang builds pass
• PR #2687 - Add an is_tuple_like trait for sequenceable type detection
• PR #2686 - Allowing throttling scheduler to be used without idle backoff
• PR #2685 - Add support of std::array to hpx::util::tuple_size and tuple_element
• PR #2684 - Adding new statistics performance counters
• PR #2683 - Replace boost::exception_ptr with std::exception_ptr
• Issue #2682 - HPX does not compile with HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF=OFF
• PR #2681 - Attempt to fix problem in managed_component_base

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2706
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2681
• PR #2680 - Fix bad size during archive creation
• Issue #2679 - Mismatch between size of archive and container
• Issue #2678 - In parallel algorithm, other tasks are executed to the end even if an exception occurs in any task.
• PR #2677 - Adding include check for std::addressof
• PR #2676 - Adding parallel::destroy and destroy_n
• PR #2675 - Making sure statistics counters work as expected
• PR #2674 - Turning assertions into exceptions
• PR #2673 - Inhibit direct conversion from future<future<T>> -> future<void>
• PR #2672 - C++17 invoke forms
• PR #2671 - Adding uninitialized_value_construct and uninitialized_value_construct_n
• PR #2670 - Integrate spmd multidimensional views for partitioned_vectors
• PR #2669 - Adding uninitialized_default_construct and uninitialized_default_construct_n
• PR #2668 - Fixing documentation index
• Issue #2667 - Ambiguity of nested hpx::future<void>'s
• Issue #2666 - Statistics Performance counter is not working
• PR #2664 - Adding uninitialized_move and uninitialized_move_n
• Issue #2663 - Seg fault in managed_component::get_base_gid, possibly cause by util::reinitializable_static
• Issue #2662 - Crash in managed_component::get_base_gid due to problem with util::reinitializable_static
• PR #2665 - Hide the detail namespace in doxygen per default
• PR #2660 - Add documentation to hpx::util::unwrapped and hpx::util::unwrapped2
• PR #2659 - Improve integration with vcpkg
• PR #2658 - Unify access_data trait for use in both, serialization and de-serialization
• PR #2657 - Removing hpx::lcos::queue<T>

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2680
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• PR #2656\textsuperscript{2240} - Reduce MAX\_TERMINATED\__THREADS default, improve memory use on manycore cpus
• PR #2655\textsuperscript{2241} - Maintenance for emulate-deleted macros
• PR #2654\textsuperscript{2242} - Implement parallel is\_heap and is\_heap\_until
• PR #2653\textsuperscript{2243} - Drop support for VS2013
• PR #2652\textsuperscript{2244} - This patch makes sure that all parcels in a batch are properly handled
• PR #2649\textsuperscript{2245} - Update docs (Table 18) - move transform to end
• Issue #2647\textsuperscript{2246} - hpx::parcelset::detail::parcel\_data:\_has\_continuation\_ is uninitialized
• Issue #2644\textsuperscript{2247} - Some .vcxproj in the HPX.sln fail to build
• Issue #2641\textsuperscript{2248} - hpx::lcos::queue should be deprecated
• PR #2640\textsuperscript{2249} - A new throttling policy with public APIs to suspend/resume
• PR #2639\textsuperscript{2250} - Fix a tiny typo in tutorial.
• Issue #2638\textsuperscript{2251} - Invalid return type ‘void’ of constexpr function
• PR #2635\textsuperscript{2252} - Add and use HPX\_MSVC\_WARNING\_PRAGMA for #pragma warning
• PR #2632\textsuperscript{2253} - Distributed define\_spmd\_block
• PR #2632\textsuperscript{2254} - Making sure container serialization uses size-compatible types
• PR #2631\textsuperscript{2255} - Add lcos::local::one\_element\_channel
• PR #2629\textsuperscript{2256} - Move unordered\_map out of parcelport into hpx/concurrent
• PR #2628\textsuperscript{2257} - Making sure that shutdown does not hang
• PR #2627\textsuperscript{2258} - Fix serialization
• PR #2626\textsuperscript{2259} - Generate cmake\_variables.qbk and cmake\_toolchains.qbk outside of the source tree
• PR #2625\textsuperscript{2260} - Supporting -std=c++17 flag
• PR #2624\textsuperscript{2261} - Fixing a small cmake typo
• PR #2622\textsuperscript{2262} - Update CMake minimum required version to 3.0.2 (closes #2621)

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• Issue #2621 - Compiling hpx master fails with /usr/bin/ld: final link failed: Bad value
• PR #2620 - Remove warnings due to some captured variables
• PR #2619 - LF multiple parcels
• PR #2618 - Some fixes to libfabric that didn’t get caught before the merge
• PR #2617 - Adding hpx::local_new
• PR #2616 - Documentation: Extract all entities in order to autolink functions correctly
• Issue #2615 - Documentation: Linking functions is broken
• PR #2614 - Adding serialization for std::deque
• PR #2613 - We need to link with boost.thread and boost.chrono if we use boost.context
• PR #2612 - Making sure for_loop_n(par, . . . ) is actually executed in parallel
• PR #2611 - Add documentation to invoke_fused and friends NFC
• PR #2610 - Added reduction templates using an identity value
• PR #2608 - Fixing some unused vars in inspect
• PR #2607 - Fixed build for mingw
• PR #2606 - Supporting generic context for boost >= 1.61
• PR #2605 - Parcelport libfabric3
• PR #2604 - Adding allocator support to promise and friends
• PR #2603 - Barrier hang
• PR #2602 - Changes to scheduler to steal from one high-priority queue
• Issue #2601 - High priority tasks are not executed first
• PR #2600 - Compat fixes
• PR #2599 - Compatibility layer for threading support
• PR #2598 - V1.1

2263 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2621
2264 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2620
2265 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2619
2266 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2618
2267 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2617
2268 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2616
2269 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2615
2270 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2614
2271 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2613
2272 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2612
2273 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2611
2274 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2610
2275 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2608
2276 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2607
2277 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2606
2278 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2605
2279 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2604
2280 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2603
2281 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2602
2282 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2601
2283 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2600
2284 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2599
2285 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2598

2.10. Releases
• PR #2597\textsuperscript{2286} - Release V1.0
• PR #2592\textsuperscript{2287} - First attempt to introduce spmd\_block in hpx
• PR #2586\textsuperscript{2288} - local\_segment in segmented\_iterator\_traits
• Issue #2584\textsuperscript{2289} - Add allocator support to promise, packaged\_task and friends
• PR #2576\textsuperscript{2290} - Add missing dependencies of cuda based tests
• PR #2575\textsuperscript{2291} - Remove warnings due to some captured variables
• Issue #2574\textsuperscript{2292} - MSVC 2015 Compiler crash when building HPX
• Issue #2568\textsuperscript{2293} - Remove throttle\_scheduler as it has been abandoned
• Issue #2566\textsuperscript{2294} - Add an inline versioning namespace before 1.0 release
• Issue #2565\textsuperscript{2295} - Raise minimal cmake version requirement
• PR #2556\textsuperscript{2296} - Fixing scan partitioner
• PR #2546\textsuperscript{2297} - Broadcast async
• Issue #2543\textsuperscript{2298} - make install fails due to a non-existing .so file
• PR #2495\textsuperscript{2299} - wait\_or\_add\_new returning thread\_id\_type
• Issue #2480\textsuperscript{2300} - Unable to register new performance counter
• Issue #2471\textsuperscript{2301} - no type named 'fcontext_t' in namespace
• Issue #2456\textsuperscript{2302} - Re-implement hpx::util::unwrapped
• Issue #2455\textsuperscript{2303} - Add more arithmetic performance counters
• PR #2454\textsuperscript{2304} - Fix a couple of warnings and compiler errors
• PR #2453\textsuperscript{2305} - Timed executor support
• PR #2447\textsuperscript{2306} - Implementing new executor API (P0443)
• Issue #2439\textsuperscript{2307} - Implement executor proposal
• Issue #2408\textsuperscript{2308} - Stackoverflow detection for linux, e.g. based on libsigsegv

\textsuperscript{2286} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2597
\textsuperscript{2287} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2592
\textsuperscript{2288} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2586
\textsuperscript{2289} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2584
\textsuperscript{2290} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2576
\textsuperscript{2291} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2575
\textsuperscript{2292} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2574
\textsuperscript{2293} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2568
\textsuperscript{2294} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2566
\textsuperscript{2295} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2565
\textsuperscript{2296} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2556
\textsuperscript{2297} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2546
\textsuperscript{2298} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2543
\textsuperscript{2299} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2495
\textsuperscript{2300} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2480
\textsuperscript{2301} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2471
\textsuperscript{2302} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2456
\textsuperscript{2303} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2455
\textsuperscript{2304} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2454
\textsuperscript{2305} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2453
\textsuperscript{2306} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2447
\textsuperscript{2307} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2439
\textsuperscript{2308} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2408
• PR #2377 - Add a customization point for put_parcel so we can override actions
• Issue #2368 - HPX_ASSERT problem
• Issue #2324 - Change default number of threads used to the maximum of the system
• Issue #2266 - hpx_0.9.99 make tests fail
• PR #2195 - Support for code completion in VIM
• Issue #2137 - Hpx does not compile over osx
• Issue #2092 - make tests should just build the tests
• Issue #2026 - Build HPX with Apple’s clang
• Issue #1932 - hpx with PBS fails on multiple localities
• PR #1914 - Parallel heap algorithm implementations WIP
• Issue #1598 - Disconnecting a locality results in segfault using heartbeat example
• Issue #1404 - unwrapped doesn’t work with movable only types
• Issue #1400 - hpx::util::unwrapped doesn’t work with non-future types
• Issue #1205 - TSS is broken
• Issue #1126 - vector<future<T>> does not work gracefully with dataflow, when_all and unwrapped
• Issue #1056 - Thread manager cleanup
• Issue #863 - Futures should not require a default constructor
• Issue #856 - Allow runtimemode_connect to be used with security enabled
• Issue #726 - Valgrind
• Issue #701 - Add RCR performance counter component
• Issue #528 - Add support for known failures and warning count/comparisons to hpx_run_tests.py
2.10.8 HPX V1.0.0 (Apr 24, 2017)

General changes

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release (in no particular order):

- Added the facility `hpx::split_future` which allows one to convert a `future<tuple<Ts...>>` into a `tuple<future<Ts>...>`. This functionality is not available when compiling HPX with VS2012.
- Added a new type of performance counter which allows one to return a list of values for each invocation. We also added a first counter of this type which collects a histogram of the times between parcels being created.
- Added new LCOs: `hpx::lcos::channel` and `hpx::lcos::local::channel` which are very similar to the well known channel constructs used in the Go language.
- Added new performance counters reporting the amount of data handled by the networking layer on a action-by-action basis (please see PR #2289 for more details).
- Added a new facility `hpx::lcos::barrier`, replacing the equally named older one. The new facility has a slightly changed API and is much more efficient. Most notable, the new facility exposes a (global) function `hpx::lcos::barrier::synchronize()` which represents a global barrier across all localities.
- We have started to add support for vectorization to our parallel algorithm implementations. This support depends on using an external library, currently either Vc Library or `boost_simd`. Please see Issue #2333 for a list of currently supported algorithms. This is an experimental feature and its implementation and/or API might change in the future. Please see this blog-post for more information.
- The parameter sequence for the `hpx::parallel::transform_reduce` overload taking one iterator range has changed to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old overload can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- The algorithm `hpx::parallel::inner_product` has been renamed to `hpx::parallel::transform_reduce` to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old inner_product names can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- Added versions of `hpx::get_ptr` taking client side representations for component instances as their parameter (instead of a global id).
- Added the helper utility `hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter_set` helping to encapsulate a set of performance counters to be managed concurrently.
- All execution policies and related classes have been renamed to be consistent with the naming changes applied for C++17. All policies now live in the namespace `hpx::parallel::execution`. The old names can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_EXECUTION_POLICY_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- The thread scheduling subsystem has undergone a major refactoring which results in significant performance improvements. We have also improved the performance of creating `hpx::future` and of various facilities handling those.
- We have consolidated all of the code in HPX.Compute related to the integration of CUDA. `hpx::partitioned_vector` has been enabled to be usable with `hpx::compute::vector` which allows one to place the partitions on one or more GPU devices.
- Added new performance counters exposing various internals of the thread scheduling subsystem, such as the current idle- and busy-loop counters and instantaneous scheduler utilization.

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2289
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2333
• Extended and improved the use of the ITTNotify hooks allowing to collect performance counter data and function annotation information from within the Intel Amplifier tool.

Breaking changes

• We have dropped support for the gcc compiler versions V4.6 and 4.7. The minimal gcc version we now test on is gcc V4.8.

• We have removed (default) support for boost::chrono in interfaces, uses of it have been replaced with std::chrono. This facility can be still enabled at configure time by specifying
-DHPX_WITH_BOOST_CHRONO_COMPATIBILITY=On

• The parameter sequence for the hpx::parallel::transform_reduce overload taking one iterator range has changed to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17.

• The algorithm hpx::parallel::inner_product has been renamed to hpx::parallel::transform_reduce to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17.

• the build options HPX_WITH_COLOCATED_BACKWARDS_COMPATIBILITY and HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY are now disabled by default. Please change your code still depending on the deprecated interfaces.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

• PR #2596 - Adding apex data
• PR #2595 - Remove obsolete file
• Issue #2594 - FindOpenCL.cmake mismatch with the official cmake module
• PR #2592 - First attempt to introduce spmd_block in hpx
• Issue #2591 - Feature request: continuation (then) which does not require the callable object to take a future<R> as parameter
• PR #2588 - Daint fixes
• PR #2587 - Fixing transfer_(continuation)_action::schedule
• PR #2585 - Work around MSVC having an ICE when compiling with -Ob2
• PR #2583 - changing 7zip command to 7za in roll_release.sh
• PR #2582 - First attempt to introduce spmd_block in hpx
• PR #2581 - Enable annotated function for parallel algorithms

2.10. Releases
PR #2580 - First attempt to introduce spmd_block in hpx
PR #2579 - Make thread NICE level setting an option
PR #2578 - Implementing enqueue instead of busy wait when no sender is available
PR #2577 - Retrieve -std=c++11 consistent nvcc flag
PR #2576 - Add missing dependencies of cuda based tests
PR #2575 - Remove warnings due to some captured variables
PR #2573 - Attempt to resolve resolve_locality
PR #2572 - Adding APEX hooks to background thread
PR #2571 - Pick up hpx.ignore_batch_env from config map
PR #2570 - Add commandline options –hpx:print-counters-locally
PR #2569 - Attempt to resolve resolve_locality
PR #2568 - Fix computeapi unit tests
PR #2567 - This adds another barrier::synchronize before registering performance counters
PR #2564 - Cray static toolchain support
PR #2563 - Fixed unhandled exception during startup
PR #2562 - Remove partitioned_vector.cu from build tree when nvcc is used
Issue #2561 - octo-tiger crash with commit 6e921495ff6c26f125d62629c8aad0525f14f7ab
PR #2560 - Prevent -Wundef warnings on Vc version checks
PR #2559 - Allowing CUDA callback to set the future directly from an OS thread
PR #2558 - Remove warnings due to float precisions
PR #2557 - Removing bogus handling of compile flags for CUDA
PR #2556 - Fixing scan partitioner
PR #2555 - Add more diagnostics to error thrown from find_appropriate_destination
Issue #2554 - No valid parcelport configured
• PR #2553 - Add cmake cuda_arch option
• PR #2552 - Remove incomplete datapar bindings to libflatarray
• PR #2551 - Rename hwloc_topology to hwloc_topology_info
• PR #2550 - Apex api updates
• PR #2549 - Pre-include defines.hpp to get the macro HPX_HAVE_CUDA value
• PR #2548 - Fixing issue with disconnect
• PR #2546 - Some fixes around cuda clang partitioned_vector example
• PR #2545 - Fix uses of the Vc2 datapar flags; the value, not the type, should be passed to functions
• PR #2542 - Make HPX_WITH_MALLOC easier to use
• PR #2541 - avoid recompiles when enabling/disabling examples
• PR #2540 - Fixing usage of target_link_libraries()
• PR #2539 - fix RPATH behaviour
• Issue #2538 - HPX_WITH_CUDA corrupts compilation flags
• PR #2537 - Add output of a Bazel Skylark extension for paths and compile options
• PR #2536 - Add counter exposing total available memory to Windows as well
• PR #2535 - Remove obsolete support for security
• Issue #2534 - Remove command line option --hpx:run-agas-server
• PR #2533 - Pre-cache locality endpoints during bootstrap
• PR #2532 - Fixing handling of GIDs during serialization preprocessing
• PR #2531 - Amend uses of the term “functor”
• PR #2530 - added counter for reading available memory
• PR #2529 - Facilities to create actions from lambdas
• PR #2526 - Updated docs: HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES

2367 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2553
2368 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2552
2369 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2551
2370 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2550
2371 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2549
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2377 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2540
2378 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2539
2379 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2538
2380 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2537
2381 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2536
2382 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2535
2383 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2534
2384 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2533
2385 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2532
2386 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2531
2387 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2529
2388 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2527
2389 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2526

2.10. Releases
• PR #2525 - Remove warnings related to unused captured variables
• Issue #2524 - CMAKE failed because it is missing: TCMALLOC_LIBRARY TCMALLOC_INCLUDE_DIR
• PR #2523 - Fixing compose_cb stack overflow
• PR #2522 - Instead of unlocking, ignore the lock while creating the message handler
• PR #2521 - Create LPROGRESS logging macro to simplify progress tracking and timings
• PR #2520 - Intel 17 support
• PR #2519 - Fix components example
• PR #2518 - Fixing parcel scheduling
• Issue #2517 - Race condition during Parcel Coalescing Handler creation
• Issue #2516 - HPX locks up when using at least 256 localities
• Issue #2515 - error: Install cannot find “/lib/hpx/libparcel_coalescing.so.0.9.99” but I can see that file
• PR #2514 - Making sure that all continuations of a shared_future are invoked in order
• PR #2513 - Fixing locks held during suspension
• PR #2512 - MPI Parcelport improvements and fixes related to the background work changes
• PR #2511 - Fixing bit-wise (zero-copy) serialization
• Issue #2509 - Linking errors in hwloc_topology
• PR #2508 - Added documentation for debugging with core files
• PR #2506 - Fixing background work invocations
• PR #2505 - Fix tuple serialization
• Issue #2504 - Ensure continuations are called in the order they have been attached
• PR #2503 - Adding serialization support for Vc v2 (datapar)
• PR #2502 - Resolve various, minor compiler warnings
• PR #2501 - Some other fixes around cuda examples

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2525
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2524
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2523
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2522
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2521
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2520
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2519
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2518
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2517
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2516
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2515
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2514
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2506
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2505
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2504
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2503
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2502
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2501
• Issue #2500  - nvcc / cuda clang issue due to a missing -DHPX_WITH_CUDA flag

• PR #2499  - Adding support for std::array to wait_all and friends

• PR #2498  - Execute background work as HPX thread

• PR #2497  - Fixing configuration options for spinlock-deadlock detection

• PR #2496  - Accounting for different compilers in CrayKNL toolchain file

• PR #2494  - Adding component base class which ties a component instance to a given executor

• PR #2493  - Enable controlling amount of pending threads which must be available to allow thread stealing

• PR #2492  - Adding new command line option –hpx:print-counter-reset

• PR #2491  - Resolve ambiguities when compiling with APEX

• PR #2490  - Resuming threads waiting on future with higher priority

• Issue #2489  - nvcc issue because -std=c++11 appears twice

• PR #2488  - Adding performance counters exposing the internal idle and busy-loop counters

• PR #2487  - Allowing for plain suspend to reschedule thread right away

• PR #2486  - Only flag HPX code for CUDA if HPX_WITH_CUDA is set

• PR #2485  - Making thread-queue parameters runtime-configurable

• PR #2484  - Added atomic counter for parcel-destinations

• PR #2483  - Added priority-queue lifo scheduler

• PR #2482  - Changing scheduler to steal only if more than a minimal number of tasks are available

• PR #2481  - Extending command line option –hpx:print-counter-destination to support value ‘none’

• PR #2479  - Added option to disable signal handler

• Issue #2477  - Breaking at a throw statement

• PR #2476  - Annotated function
- PR #2475 - Ensure that using %osthread% during logging will not throw for non-hpx threads
- PR #2474 - Remove now superficial non_direct actions from base_lco and friends
- PR #2473 - Refining support for ITTNotify
- PR #2472 - Some fixes around hpx compute
- Issue #2470 - redefinition of boost::detail::spinlock
- Issue #2469 - Dataflow performance issue
- PR #2468 - Perf docs update
- PR #2466 - Guarantee to execute remote direct actions on HPX-thread
- PR #2465 - Improve demo: Async copy and fixed device handling
- PR #2464 - Adding performance counter exposing instantaneous scheduler utilization
- PR #2463 - Downcast to future<void>
- PR #2462 - Fixed usage of ITT-Notify API with Intel Amplifier
- PR #2461 - Cublas demo
- PR #2460 - Fixing thread bindings
- PR #2459 - Make -std=c++11 nvcc flag consistent for in-build and installed versions
- Issue #2457 - Segmentation fault when registering a partitioned vector
- PR #2456 - Properly releasing global barrier for unhandled exceptions
- PR #2455 - Fixing long shutdown times
- PR #2454 - Attempting to fix initialization errors on newer platforms (Boost V1.63)
- PR #2453 - Replace BOOST_COMPILER_FENCE with an HPX version
- PR #2452 - This fixes a possible race in the migration code
- PR #2445 - Fixing dataflow et.al. for futures or future-ranges wrapped into ref()
- PR #2444 - Fix segfaults

2436 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2475
2437 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2474
2438 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2473
2439 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2472
2440 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2470
2441 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2469
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2450 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2459
2451 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2457
2452 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2452
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2456 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2448
2457 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2445
2458 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2444

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
- PR #2443\textsuperscript{2459} - Issue 2442
- Issue #2442\textsuperscript{2460} - Mismatch between #if/#endif and namespace scope brackets in this_thread_executers.hpp
- Issue #2441\textsuperscript{2461} - undeclared identifier BOOST_COMPILER_FENCE
- PR #2440\textsuperscript{2462} - Knl build
- PR #2438\textsuperscript{2463} - Datapar backend
- PR #2437\textsuperscript{2464} - Adapt algorithm parameter sequence changes from C++17
- PR #2436\textsuperscript{2465} - Adapt execution policy name changes from C++17
- Issue #2435\textsuperscript{2466} - Trunk broken, undefined reference to hpx::thread::interrupt(hpx::thread::id, bool)
- PR #2434\textsuperscript{2467} - More fixes to resource manager
- PR #2433\textsuperscript{2468} - Added versions of hpx::get_ptr taking client side representations
- PR #2432\textsuperscript{2469} - Warning fixes
- PR #2431\textsuperscript{2470} - Adding facility representing set of performance counters
- PR #2430\textsuperscript{2471} - Fix parallel_executor thread spawning
- PR #2429\textsuperscript{2472} - Fix attribute warning for gcc
- Issue #2427\textsuperscript{2473} - Seg fault running octo-tiger with latest HPX commit
- Issue #2426\textsuperscript{2474} - Bug in 9592f5e60c29806f4e00b73f256767e7e027edeb causes immediate crash in Octo-tiger
- PR #2425\textsuperscript{2475} - Fix nvcc errors due to constexpr specifier
- Issue #2424\textsuperscript{2476} - Async action on component present on hpx::find_here is executing synchronously
- PR #2423\textsuperscript{2477} - Fix nvcc errors due to constexpr specifier
- PR #2422\textsuperscript{2478} - Implementing hpx::this_thread thread data functions
- PR #2421\textsuperscript{2479} - Adding benchmark for wait_all
- Issue #2420\textsuperscript{2480} - Returning object of a component client from another component action fails
- PR #2419\textsuperscript{2481} - Infiniband parcelport

\textsuperscript{2459} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2443
\textsuperscript{2460} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2442
\textsuperscript{2461} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2441
\textsuperscript{2462} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2440
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\textsuperscript{2479} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2421
\textsuperscript{2480} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2420
\textsuperscript{2481} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2419
- Issue #2418 - gcc + nvcc fails to compile code that uses partitioned_vector
- PR #2417 - Fixing context switching
- PR #2416 - Adding fixes and workarounds to allow compilation with nvcc/msvc (VS2015up3)
- PR #2415 - Fix errors coming from hpx compute examples
- PR #2414 - Fixing msvc12
- PR #2413 - Enable cuda/nvcc or cuda/clang when using add_hpx_executable()
- PR #2412 - Fix issue in HPX_SetupTarget.cmake when cuda is used
- PR #2411 - This fixes the core compilation issues with MSVC12
- Issue #2410 - undefined reference to opal_hwloc191_hwloc.....
- PR #2409 - Fixing locking for channel and receive_buffer
- PR #2407 - Solving #2402 and #2403
- PR #2406 - Improve guards
- PR #2405 - Enable parallel::for_each for iterators returning proxy types
- PR #2404 - Forward the explicitly given result_type in the hpx invoke
- Issue #2403 - datapar_execution + zip iterator: lambda arguments aren’t references
- Issue #2402 - datapar algorithm instantiated with wrong type #2402
- PR #2401 - Added support for imported libraries to HPX_Libraries.cmake
- PR #2400 - Use CMake policy CMP0060
- Issue #2399 - Error trying to push back vector of futures to vector
- PR #2398 - Allow config #defines to be written out to custom config/defines.hpp
- Issue #2397 - CMake generated config defines can cause tedious rebuilds category
- Issue #2396 - BOOST_ROOT paths are not used at link time
- PR #2395 - Fix target_link_libraries() issue when HPX Cuda is enabled

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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2397
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2396
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2395
- Issue #2394 - Template compilation error using HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_LIBFLATARRAY
- PR #2393 - Fixing lock registration for recursive mutex
- PR #2392 - Add keywords in target_link_libraries in hpx_setup_target
- PR #2391 - Clang goroutines
- Issue #2390 - Adapt execution policy name changes from C++17
- PR #2389 - Chunk allocator and pool are not used and are obsolete
- PR #2388 - Adding functionalities to datarpar needed by octotiger
- PR #2387 - Fixing race condition for early parcels
- Issue #2386 - Lock registration broken for recursive_mutex
- PR #2385 - Datapar zip iterator
- PR #2384 - Fixing race condition in for_loop_reduction
- PR #2383 - Continuations
- PR #2382 - Add LibFlatArray-based backend for datapar
- PR #2381 - remove unused typedef to get rid of compiler warnings
- PR #2380 - Tau cleanup
- PR #2379 - Can send immediate
- PR #2378 - Renaming copy_helper/copy_n_helper/move_helper/move_n_helper
- Issue #2376 - Boost trunk’s spinlock initializer fails to compile
- PR #2375 - Add support for minimal thread local data
- PR #2374 - Adding API functions set_config_entry_callback
- PR #2373 - Add a simple utility for debugging that gives suspended task backtraces
- PR #2372 - Barrier Fixes
- Issue #2370 - Can’t wait on a wrapped future

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2394
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2392
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2373
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2372
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2370
• PR #2369 - Fixing stable_partition
• PR #2367 - Fixing find_prefixes for Windows platforms
• PR #2366 - Testing for experimental/optional only in C++14 mode
• PR #2364 - Adding set_config_entry
• PR #2363 - Fix papi
• PR #2362 - Adding missing macros for new non-direct actions
• PR #2361 - Improve cmake output to help debug compiler incompatibility check
• PR #2360 - Fixing race condition in condition_variable
• PR #2359 - Fixing shutdown when parcels are still in flight
• Issue #2357 - failed to insert console_print_action into typename_to_id_t registry
• PR #2356 - Fixing return type of get_iterator_tuple
• PR #2355 - Fixing compilation against Boost 1.62
• PR #2354 - Adding serialization for mask_type if CPU_COUNT > 64
• PR #2353 - Adding hooks to tie in APEX into the parcel layer
• Issue #2352 - Compile errors when using intel 17 beta (for KNL) on edison
• PR #2351 - Fix function vtable get_function_address implementation
• Issue #2350 - Build failure - master branch (4de09f5) with Intel Compiler v17
• PR #2349 - Enabling zero-copy serialization support for std::vector<>
• PR #2348 - Adding test to verify #2334 is fixed
• PR #2347 - Bug fixes for hpx.compute and hpx::lcos::channel
• PR #2346 - Removing cmake “find” files that are in the APEX cmake Modules
• PR #2345 - Implemented parallel::stable_partition
• PR #2344 - Making hpx::lcos::channel usable with basename registration
• PR #2343 - Fix a couple of examples that failed to compile after recent api changes
• Issue #2342 - Enabling APEX causes link errors
• PR #2341 - Removing cmake “find” files that are in the APEX cmake Modules
• PR #2340 - Implemented all existing datapar algorithms using Boost.SIMD
• PR #2330 - Fixing 2338
• PR #2338 - Possible race in sliding semaphore
• PR #2337 - Adjust osu_latency test to measure window_size parcels in flight at once
• PR #2336 - Allowing remote direct actions to be executed without spawning a task
• PR #2335 - Making sure multiple components are properly initialized from arguments
• Issue #2334 - Cannot construct component with large vector on a remote locality
• PR #2332 - Fixing hpx::lcos::local::barrier
• PR #2331 - Updating APEX support to include OTF2
• PR #2330 - Support for data-parallelism for parallel algorithms
• Issue #2329 - Coordinate settings in cmake
• PR #2328 - fix LibGeoDecomp builds with HPX + GCC 5.3.0 + CUDA 8RC
• PR #2326 - Making scan_partitioner work (for now)
• Issue #2323 - Constructing a vector of components only correctly initializes the first component
• PR #2322 - Fix problems that bubbled up after merging #2278
• PR #2321 - Scalable barrier
• PR #2320 - Std flag fixes
• Issue #2319 - -std=c++14 and -std=++1y with Intel can’t build recent Boost builds due to insufficient C++14 support; don’t enable these flags by default for Intel
• PR #2318 - Improve handling of –hpx:bind=<bind-spec>
• PR #2317 - Making sure command line warnings are printed once only

2551 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2343
2552 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2342
2553 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2341
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2568 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2322
2569 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2321
2570 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2320
2571 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2319
2572 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2318
2573 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2317
• PR #2316 - Fixing command line handling for default bind mode
• PR #2315 - Set id_retrieved if set_id is present
• Issue #2314 - Warning for requested/allocated thread discrepancy is printed twice
• Issue #2313 - --hpx:print-bind doesn’t work with --hpx:pu-step
• Issue #2312 - --hpx:bind range specifier restrictions are overly restrictive
• Issue #2311 - hpx_0.9.99 out of project build fails
• PR #2310 - Simplify function registration
• PR #2309 - Spelling and grammar revisions in documentation (and some code)
• PR #2306 - Correct minor typo in the documentation
• PR #2305 - Cleaning up and fixing parcel coalescing
• PR #2304 - Inspect checks for stream related includes
• PR #2303 - Add functionality allowing to enumerate threads of given state
• PR #2301 - Algorithm overloads fix for VS2013
• PR #2300 - Use <cstdint>, add inspect checks
• PR #2299 - Replace boost::[c]ref with std::[c]ref, add inspect checks
• PR #2297 - Fixing compilation with no hw_loc
• PR #2296 - Hpx compute
• PR #2295 - Making sure for_loop(execution::par, 0, N, . . . ) is actually executed in parallel
• PR #2294 - Throwing exceptions if the runtime is not up and running
• PR #2293 - Removing unused parcel port code
• PR #2292 - Refactor function vtables
• PR #2291 - Fixing 2286
• PR #2290 - Simplify algorithm overloads

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2316
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2315
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2313
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2291
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2290
• PR #2289\textsuperscript{2597} - Adding performance counters reporting parcel related data on a per-action basis
• Issue #2288\textsuperscript{2598} - Remove dormant parcelports
• Issue #2286\textsuperscript{2599} - adjustments to parcel handling to support parcelports that do not need a connection cache
• PR #2285\textsuperscript{2600} - add CMake option to disable package export
• PR #2283\textsuperscript{2601} - Add more inspect checks for use of deprecated components
• Issue #2282\textsuperscript{2602} - Arithmetic exception in executor static chunker
• Issue #2281\textsuperscript{2603} - For loop doesn’t parallelize
• PR #2280\textsuperscript{2604} - Fixing 2277: build failure with PAPI
• PR #2279\textsuperscript{2605} - Child vs parent stealing
• Issue #2277\textsuperscript{2606} - master branch build failure (53c5b4f) with papi
• PR #2276\textsuperscript{2607} - Compile time launch policies
• PR #2275\textsuperscript{2608} - Replace boost::chrono with std::chrono in interfaces
• PR #2274\textsuperscript{2609} - Replace most uses of Boost.Assign with initializer list
• PR #2273\textsuperscript{2610} - Fixed typos
• PR #2272\textsuperscript{2611} - Inspect checks
• PR #2270\textsuperscript{2612} - Adding test verifying -lhpox.os_threads=all
• PR #2269\textsuperscript{2613} - Added inspect check for now obsolete boost type traits
• PR #2268\textsuperscript{2614} - Moving more code into source files
• Issue #2267\textsuperscript{2615} - Add inspect support to deprecate Boost.TypeTraits
• PR #2265\textsuperscript{2616} - Adding channel LCO
• PR #2264\textsuperscript{2617} - Make support for std::ref mandatory
• PR #2263\textsuperscript{2618} - Constrain tuple\_member forwarding constructor
• Issue #2262\textsuperscript{2619} - Test hpx.os\_threads=all
- Issue #2261 - OS X: Error: no matching constructor for initialization of 'hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable_any'
- Issue #2260 - Make support for std::ref mandatory
- PR #2259 - Remove most of Boost.MPL, Boost.EnableIf and Boost.TypeTraits
- PR #2258 - Fixing #2256
- PR #2257 - Fixing launch process
- Issue #2256 - Actions are not registered if not invoked
- PR #2255 - Coalescing histogram
- PR #2254 - Silence explicit initialization in copy-constructor warnings
- PR #2253 - Drop support for GCC 4.6 and 4.7
- PR #2252 - Fixing termination detection on one locality
- Issue #2249 - Adding iterator_facade and iterator_adaptor
- Issue #2248 - Need a feature to yield to a new task immediately
- PR #2246 - Adding split_future
- PR #2245 - Add an example for handing over a component instance to a dynamically launched locality
- Issue #2243 - Add example demonstrating AGAS symbolic name registration
- Issue #2242 - pkgconfig test broken on CentOS 7 / Boost 1.61
- Issue #2241 - Compilation error for partitioned vector in hpx_compute branch
- PR #2240 - Fixing #2239
- Issue #2239 - Create a new facility lcos::split_all
- Issue #2236 - hpx::cout vs. std::cout
- PR #2235 - Implement local-only primary namespace service
- Issue #2234 - would like to know how much data is being routed by particular actions
• Issue #2109 - Warning while compiling hpx
• Issue #1973 - Setting INTERFACE_COMPILE_OPTIONS for hpx_init in CMake taints Fortran_FLAGS
• Issue #1864 - run_guarded using bound function ignores reference
• Issue #1754 - Running with TCP parcelport causes immediate crash or freeze
• Issue #1655 - Enable zip_iterator to be used with Boost traversal iterator categories
• Issue #1591 - Optimize AGAS for shared memory only operation
• Issue #1401 - Need an efficient infiniband parcelport
• Issue #1125 - Fix the IPC parcelport
• Issue #839 - Refactor ibverbs and shmem parcelport
• Issue #702 - Add instrumentation of parcel layer
• Issue #668 - Implement ispc task interface
• Issue #533 - Thread queue/deque internal parameters should be runtime configurable
• Issue #475 - Create a means of combining performance counters into querysets

2.10.9 HPX V0.9.99 (Jul 15, 2016)

General changes

As the version number of this release hints, we consider this release to be a preview for the upcoming HPX V1.0. All of the functionalities we set out to implement for V1.0 are in place; all of the features we wanted to have exposed are ready. We are very happy with the stability and performance of HPX and we would like to present this release to the community in order for us to gather broad feedback before releasing V1.0. We still expect for some minor details to change, but on the whole this release represents what we would like to have in a V1.0.

Overall, since the last release we have had almost 1600 commits while closing almost 400 tickets. These numbers reflect the incredible development activity we have seen over the last couple of months. We would like to express a big ‘Thank you!’ to all contributors and those who helped to make this release happen.

The most notable addition in terms of new functionality available with this release is the full implementation of object migration (i.e. the ability to transparently move HPX components to a different compute node). Additionally, this release of HPX cleans up many minor issues and some API inconsistencies.

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release (in no particular order):

- We have fixed a couple of issues in AGAS and the parcel layer which have caused hangs, segmentation faults at exit, and a slowdown of applications over time. Fixing those has significantly increased the overall stability and performance of distributed runs.

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2109
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1973
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1864
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1754
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1655
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1591
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1401
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1125
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/839
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/702
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/668
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/533
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/475

2.10. Releases
• We have started to add parallel algorithm overloads based on the C++ Extensions for Ranges (N4560) proposal. This also includes the addition of projections to the existing algorithms. Please see Issue #1668 for a list of algorithms which have been adapted to N4560.

• We have implemented index-based parallel for-loops based on a corresponding standardization proposal (P0075R1). Please see Issue #2016 for a list of available algorithms.

• We have added implementations for more parallel algorithms as proposed for the upcoming C++ 17 Standard. See Issue #1141 for an overview of which algorithms are available by now.

• We have started to implement a new prototypical functionality with HPX.Compute which uniformly exposes some of the higher level APIs to heterogeneous architectures (currently CUDA). This functionality is an early preview and should not be considered stable. It may change considerably in the future.

• We have pervasively added (optional) executor arguments to all API functions which schedule new work. Executors are now used throughout the code base as the main means of executing tasks.

• Added hpx::make_future<R>(future<T> &&) allowing to convert a future of any type T into a future of any other type R, either based on default conversion rules of the embedded types or using a given explicit conversion function.

• We finally finished the implementation of transparent migration of components to another locality. It is now possible to trigger a migration operation without 'stopping the world' for the object to migrate. HPX will make sure that no work is being performed on an object before it is migrated and that all subsequently scheduled work for the migrated object will be transparently forwarded to the new locality. Please note that the global id of the migrated object does not change, thus the application will not have to be changed in any way to support this new functionality. Please note that this feature is currently considered experimental. See Issue #559 and PR #1966 for more details.

• The hpx::dataflow facility is now usable with actions. Similarly to hpx::async, actions can be specified as an explicit template argument (hpx::dataflow<Action>(target, ...)) or as the first argument (hpx::dataflow<Action>(), target, ...). We have also enabled the use of distribution policies as the target for dataflow invocations. Please see Issue #1265 and PR #1912 for more information.

• Adding overloads of gather_here and gather_there to accept the plain values of the data to gather (in addition to the existing overloads expecting futures).

• We have cleaned up and refactored large parts of the code base. This helped reducing compile and link times of HPX itself and also of applications depending on it. We have further decreased the dependency of HPX on the Boost libraries by replacing part of those with facilities available from the standard libraries.

• Wherever possible we have removed dependencies of our API on Boost by replacing those with the equivalent facility from the C++11 standard library.

• We have added new performance counters for parcel coalescing, file-IO, the AGAS cache, and overall scheduler time. Resetting performance counters has been overhauled and fixed.

• We have introduced a generic client type hpx::components::client<> and added support for using it with hpx::async. This removes the necessity to implement specific client types for every component type without losing type safety. This deemphasizes the need for using the low level hpx::id_type for referencing

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2657 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1668
2661 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1141
2662 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/559
2663 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1966
2664 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1265
2665 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1912
(possibly remote) component instances. The plan is to deprecate the direct use of hpx::id_type in user code in the future.

- We have added a special iterator which supports automatic prefetching of one or more arrays for speeding up loop-like code (see hpx::parallel::util::make_prefetcher_context()).
- We have extended the interfaces exposed from executors (as proposed by N4406) to accept an arbitrary number of arguments.

### Breaking changes

- In order to move the dataflow facility to namespace hpx we added a definition of hpx::dataflow which might create ambiguities in existing codes. The previous definition of this facility (hpx::lcos::local::dataflow) has been deprecated and is available only if the constant -DHPX_WITH_LOCAL_DATAFLOW_COMPATIBILITY=On to CMake is defined at configuration time. Please explicitly qualify all uses of the dataflow facility if you enable this compatibility setting and encounter ambiguities.

- The adaptation of the C++ Extensions for Ranges (N4560) proposal imposes some breaking changes related to the return types of some of the parallel algorithms. Please see Issue #1668 for a list of algorithms which have already been adapted.

- The facility hpx::lcos::make_future_void() has been replaced by hpx::make_future<void>().

- We have removed support for Intel V13 and gcc 4.4.x.

- We have removed (default) support for the generic hpx::parallel::execution_policy because it was removed from the Parallelism TS (__cpp11_n4104__) while it was being added to the upcoming C++17 Standard. This facility can be still enabled at configure time by specifying -DHPX_WITH_GENERIC_EXECUTION_POLICY=On to CMake.

- Uses of boost::shared_ptr and related facilities have been replaced with std::shared_ptr and friends. Uses of boost::unique_lock, boost::lock_guard etc. have also been replaced by the equivalent (and equally named) tools available from the C++11 standard library.

- Facilities that used to expect an explicit boost::unique_lock now take an std::unique_lock. Additionally, condition_variable no longer aliases condition_variable_any; its interface now only works with std::unique_lock<local::mutex>.

- Uses of boost::function, boost::bind, boost::tuple have been replaced by the corresponding facilities in HPX (hpx::util::function, hpx::util::bind, and hpx::util::tuple, respectively).

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2667 [https://www.cmake.org](https://www.cmake.org)
2669 [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1668](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1668)
Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- PR #2250 - change default chunker of parallel executor to static one
- PR #2247 - HPX on ppc64le
- PR #2244 - Fixing MSVC problems
- PR #2238 - Fixing small typos
- PR #2237 - Fixing small typos
- PR #2234 - Fix broken add test macro when extra args are passed in
- PR #2231 - Fixing possible race during future awaiting in serialization
- PR #2230 - Fix stream nvcc
- PR #2229 - Fixed run_as_hpx_thread
- PR #2228 - On prefetcing_test branch : adding prefetching_iterator and related tests used for prefetching containers within lambda functions
- PR #2227 - Support for HPXCL's opencl::event
- PR #2226 - Preparing for release of V0.9.99
- PR #2225 - Fix issue when compiling components with hpccxx
- PR #2224 - Compute alloc fix
- PR #2223 - Simplify promise
- PR #2222 - Replace last uses of boost::function by util::function_nonser
- PR #2221 - Fix config tests
- PR #2220 - Fixing gcc 4.6 compilation issues
- PR #2219 - nullptr support for [unique_]function
- PR #2218 - Introducing clang tidy
- PR #2216 - Replace NULL with nullptr
- Let inspect flag use of NULL, suggest nullptr instead
- Require support for nullptr
- Properly find jemalloc through pkg-config
- Disable a couple of warnings reported by Intel on Windows
- Fixed host::block_allocator::bulk_construct
- Started to clean up new sort algorithms, made things compile for sort_by_key
- A couple of fixes that were exposed by a new sort algorithm
- Adding missing includes in /hpx/include/serialization.hpp
- Call package_action::get_future before package_action::apply
- The indirect_package_task::operator() needs to be run on a HPX thread
- Variadic executor parameters
- Delay-initialize members of partitioned iterator
- Added segmented fill for hpx::vector
- Null Thread id encountered on partitioned_vector
- Fix hangs
- Deprecating hpx/traits.hpp
- Making explicit inclusion of external libraries into build
- Fix typo in QT CMakeLists
- Fixing a gcc warning about attributes being ignored
- Fixing partitioned_vector_spmd_foreach example
- partitioned_vector_spmd_foreach seg faults
- Support Boost.Thread v4
- HPX.Compute prototype
• PR #2190 - Spawning operation on new thread if remaining stack space becomes too small
• PR #2189 - Adding callback taking index and future to when_each
• PR #2188 - Adding new example demonstrating receive_buffer
• PR #2187 - Mask 128-bit ints if CUDA is being used
• PR #2186 - Make startup & shutdown functions unique_function
• PR #2185 - Fixing logging output not to cause hang on shutdown
• PR #2184 - Allowing component clients as action return types
• Issue #2183 - Enabling logging output causes hang on shutdown
• Issue #2182 - 1d_stencil seg fault
• Issue #2181 - Setting small stack size does not change default
• PR #2180 - Changing default bind mode to balanced
• PR #2179 - Adding prefetching_iterator and related tests used for prefetching containers within lambda functions
• PR #2177 - Fixing 2176
• Issue #2176 - Launch process test fails on OSX
• PR #2175 - Fix unbalanced config/warnings includes, add some new ones
• PR #2174 - Fix test categorization: regression not unit
• Issue #2173 - Different performance results
• Issue #2171 - “negative entry in reference count table” running octotiger on 32 nodes on queenbee
• Issue #2170 - Error while compiling on Mac + boost 1.60
• PR #2168 - Fixing problems with is_bitwise_serializable
• Issue #2167 - startup & shutdown function should accept unique_function
• Issue #2166 - Simple receive_buffer example
• PR #2165 - Fix wait all

2714 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2190
2715 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2189
2716 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2188
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2718 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2186
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2724 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2180
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2727 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2176
2728 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2175
2729 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2174
2730 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2173
2731 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2172
2732 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2171
2733 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2170
2734 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2168
2735 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2167
2736 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2165

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• PR #2164 - Fix wait all
• PR #2163 - Fix some typos in config tests
• PR #2162 - Improve #includes
• PR #2160 - Add inspect check for missing #include <list>
• PR #2159 - Add missing finalize call to stop test hanging
• PR #2158 - Algo fixes
• PR #2157 - Stack check
• Issue #2156 - OSX reports stack space incorrectly (generic context coroutines)
• Issue #2155 - Race condition suspected in runtime
• PR #2154 - Replace boost::detail::atomic_count with the new util::atomic_count
• PR #2153 - Fix stack overflow on OSX
• PR #2152 - Define is_bitwise_serializable as is_trivially_copyable when available
• PR #2151 - Adding missing <cstring> for std::mem* functions
• Issue #2150 - Unable to use component clients as action return types
• PR #2149 - std::memmove copies bytes, use bytes*sizeof(type) when copying larger types
• PR #2148 - Adding customization point for parallel copy/move
• PR #2147 - Applying changes to address warnings issued by latest version of PVS Studio
• Issue #2146 - hpx::parallel::copy is broken after trivially copyable changes
• PR #2145 - Some minor tweaks to compute prototype
• PR #2143 - Added Boost version support information over OSX platform
• PR #2142 - Fixing memory leak in example
• PR #2141 - Add missing specializations in execution policies
• PR #2139 - This PR fixes a few problems reported by Clang’s Undefined Behavior sanitizer

2.10. Releases

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2164
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2163
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2162
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2160
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2142
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2141
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2139
• PR #2138 - Revert “Adding fedora docs”
• PR #2136 - Removed double semicolon
• PR #2135 - Add deprecated #include check for hpx_fwd.hpp
• PR #2134 - Resolved memory leak in stencil_8
• PR #2133 - Replace uses of boost pointer containers
• PR #2132 - Removing unused typedef
• PR #2131 - Add several include checks for std facilities
• PR #2130 - Fixing parcel compression, adding test
• PR #2129 - Fix invalid attribute warnings
• Issue #2128 - hpx::init seems to segfault
• PR #2127 - Making executor_traits N-ary
• PR #2126 - GCC 4.6 fails to deduce the correct type in lambda
• PR #2125 - Making parcel coalescing test actually test something
• Issue #2124 - Make a testcase for parcel compression
• Issue #2123 - hpx/hpx/runtime/applier_fwd.hpp - Multiple defined types
• Issue #2122 - Exception in primary_namespace::resolve_free_list
• Issue #2121 - Possible memory leak in 1d_stencil_8
• PR #2120 - Fixing 2119
• Issue #2119 - reduce_by_key compilation problems
• Issue #2118 - Premature unwrapping of boost::ref’ed arguments
• PR #2117 - Added missing initializer on last constructor for thread_description
• PR #2116 - Use a lightweight bind implementation when no placeholders are given
• PR #2115 - Replace boost::shared_ptr with std::shared_ptr

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2138
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2115
- PR #2114²⁷⁸³ - Adding hook functions for executor_parameter_traits supporting timers
- Issue #2113²⁷⁸⁴ - Compilation error with gcc version 4.9.3 (MacPorts gcc49 4.9.3_0)
- PR #2112²⁷⁸⁵ - Replace uses of safe_bool with explicit operator bool
- Issue #2111²⁷⁸⁶ - Compilation error on QT example
- Issue #2110²⁷⁸⁷ - Compilation error when passing non-future argument to unwrapped continuation in dataflow
- Issue #2109²⁷⁸⁸ - Warning while compiling hpx
- Issue #2109²⁷⁸⁹ - Stack trace of last bug causing issues with octotiger
- Issue #2108²⁷⁹⁰ - Stack trace of last bug causing issues with octotiger
- PR #2107²⁷⁹¹ - Making sure that a missing parcel_coalescing module does not cause startup exceptions
- PR #2106²⁷⁹² - Stop using hpx_fwd.hpp
- Issue #2105²⁷⁹³ - coalescing plugin handler is not optional any more
- Issue #2104²⁷⁹⁴ - Make executor_traits N-nary
- Issue #2103²⁷⁹⁵ - Build error with octotiger and hpx commit e657426d
- PR #2102²⁷⁹⁶ - Combining thread data storage
- PR #2101²⁷⁹⁷ - Added repartition version of 1d stencil that uses any performance counter
- PR #2100²⁷⁹⁸ - Drop obsolete TR1 result_of protocol
- PR #2099²⁷⁹⁹ - Replace uses of boost::bind with util::bind
- PR #2098²⁸⁰⁰ - Deprecated inspect checks
- PR #2097²⁸⁰¹ - Reduce by key, extends #1141
- PR #2096²⁸⁰² - Moving local cache from external to hpx/util
- PR #2095²⁸⁰³ - Bump minimum required Boost to 1.50.0
- PR #2094²⁸⁰⁴ - Add include checks for several Boost utilities
- Issue #2093²⁸⁰⁵ - /.../local_cache.hpp(89): error #303: explicit type is missing (“int” assumed)
• PR #20912806 - Fix for Raspberry pi build
• PR #20902807 - Fix storage size for util::function<>
• PR #20892808 - Fix #2088
• Issue #20882809 - More verbose output from cmake configuration
• PR #20872810 - Making sure init_globally always executes hpx_main
• Issue #20862811 - Race condition with recent HPX
• PR #20852812 - Adding #include checker
• PR #20842813 - Replace boost lock types with standard library ones
• PR #20832814 - Simplify packaged task
• PR #20822815 - Updating APEX version for testing
• PR #20812816 - Cleanup exception headers
• PR #20802817 - Make call_once variadic
• Issue #20792818 - With GNU C++, line 85 of hpx/config/version.hpp causes link failure when linking application
• Issue #20782819 - Simple test fails with _GLIBCXX_DEBUG defined
• PR #20772820 - Instantiate board in nqueen client
• PR #20762821 - Moving coalescing registration to TUs
• PR #20752822 - Fixed some documentation typos
• PR #20742823 - Adding flush-mode to message handler flush
• PR #20732824 - Fixing performance regression introduced lately
• PR #20722825 - Refactor local::condition_variable
• PR #20712826 - Timer based on boost::asio::deadline_timer
• PR #20702827 - Refactor tuple based functionality
• PR #20692828 - Fixed typos

2806 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2091
2807 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2090
2808 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2089
2809 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2088
2810 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2087
2811 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2086
2812 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2085
2813 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2084
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2815 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2082
2816 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2081
2817 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2080
2818 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2079
2819 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2078
2820 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2077
2821 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2076
2822 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2075
2823 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2074
2824 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2073
2825 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2072
2826 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2071
2827 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2070
2828 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2069

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
- Issue #2068 - Seg fault with octotiger
- PR #2067 - Algorithm cleanup
- PR #2066 - Split credit fixes
- PR #2065 - Rename HPX_MOVABLE_BUT_NOT_COPYABLE to HPX_MOVABLE_ONLY
- PR #2064 - Fixed some typos in docs
- PR #2063 - Adding example demonstrating template components
- Issue #2062 - Support component templates
- PR #2061 - Replace some uses of lexical_cast<string> with C++11 std::to_string
- PR #2060 - Replace uses of boost::noncopyable with HPX_NON_COPYABLE
- PR #2059 - Adding missing for_loop algorithms
- PR #2058 - Move several definitions to more appropriate headers
- PR #2057 - Simplify assert_owns_lock and ignore_while_checking
- PR #2056 - Replacing std::result_of with util::result_of
- PR #2055 - Fix process launching/connecting back
- PR #2054 - Add a forwarding coroutine header
- PR #2053 - Replace uses of boost::unordered_map with std::unordered_map
- PR #2052 - Rewrite tuple unwrap
- PR #2051 - Replace uses of BOOST_SCOPED_ENUM with C++11 scoped enums
- PR #2049 - Attempt to narrow down split_credit problem
- PR #2048 - Fixing gcc startup hangs
- PR #2047 - Fixing when_xxx and wait_xxx for MSVC12
- PR #2046 - adding persistent_auto_chunk_size and related tests for for_each
- PR #2045 - Fixing HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH build time configuration

2.10. Releases
• PR #2044 - Adding missing service executor types
• PR #2043 - Removing ambiguous definitions for is_future_range and future_range_traits
• PR #2042 - Clarify that HPX builds can use (much) more than 2GB per process
• PR #2041 - Changing future_iterator_traits to support pointers
• Issue #2040 - Improve documentation memory usage warning?
• PR #2039 - Coroutine cleanup
• PR #2038 - Fix cmake policy CMP0042 warning MACOSX_RPATH
• PR #2037 - Avoid redundant specialization of [unique]function_nonser
• PR #2036 - nvcc dies with an internal error upon pushing/popping warnings inside templates
• Issue #2035 - Use a less restrictive iterator definition in hpx::cos::detail::future_iterator_traits
• PR #2034 - Fixing compilation error with thread queue wait time performance counter
• Issue #2033 - Compilation error when compiling with thread queue waittime performance counter
• Issue #2032 - Ambiguous template instantiation for is_future_range and future_range_traits.
• PR #2031 - Don’t restart timer on every incoming parcel
• PR #2030 - Unify handling of execution policies in parallel algorithms
• PR #2029 - Make pkg-config .pc files use .dylib on OSX
• PR #2028 - Adding process component
• PR #2027 - Making check for compiler compatibility independent on compiler path
• PR #2025 - Fixing inspect tool
• PR #2024 - Intel13 removal
• PR #2023 - Fix errors related to older boost versions and parameter pack expansions in lambdas
• Issue #2022 - gmake fail: “No rule to make target /usr/lib46/libboost_context-mt.so”
• PR #2021 - Added Sudoku example
• Issue #2020 - Make errors related to init_globally.cpp example while building HPX out of the box
• PR #2019 - Fixed some compilation and cmake errors encountered in nqueen example
• PR #2018 - For loop algorithms
• PR #2017 - Non-recursive at_index implementation
• Issue #2016 - Add index-based for-loops
• Issue #2015 - Change default bind-mode to balanced
• PR #2014 - Fixed dataflow if invoked action returns a future
• PR #2013 - Fixing compilation issues with external example
• PR #2012 - Added Sierpinski Triangle example
• Issue #2011 - Compilation error while running sample hello_world_component code
• PR #2010 - Segmented move implemented for hpx::vector
• Issue #2009 - pkg-config order incorrect on 14.04 / GCC 4.8
• Issue #2008 - Compilation error in dataflow of action returning a future
• PR #2007 - Adding new performance counter exposing overall scheduler time
• PR #2006 - Function includes
• PR #2005 - Adding an example demonstrating how to initialize HPX from a global object
• PR #2004 - Fixing 2000
• PR #2003 - Adding generation parameter to gather to enable using it more than once
• PR #2002 - Turn on position independent code to solve link problem with hpx_init
• Issue #2001 - Gathering more than once segfaults
• Issue #2000 - Undefined reference to hpx::assertion_failed
• Issue #1999 - Seg fault in hpx::lcos::base_lco_with_value<*>::set_value_nonvirt() when running octo-tiger
• PR #1998 - Detect unknown command line options
• PR #1997 - Extending thread description
• PR #1996 - Adding natvis files to solution (MSVC only)
• Issue #1995 - Command line handling does not produce error
• PR #1994 - Possible missing include in test_utils.hpp
• PR #1993 - Add missing LANGUAGES tag to a hpx_add_compile_flag_if_available() call in CMake-Lists.txt
• PR #1992 - Fixing shared_executor_test
• PR #1991 - Making sure the winsock library is properly initialized
• PR #1990 - Fixing bind_test placeholder ambiguity coming from boost-1.60
• PR #1989 - Performance tuning
• PR #1987 - Make configurable size of internal storage in util::function
• PR #1986 - AGAS Refactoring+1753 Cache mods
• PR #1985 - Adding missing task_block::run() overload taking an executor
• PR #1984 - Adding an optimized LRU Cache implementation (for AGAS)
• PR #1983 - Avoid invoking migration table look up for all objects
• PR #1981 - Replacing intptr_t (which is not defined everywhere) with std::size_t
• PR #1980 - Optimizing LCO continuations
• PR #1979 - Fixing Cori
• PR #1978 - Fix test check that got broken in hasty fix to memory overflow
• PR #1977 - Refactor action traits
• PR #1976 - Fixes typo in README.rst
• PR #1975 - Reduce size of benchmark timing arrays to fix test failures
• PR #1974 - Add action to update data owned by the partitioned_vector component
• PR #1972 - Adding partitioned_vector SPMD example

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1997
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1996
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1995
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1972
• PR #1971 - Fixing 1965
• PR #1970 - Papi fixes
• PR #1969 - Fixing continuation recursions to not depend on fixed amount of recursions
• PR #1968 - More segmented algorithms
• Issue #1967 - Simplify component implementations
• PR #1966 - Migrate components
• Issue #1964 - fatal error: ‘boost/lockfree/detail/branch_hints.hpp’ file not found
• Issue #1962 - parallel:copy_if has race condition when used on in place arrays
• PR #1963 - Fixing Static Parcelport initialization
• PR #1961 - Fix function target
• Issue #1960 - Papi counters don’t reset
• PR #1959 - Fixing 1958
• Issue #1958 - inclusive_scan gives incorrect results with non-commutative operator
• PR #1957 - Fixing #1950
• PR #1956 - Sort by key example
• PR #1955 - Adding regression test for #1946: Hang in wait_all() in distributed run
• Issue #1954 - HPX releases should not use -Werror
• PR #1953 - Adding performance analysis for AGAS cache
• PR #1952 - Adapting test for explicit variadics to fail for gcc 4.6
• PR #1951 - Fixing memory leak
• Issue #1950 - Simplify external builds
• PR #1949 - Fixing yet another lock that is being held during suspension
• PR #1948 - Fixed container algorithms for Intel
• PR #1947 - Adding workaround for tagged_tuple
• Issue #1946 - Hang in wait_all() in distributed run
• PR #1945 - Fixed container algorithm tests
• Issue #1944 - assertion ‘p.destination_locality() == hpx::get_locality()’ failed
• PR #1943 - Fix a couple of compile errors with clang
• PR #1942 - Making parcel coalescing functional
• Issue #1941 - Re-enable parcel coalescing
• PR #1940 - Touching up make_future
• PR #1939 - Fixing problems in over-subscription management in the resource manager
• PR #1938 - Removing use of unified Boost.Thread header
• PR #1937 - Cleaning up the use of Boost.Accumulator headers
• PR #1936 - Making sure interval timer is started for aggregating performance counters
• PR #1935 - Tagged results
• PR #1934 - Fix remote async with deferred launch policy
• Issue #1933 - Floating point exception in statistics_counter<boost::accumulators::tag::mean>::get_counter_value
• PR #1932 - Removing superfluous includes of boost/lockfree/detail/branch_hints.hpp
• PR #1931 - fix compilation with clang 3.8.0
• Issue #1930 - Missing online documentation for HPX 0.9.11
• PR #1929 - LWG2485: get() should be overloaded for const tuple&&
• PR #1928 - Revert “Using ninja for circle-ci builds”
• PR #1927 - Using ninja for circle-ci builds
• PR #1926 - Fixing serialization of std::array
• Issue #1925 - Issues with static HPX libraries

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1947
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1946
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1927
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1926
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1925
• Issue #1924 - Performance degrading over time
• Issue #1923 - serialization of std::array appears broken in latest commit
• PR #1922 - Container algorithms
• PR #1921 - Tons of smaller quality improvements
• Issue #1920 - Seg fault in hpx::serialization::output_archive::add_gid when running octotiger
• Issue #1919 - Intel 15 compiler bug preventing HPX build
• PR #1918 - Address sanitizer fixes
• PR #1917 - Fixing compilation problems of parallel::sort with Intel compilers
• PR #1916 - Making sure code compiles if HPX_WITH_HWLOC=Off
• Issue #1915 - max_cores undefined if HPX_WITH_HWLOC=Off
• PR #1913 - Add utility member functions for partitioned_vector
• PR #1912 - Adding support for invoking actions to dataflow
• PR #1911 - Adding first batch of container algorithms
• PR #1910 - Keep cmake_module_path
• PR #1909 - Fix mpirun with pbs
• PR #1908 - Changing parallel::sort to return the last iterator as proposed by N4560
• PR #1907 - Adding a minimum version for Open MPI
• PR #1906 - Updates to the Release Procedure
• PR #1905 - Fixing #1903
• PR #1904 - Making sure std containers are cleared before serialization loads data
• Issue #1903 - When running octotiger, I get: assertion '(*new_gids_)[gid].size() == 1' failed: HPX(assertion_failure)
• Issue #1902 - Immediate crash when running hpx/octotiger with _GLIBCXX_DEBUG defined.
• PR #1901 - Making non-serializable classes non-serializable
• Issue #1900 - Two possible issues with std::list serialization
• PR #1899 - Fixing a problem with credit splitting as revealed by #1898
• Issue #1898 - Accessing component from locality where it was not created segfaults
• PR #1897 - Changing parallel::sort to return the last iterator as proposed by N4560
• Issue #1896 - version 1.0?
• Issue #1895 - Warning comment on numa_allocator is not very clear
• PR #1894 - Add support for compilers that have thread_local
• PR #1893 - Fixing 1890
• PR #1892 - Adds typed future_type for executor_traits
• PR #1891 - Fix wording in certain parallel algorithm docs
• Issue #1890 - Invoking papi counters give segfault
• PR #1889 - WIP parallel is_heap
• PR #1887 - Fixed resetting performance counters related to idle-rate, etc
• Issue #1886 - Run hpx with qsub does not work
• PR #1885 - Warning cleaning pass
• PR #1884 - Add missing parallel algorithm header
• PR #1883 - Add feature test for thread_local on Clang for TLS
• PR #1882 - Fix some redundant qualifiers
• Issue #1881 - Unable to compile Octotiger using HPX and Intel MPI on SuperMIC
• Issue #1880 - clang with libc++ on Linux needs TLS case
• PR #1879 - Doc fixes for #1868
• PR #1878 - Simplify functions
• PR #1877 - Removing most usage of Boost.Config
• PR #1876 - Add missing parallel algorithms to algorithm.hpp
• PR #1875 - Simplify callables
• PR #1874 - Address long standing FIXME on using std::unique_ptr with incomplete types
• PR #1873 - Fixing 1871
• PR #1872 - Making sure PBS environment uses specified node list even if no PBS_NODEFILE env is available
• Issue #1871 - Fortran checks should be optional
• PR #1870 - Touch local::mutex
• PR #1869 - Documentation refactoring based off #1868
• PR #1867 - Embrace static_assert
• PR #1866 - Fix #1803 with documentation refactoring
• PR #1865 - Setting OUTPUT_NAME as target properties
• PR #1863 - Use SYSTEM for boost includes
• PR #1862 - Minor cleanups
• PR #1861 - Minor Corrections for Release
• PR #1860 - Fixing hpx gdb script
• Issue #1859 - reset_active_counters resets times and thread counts before some of the counters are evaluated
• PR #1858 - Release V0.9.11
• PR #1857 - removing diskperf example from 9.11 release
• PR #1856 - fix return in packaged_task_base::reset()
• Issue #1842 - Install error: file INSTALL cannot find libhpx_parcel_coalescing.so.0.9.11
• PR #1830 - Adding fedora docs
• PR #1824 - Changing version on master to V0.9.12

2.10. Releases
• PR #1818 - Fixing #1748
• Issue #1815 - seg fault in AGAS
• Issue #1803 - wait_all documentation
• Issue #1796 - Outdated documentation to be revised
• Issue #1759 - glibc munmap_chunk or free(): invalid pointer on SuperMIC
• Issue #1753 - HPX performance degrades with time since execution begins
• Issue #1748 - All public HPX headers need to be self contained
• PR #1710 - How to build HPX with Visual Studio
• Issue #1684 - Race condition when using –hpx:connect?
• PR #1658 - Add serialization for std::set (as there is for std::vector and std::map)
• PR #1641 - Generic client
• Issue #1632 - heartbeat example fails on separate nodes
• PR #1603 - Adds preferred namespace check to inspect tool
• Issue #1559 - Extend inspect tool
• Issue #1523 - Remote async with deferred launch policy never executes
• Issue #1472 - Serialization issues
• Issue #1457 - Implement N4392: C++ Latches and Barriers
• PR #1444 - Enabling usage of moveonly types for component construction
• Issue #1407 - The Intel 13 compiler has failing unit tests
• Issue #1405 - Allow component constructors to take movable only types
• Issue #1265 - Enable dataflow() to be usable with actions
• Issue #1236 - NUMA aware allocators
• Issue #802 - Fix Broken Examples
Our main focus for this release was the design and development of a coherent set of higher-level APIs exposing various types of parallelism to the application programmer. We introduced the concepts of an executor, which can be used to customize the where and when of execution of tasks in the context of parallelizing codes. We extended all APIs related to managing parallel tasks to support executors which gives the user the choice of either using one of the predefined executor types or to provide its own, possibly application specific, executor. We paid very close attention to align all of these changes with the existing C++ Standards documents or with the ongoing proposals for standardization.

This release is the first after our change to a new development policy. We switched all development to be strictly performed on branches only, all direct commits to our main branch (master) are prohibited. Any change has to go through a peer review before it will be merged to master. As a result the overall stability of our code base has significantly increased, the development process itself has been simplified. This change manifests itself in a large number of pull-requests which have been merged (please see below for a full list of closed issues and pull-requests). All in all for this release, we closed almost 100 issues and merged over 290 pull-requests. There have been over 1600 commits to the master branch since the last release.

General changes

- We are moving into the direction of unifying managed and simple components. As such, the classes `hpx::components::component` and `hpx::components::component_base` have been added which currently just forward to the currently existing simple component facilities. The examples have been converted to only use those two classes.
- Added integration with the CircleCI hosted continuous integration service. This gives us constant and immediate feedback on the health of our master branch.
- The compiler configuration subsystem in the build system has been reimplemented. Instead of using Boost.Config we now use our own lightweight set of cmake scripts to determine the available language and library features supported by the used compiler.
- The API for creating instances of components has been consolidated. All component instances should be created using the `hpx::new_` only. It allows one to instantiate both, single component instances and multiple component instances. The placement of the created components can be controlled by special distribution policies. Please see the corresponding documentation outlining the use of `hpx::new_`.
- Introduced four new distribution policies which can be used with many API functions which traditionally expected to be used with a locality id. The new distribution policies are:
  - `hpx::components::default_distribution_policy` which tries to place multiple component instances as evenly as possible.

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3059 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/559
3060 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/449
3061 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/279
3062 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/224
3063 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/55
3064 https://circleci.com/gh/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx
- `hpx::components::colocating_distribution_policy` which will refer to the locality where a given component instance is currently placed.
- `hpx::components::binpacking_distribution_policy` which will place multiple component instances as evenly as possible based on any performance counter.
- `hpx::components::target_distribution_policy` which allows one to represent a given locality in the context of a distribution policy.

The new distribution policies can now be also used with `hpx::async`. This change also deprecates `hpx::async_colocated(id, ...)`, which now is replaced by a distribution policy:

```cpp
hpx::async(hpx::colocated(id), ...)
```

The `hpx::vector` and `hpx::unordered_map` data structures can now be used with the new distribution policies as well.

The parallel facility `hpx::parallel::task_region` has been renamed to `hpx::parallel::task_block` based on the changes in the corresponding standardization proposal N4411.

Added extensions to the parallel facility `hpx::parallel::task_block` allowing to combine a task_block with an execution policy. This implies a minor breaking change as the `hpx::parallel::task_block` is now a template.

Added new LCOs: `hpx::lcos::latch` and `hpx::lcos::local::latch` which semantically conform to the proposed `std::latch` (see N4399).

Added performance counters exposing data related to data transferred by input/output (filesystem) operations (thanks to Maciej Brodowicz).

Added performance counters allowing to track the number of action invocations (local and remote invocations).


The `hpx::vector` component has been renamed to `hpx::partitioned_vector` to make it explicit that the underlying memory is not contiguous.

Introduced a completely new and uniform higher-level parallelism API which is based on executors. All existing parallelism APIs have been adapted to this. We have added a large number of different executor types, such as a numa-aware executor, a this-thread executor, etc.

Added support for the MingW toolchain on Windows (thanks to Eric Lemanissier).

HPX now includes support for APEX, (Autonomic Performance Environment for eXascale). APEX is an instrumentation and software adaptation library that provides an interface to TAU profiling / tracing as well as runtime adaptation of HPX applications through policy definitions. For more information and documentation, please see https://github.com/khuck/xpress-apex. To enable APEX at configuration time, specify `-DHPX_WITH_APEX=On`. To also include support for TAU profiling, specify `-DHPX_WITH_TAU=On` and specify the `-DTAU_ROOT`, `-DTAU_ARCH` and `-DTAU_OPTIONS` cmake parameters.

We have implemented many more of the Using parallel algorithms. Please see Issue #1141 for the list of all available parallel algorithms (thanks to Daniel Bourgeois and John Biddiscombe for contributing their work).
**Breaking changes**

- We are moving into the direction of unifying managed and simple components. In order to stop exposing the old facilities, all examples have been converted to use the new classes. The breaking change in this release is that performance counters are now a `hpx::components::component_base` instead of `hpx::components::managed_component_base`.

- We removed the support for stackless threads. It turned out that there was no performance benefit when using stackless threads. As such, we decided to clean up our codebase. This feature was not documented.

- The CMake project name has changed from ‘hpx’ to ‘HPX’ for consistency and compatibility with naming conventions and other CMake projects. Generated config files go into `<prefix>/lib/cmake/HPX` and not `<prefix>/lib/cmake/hpx`.

- The macro `HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_FACTORY` has been deprecated. Please use `HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT` instead. The old macro will be removed in the next release.

- The obsolete `distributing_factory` and `binpacking_factory` components have been removed. The corresponding functionality is now provided by the `hpx::new_` API function in conjunction with the `hpx::default_layout` and `hpx::binpacking` distribution policies (`hpx::components::default_distribution_policy` and `hpx::components::binpacking_distribution_policy`).

- The API function `hpx::new_colocated` has been deprecated. Please use the consolidated API `hpx::new_` in conjunction with the new `hpx::colocated` distribution policy (`hpx::components::colocating_distribution_policy`) instead. The old API function will still be available for at least one release of HPX if the configuration variable `HPX_WITH_COLOCA TED_BACKWARDS_COMPATIBILITY` is enabled.

- The obsolete `remote_object` component has been removed.

- Replaced the use of Boost.Serialization with our own solution. While the new version is mostly compatible with Boost.Serialization, this change requires some minor code modifications in user code. For more information, please see the corresponding announcement[^1068] on the hpx-users@stellar.cct.lsu.edu mailing list.

- The names used by cmake to influence various configuration options have been unified. The new naming scheme relies on all configuration constants to start with `HPX_WITH_...`, while the preprocessor constant which is used at build time starts with `HPX_HAVE_.....` For instance, the former cmake command line `-DHPX_MALLOC=...` now has to be specified a `-DHPX_WITH_MALLOC=...` and will cause the preprocessor constant `HPX_HAVE_MALLOC` to be defined. The actual name of the constant (i.e. `Malloc`) has not changed. Please see the corresponding documentation for more details (CMake variables used to configure HPX).

- The `get_gid()` functions exposed by the component base classes `hpx::components::server::simple_component_base`, `hpx::components::server::managed_component_base`, and `hpx::components::server::fixed_component_base` have been replaced by two new functions: `get_unmanaged_id()` and `get_id()`. To enable the old function name for backwards compatibility, use the cmake configuration option `HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY=On`.

- All functions which were named `get_gid()` but were returning `hpx::id_type` have been renamed to `get_id()`. To enable the old function names for backwards compatibility, use the cmake configuration option `HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY=On`.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- PR #1855  - Completely removing external/endian
- PR #1854  - Don’t pollute CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS through find_package()
- PR #1853  - Updating CMake configuration to get correct version of TAU library
- PR #1852  - Fixing Performance Problems with MPI Parcelport
- PR #1851  - Fixing hpx_add_link_flag() and hpx_remove_link_flag()
- PR #1850  - Fixing 1836, adding parallel::sort
- PR #1849  - Fixing configuration for use of more than 64 cores
- PR #1848  - Fixing default APEX version for release
- PR #1847  - Fix client_base::then on release
- PR #1846  - Removing broken lcos::local::channel from release
- PR #1845  - Adding example demonstrating a possible safe-object implementation to release
- PR #1844  - Removing stubs from accumulator examples
- PR #1843  - Don’t pollute CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS through find_package()
- PR #1842  - Fixing client_base<>::then
- PR #1841  - Adding example demonstrating a possible safe-object implementation
- PR #1839  - Fix client_base<>::then
- Issue #1832  - hpx::lcos::promise<> must be move-only
• PR #1831  - Fixing resource manager gcc5.2
• PR #1830  - Fix intel13
• PR #1829  - Unbreaking thread test
• PR #1828  - Fixing #1620
• PR #1827  - Fixing a memory management issue for the Parquet application
• Issue #1826 - Memory management issue in hpx::lcos::promise
• PR #1825  - Adding hpx::components::component and hpx::components::component_base
• PR #1823  - Adding git commit id to circleci build
• PR #1822  - applying fixes suggested by clang 3.7
• PR #1821  - Hyperlink fixes
• PR #1820  - added parallel multi-locality sanity test
• PR #1819  - Fixing #1667
• Issue #1817  - Hyperlinks generated by inspect tool are wrong
• PR #1816  - Support hpxrx
• PR #1814  - Fix async to dispatch to the correct locality in all cases
• Issue #1813  - async(launch::..., action(), ...) always invokes locally
• PR #1812  - fixed syntax error in CMakeLists.txt
• PR #1811  - Agas optimizations
• PR #1810  - drop superfluous typedefs
• PR #1809  - Allow HPX to be used as an optional package in 3rd party code
• PR #1808  - Fixing #1723
• PR #1807  - Making sure resolve_locals does not hang during normal operation
• Issue #1806  - Spinlock no longer movable and deletes operator '=', breaks MiniGhost

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1831
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1830
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1829
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1828
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1827
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1826
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1825
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1823
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1822
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1821
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1820
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1819
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1817
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1816
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1814
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1813
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1812
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1811
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1810
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1809
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1808
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1807
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1806
• Issue #1804 - register_with_basename causes hangs
• PR #1801 - Enhanced the inspect tool to take user directly to the problem with hyperlinks
• Issue #1800 - Problems compiling application on smic
• PR #1799 - Fixing cv exceptions
• PR #1798 - Documentation refactoring & updating
• PR #1797 - Updating the activeharmony CMake module
• PR #1795 - Fixing cv
• PR #1794 - Fix connect with hpx::runtime_mode_connect
• PR #1793 - fix a wrong use of HPX_MAX_CPU_COUNT instead of HPX_HAVE_MAX_CPU_COUNT
• PR #1792 - Allow for default constructed parcel instances to be moved
• PR #1791 - Fix connect with hpx::runtime_mode_connect
• Issue #1790 - assertion action_.get() failed: HPX(assertion_failure) when running Octotiger with pull request 1786
• PR #1789 - Fixing discover_counter_types API function
• Issue #1788 - connect with hpx::runtime_mode_connect
• Issue #1787 - discover_counter_types not working
• PR #1786 - Changing addressing_service to use std::unordered_map instead of std::map
• PR #1785 - Fix is_iterator for container algorithms
• PR #1784 - Adding new command line options:
• PR #1783 - Minor changes for APEX support
• PR #1782 - Drop legacy forwarding action traits
• PR #1781 - Attempt to resolve the race between cv::wait_xx and cv::notify_all
• PR #1780 - Removing serialize_sequence
• PR #1779 - Fixed #1501: hwloc configuration options are wrong for MIC
• PR #1778 - Removing ability to enable/disable parcel handling
• PR #1777 - Completely removing stackless threads
• PR #1776 - Cleaning up util/plugin
• PR #1775 - Agas fixes
• PR #1774 - Action invocation count
• PR #1773 - replaced MSVC variable with WIN32
• PR #1772 - Fixing Problems in MPI parcelport and future serialization.
• PR #1771 - Fixing intel 13 compiler errors related to variadic template template parameters for lcos::when_tests
• PR #1770 - Forwarding decay to std::
• PR #1769 - Add more characters with special regex meaning to the existing patch
• PR #1768 - Adding test for receive_buffer
• PR #1767 - Making sure that uptime counter throws exception on any attempt to be reset
• PR #1766 - Cleaning up code related to throttling scheduler
• PR #1765 - Restricting thread_data to creating only with intrusive_pointers
• PR #1764 - Fixing 1763
• Issue #1763 - UB in thread_data::operator delete
• PR #1762 - Making sure all serialization registries/factories are unique
• PR #1761 - Fixed #1751: hpx::future::wait_for fails a simple test
• PR #1758 - Fixing #1757
• Issue #1757 - pinning not correct using --hpx:bind
• Issue #1756 - compilation error with MinGW
• PR #1755 - Making output serialization const-correct
• Issue #1753 - HPX performance degrades with time since execution begins

2.10. Releases

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1778
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1777
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1776
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1775
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1774
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1773
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1771
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1770
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1769
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1768
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1767
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1766
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1765
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1764
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1763
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1762
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1761
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1758
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1757
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1756
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1755
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1753
• Issue #1752 - Error in AGAS
• Issue #1751 - hpx::future::wait_for fails a simple test
• PR #1750 - Removing hpx_fwd.hpp includes
• PR #1749 - Simplify result_of and friends
• PR #1747 - Removed superfluous code from message_buffer.hpp
• PR #1746 - Tuple dependencies
• Issue #1745 - Broken when_some which takes iterators
• PR #1744 - Refining archive interface
• PR #1743 - Fixing when_all when only a single future is passed
• PR #1742 - Config includes
• PR #1741 - Os executors
• Issue #1740 - hpx::promise has some problems
• PR #1739 - Parallel composition with generic containers
• Issue #1738 - After building program and successfully linking to a version of hpx DHPX_DIR seems to be ignored
• Issue #1737 - Uptime problems
• PR #1736 - added convenience c-tor and begin()/end() to serialize_buffer
• PR #1735 - Config includes
• PR #1734 - Fixed #1688: Add timer counters for tfunc_total and exec_total
• Issue #1733 - Add unit test for hpx/lcos/local/receive_buffer.hpp
• PR #1732 - Renaming get_os_thread_count
• PR #1731 - Basename registration
• Issue #1730 - Use after move of thread_init_data
• PR #1729 - Rewriting channel based on new gate component

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1752
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1751
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1750
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1749
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1747
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1746
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1745
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1744
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1740
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1739
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1738
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1738
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1735
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1731
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1730
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1729
• PR #1728 - Fixing #1722
• PR #1727 - Fixing compile problems with apply_colocated
• PR #1726 - Apex integration
• PR #1725 - fixed test timeouts
• PR #1724 - Renaming vector
• Issue #1723 - Drop support for intel compilers and gcc 4.4. based standard libs
• Issue #1722 - Add support for detecting non-ready futures before serialization
• PR #1721 - Unifying parallel executors, initializing from launch policy
• PR #1720 - dropped superfluous typedef
• Issue #1718 - Windows 10 x64, VS 2015 - Unknown CMake command “add_hpx_pseudo_target”.
• PR #1717 - Timed executor traits for thread-executors
• PR #1716 - serialization of arrays didn’t work with non-pod types. fixed
• PR #1715 - List serialization
• PR #1714 - changing misspellings
• PR #1713 - Fixed distribution policy executors
• PR #1712 - Moving library detection to be executed after feature tests
• PR #1711 - Simplify parcel
• PR #1710 - Compile only tests
• PR #1709 - Implemented timed executors
• PR #1708 - Implement parallel::executor_traits for thread-executors
• PR #1707 - Various fixes to threads::executors to make custom schedulers work
• PR #1706 - Command line option –hpx:cores does not work as expected
• Issue #1705 - command line option –hpx:cores does not work as expected

[3182] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1728
[3183] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1727
[3184] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1726
[3185] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1725
[3186] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1724
[3187] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1723
[3188] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1722
[3189] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1721
[3190] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1720
[3191] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1718
[3192] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1717
[3193] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1716
[3194] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1715
[3195] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1714
[3196] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1713
[3197] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1712
[3198] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1711
[3199] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1710
[3200] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1709
[3201] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1708
[3202] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1707
[3203] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1706
[3204] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1705

2.10. Releases
- PR #1704\textsuperscript{3205} - vector deserialization is speeded up a little
- PR #1703\textsuperscript{3206} - Fixing shared_mutes
- Issue #1703\textsuperscript{3207} - Shared_mutex does not compile with no_mutex cond_var
- PR #1701\textsuperscript{3208} - Add distribution_policy_executor
- PR #1700\textsuperscript{3209} - Executor parameters
- PR #1699\textsuperscript{3210} - Readers writer lock
- PR #1698\textsuperscript{3211} - Remove leftovers
- PR #1697\textsuperscript{3212} - Fixing held locks
- PR #1696\textsuperscript{3213} - Modified Scan Partitioner for Algorithms
- PR #1695\textsuperscript{3214} - This thread executors
- PR #1694\textsuperscript{3215} - Fixed #1688: Add timer counters for tfunc_total and exec_total
- PR #1693\textsuperscript{3216} - Fix #1691: is_executor template specification fails for inherited executors
- PR #1692\textsuperscript{3217} - Fixed #1662: Possible exception source in coalescing_message_handler
- Issue #1691\textsuperscript{3218} - is_executor template specification fails for inherited executors
- PR #1690\textsuperscript{3219} - added macro for non-intrusive serialization of classes without a default c-tor
- PR #1689\textsuperscript{3220} - Replace value_or_error with custom storage, unify future_data state
- Issue #1688\textsuperscript{3221} - Add timer counters for tfunc_total and exec_total
- PR #1687\textsuperscript{3222} - Fixed interval timer
- PR #1686\textsuperscript{3223} - Fixing cmake warnings about not existing pseudo target dependencies
- PR #1685\textsuperscript{3224} - Converting partitioners to use bulk async execute
- PR #1683\textsuperscript{3225} - Adds a tool for inspect that checks for character limits
- PR #1682\textsuperscript{3226} - Change project name to (uppercase) HPX
- PR #1681\textsuperscript{3227} - Counter shortnames

\textsuperscript{3205} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1704
\textsuperscript{3206} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1703
\textsuperscript{3207} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1702
\textsuperscript{3208} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1701
\textsuperscript{3209} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1700
\textsuperscript{3210} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1699
\textsuperscript{3211} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1698
\textsuperscript{3212} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1697
\textsuperscript{3213} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1696
\textsuperscript{3214} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1695
\textsuperscript{3215} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1694
\textsuperscript{3216} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1693
\textsuperscript{3217} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1692
\textsuperscript{3218} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1691
\textsuperscript{3219} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1690
\textsuperscript{3220} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1689
\textsuperscript{3221} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1688
\textsuperscript{3222} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1687
\textsuperscript{3223} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1686
\textsuperscript{3224} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1685
\textsuperscript{3225} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1683
\textsuperscript{3226} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1682
\textsuperscript{3227} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1681
- PR #1680 - Extended Non-intrusive Serialization to Ease Usage for Library Developers
- PR #1679 - Working on 1544: More executor changes
- PR #1678 - Transpose fixes
- PR #1677 - Improve Boost compatibility check
- PR #1676 - 1d stencil fix
- Issue #1675 - hpx project name is not HPX
- PR #1674 - Fixing the MPI parcelport
- PR #1673 - added move semantics to map/vector deserialization
- PR #1672 - Vs2015 await
- PR #1671 - Adapt transform for #1668
- PR #1670 - Started to work on #1668
- PR #1669 - Add this_thread_executors
- Issue #1667 - Apple build instructions in docs are out of date
- PR #1666 - Apex integration
- PR #1665 - Fixes an error with the whitespace check that showed the incorrect location of the error
- Issue #1664 - Inspect tool found incorrect endline whitespace
- PR #1663 - Improve use of locks
- Issue #1662 - Possible exception source in coalescing_message_handler
- PR #1661 - Added support for 128bit number serialization
- PR #1660 - Serialization 128bits
- PR #1659 - Implemented inner_product and adjacent_diff algos
- PR #1658 - Add serialization for std::set (as there is for std::vector and std::map)
- PR #1657 - Use of shared_ptr in io_service_pool changed to unique_ptr
• Issue #1656 - 1d_stencil codes all have wrong factor
• PR #1654 - When using runtime_mode_connect, find the correct localhost public ip address
• PR #1653 - Fixing 1617
• PR #1652 - Remove traits::action_may_require_id_splitting
• PR #1651 - Fixed performance counters related to AGAS cache timings
• PR #1650 - Remove leftovers of traits::type_size
• PR #1649 - Shorten target names on Windows to shorten used path names
• PR #1648 - Fixing problems introduced by merging #1623 for older compilers
• PR #1647 - Simplify running automatic builds on Windows
• Issue #1646 - Cache insert and update performance counters are broken
• Issue #1644 - Remove leftovers of traits::type_size
• Issue #1643 - Remove traits::action_may_require_id_splitting
• PR #1642 - Adds spell checker to the inspect tool for qbk and doxygen comments
• PR #1640 - First step towards fixing 688
• PR #1639 - Re-apply remaining changes from limit_dataflow_recursion branch
• PR #1638 - This fixes possible deadlock in the test ignore_while_locked_1485
• PR #1637 - Fixing hpx::wait_all() invoked with two vector<future<T>>
• PR #1636 - Partially re-apply changes from limit_dataflow_recursion branch
• PR #1635 - Adding missing test for #1572
• PR #1634 - Revert “Limit recursion-depth in dataflow to a configurable constant”
• PR #1633 - Add command line option to ignore batch environment
• PR #1631 - hpx::lcos::queue exhibits strange behavior
• PR #1630 - Fixed endline_whitespace_check.cpp to detect lines with only whitespace

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1656
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1654
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1653
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1652
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1651
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1650
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1649
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1648
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1647
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1646
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1644
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1643
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1642
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1640
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1639
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1638
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1637
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1636
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1635
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1634
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1633
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1631
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1630
• Issue #1629\footnote{3274} - Inspect trailing whitespace checker problem
• PR #1628\footnote{3275} - Removed meaningless const qualifiers. Minor icpc fix.
• PR #1627\footnote{3276} - Fixing the queue LCO and add example demonstrating its use
• PR #1626\footnote{3277} - Deprecating get_gid(), add get_id() and get_unmanaged_id()
• PR #1625\footnote{3278} - Allowing to specify whether to send credits along with message
• Issue #1624\footnote{3279} - Lifetime issue
• Issue #1623\footnote{3280} - hpx::wait_all() invoked with two vector<future<T>> fails
• PR #1622\footnote{3281} - Executor partitioners
• PR #1621\footnote{3282} - Clean up coroutines implementation
• Issue #1620\footnote{3283} - Revert #1535
• PR #1619\footnote{3284} - Fix result type calculation for hpx::make_continuation
• PR #1618\footnote{3285} - Fixing RDTSC on Xeon/Phi
• Issue #1617\footnote{3286} - hpx cmake not working when run as a subproject
• Issue #1616\footnote{3287} - cmake problem resulting in RDTSC not working correctly for Xeon Phi creates very strange results for duration counters
• Issue #1615\footnote{3288} - hpx::make_continuation requires input and output to be the same
• PR #1614\footnote{3289} - Fixed remove copy test
• Issue #1613\footnote{3290} - Dataflow causes stack overflow
• PR #1612\footnote{3291} - Modified foreach partitioner to use bulk execute
• PR #1611\footnote{3292} - Limit recursion-depth in dataflow to a configurable constant
• PR #1610\footnote{3293} - Increase timeout for CircleCI
• PR #1609\footnote{3294} - Refactoring thread manager, mainly extracting thread pool
• PR #1608\footnote{3295} - Fixed running multiple localities without localities parameter
• PR #1607\footnote{3296} - More algorithm fixes to adjacentfind

\footnote{3274} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1629
\footnote{3275} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1628
\footnote{3276} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1627
\footnote{3277} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1626
\footnote{3278} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1625
\footnote{3279} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1624
\footnote{3280} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1623
\footnote{3281} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1622
\footnote{3282} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1621
\footnote{3283} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1620
\footnote{3284} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1619
\footnote{3285} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1618
\footnote{3286} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1617
\footnote{3287} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1616
\footnote{3288} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1615
\footnote{3289} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1614
\footnote{3290} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1613
\footnote{3291} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1612
\footnote{3292} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1611
\footnote{3293} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1610
\footnote{3294} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1609
\footnote{3295} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1608
\footnote{3296} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1607

2.10. Releases
• Issue #1606 - Running without localities parameter binds to bogus port range
• Issue #1605 - Too many serializations
• PR #1604 - Changes the HPX image into a hyperlink
• PR #1601 - Fixing problems with remove_copy algorithm tests
• PR #1600 - Actions with ids cleanup
• PR #1599 - Duplicate binding of global ids should fail
• PR #1598 - Fixing array access
• PR #1597 - Improved the reliability of connecting/disconnecting localities
• Issue #1596 - Duplicate id binding should fail
• PR #1595 - Fixing more cmake config constants
• PR #1594 - Fixing preprocessor constant used to enable C++11 chrono
• PR #1593 - Adding operator() for hpx::launch
• Issue #1592 - Error (typo) in the docs
• Issue #1590 - CMake fails when CMAKE_BINARY_DIR contains ‘+’.
• Issue #1589 - Disconnecting a locality results in segfault using heartbeat example
• PR #1588 - Fix doc string for config option HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES
• PR #1586 - Fixing 1493
• PR #1585 - Additional Check for Inspect Tool to detect Endline Whitespace
• Issue #1584 - Clean up coroutines implementation
• PR #1583 - Adding a check for end line whitespace
• PR #1582 - Attempt to fix assert firing after scheduling loop was exited
• PR #1581 - Fixed adjacentfind_binary test
• PR #1580 - Prevent some of the internal cmake lists from growing indefinitely
• PR #1579\textsuperscript{3320} - Removing type\_size trait, replacing it with special archive type
• Issue #1578\textsuperscript{3321} - Remove demangle\_helper
• PR #1577\textsuperscript{3322} - Get ptr problems
• Issue #1576\textsuperscript{3323} - Refactor async, dataflow, and future::then
• PR #1575\textsuperscript{3324} - Fixing tests for parallel rotate
• PR #1574\textsuperscript{3325} - Cleaning up schedulers
• PR #1573\textsuperscript{3326} - Fixing thread pool executor
• PR #1572\textsuperscript{3327} - Fixing number of configured localities
• PR #1571\textsuperscript{3328} - Reimplement decay
• PR #1570\textsuperscript{3329} - Refactoring async, apply, and dataflow APIs
• PR #1569\textsuperscript{3330} - Changed range for mach-o library lookup
• PR #1568\textsuperscript{3331} - Mark decltype support as required
• PR #1567\textsuperscript{3332} - Removed const from algorithms
• Issue #1566\textsuperscript{3333} - CMAKE Configuration Test Failures for clang 3.5 on debian
• PR #1565\textsuperscript{3334} - Dylib support
• PR #1564\textsuperscript{3335} - Converted partitioners and some algorithms to use executors
• PR #1563\textsuperscript{3336} - Fix several #includes for Boost.Preprocessor
• PR #1562\textsuperscript{3337} - Adding configuration option disabling/enabling all message handlers
• PR #1561\textsuperscript{3338} - Removed all occurrences of boost::move replacing it with std::move
• Issue #1560\textsuperscript{3339} - Leftover HPX\_REGISTER\_ACTION\_DECLARATION\_2
• PR #1558\textsuperscript{3340} - Revisit async/apply SFINAE conditions
• PR #1557\textsuperscript{3341} - Removing type\_size trait, replacing it with special archive type
• PR #1556\textsuperscript{3342} - Executor algorithms

3320 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1579}
3321 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1578}
3322 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1577}
3323 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1576}
3324 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1575}
3325 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1574}
3326 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1573}
3327 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1572}
3328 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1571}
3329 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1570}
3330 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1569}
3331 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1568}
3332 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1567}
3333 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1566}
3334 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1565}
3335 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1564}
3336 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1563}
3337 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1562}
3338 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1561}
3339 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1560}
3340 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1558}
3341 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1557}
3342 \url{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1556}
• PR #1555 - Remove the necessity to specify archive flags on the receiving end
• PR #1554 - Removing obsolete Boost.Serialization macros
• PR #1553 - Properly fix HPX_DEFINE_*_ACTION macros
• PR #1552 - Fixed algorithms relying on copy_if implementation
• PR #1551 - Pxfs - Modifying FindOrangeFS.cmake based on OrangeFS 2.9.X
• Issue #1550 - Passing plain identifier inside HPX_DEFINEPLAIN_ACTION_1
• PR #1549 - Fixing intel14/libstdc++4.4
• PR #1548 - Moving raw_ptr to detail namespace
• PR #1547 - Adding support for executors to future.then
• PR #1546 - Executor traits result types
• PR #1545 - Integrate executors with dataflow
• PR #1544 - Fix potential zero-copy for primarynamespace::bulk_service_async et.al.
• PR #1543 - Merging HPX0.9.10 into pxfs branch
• PR #1542 - Removed stale cmake tests, unused since the great cmake refactoring
• PR #1541 - Fix idle-rate on platforms without TSC
• PR #1539 - Reporting situation if zero-copy-serialization was performed by a parcel generated from a plain apply/async
• PR #1538 - Changed return type of bulk executors and added test
• Issue #1537 - Incorrect cpuid config tests
• PR #1536 - Changed return type of bulk executors and added test
• PR #1535 - Make sure promise::get_gid() can be called more than once
• PR #1534 - Fixed async_callback with bound callback
• PR #1533 - Updated the link in the documentation to a publically-accessible URL
• PR #1532 - Make sure sync primitives are not copyable nor movable

3343 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1555
3344 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1554
3345 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1553
3346 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1552
3347 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1551
3348 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issue/1550
3349 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1549
3350 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1548
3351 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1547
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3357 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1540
3358 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1539
3359 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1538
3360 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issue/1537
3361 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1536
3362 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1535
3363 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1534
3364 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1533
3365 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1532

1384 Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
- PR #1531 - Fix unwrapped issue with future ranges of void type
- PR #1530 - Serialization complex
- Issue #1528 - Unwrapped issue with future<void>
- Issue #1527 - HPX does not build with Boost 1.58.0
- PR #1526 - Added support for boost.multi_array serialization
- PR #1525 - Properly handle deferred futures, fixes #1506
- PR #1524 - Making sure invalid action argument types generate clear error message
- Issue #1522 - Need serialization support for boost multi array
- Issue #1521 - Remote async and zero-copy serialization optimizations don’t play well together
- PR #1520 - Fixing UB whil registering polymorphic classes for serialization
- PR #1519 - Making detail::condition_variable safe to use
- PR #1518 - Fix when_some bug missing indices in its result
- Issue #1517 - Typo may affect CMake build system tests
- PR #1516 - Fixing Posix context
- PR #1515 - Fixing Posix context
- PR #1514 - Correct problems with loading dynamic components
- PR #1513 - Fixing intel glibc4 4
- Issue #1508 - memory and papi counters do not work
- Issue #1507 - Unrecognized Command Line Option Error causing exit status 0
- Issue #1506 - Properly handle deferred futures
- PR #1505 - Adding #include - would not compile without this
- Issue #1502 - boost::filesystem::exists throws unexpected exception
- Issue #1501 - hwloc configuration options are wrong for MIC
• PR #1504\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1504} - Making sure boost::filesystem::exists() does not throw
• PR #1500\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1500} - Exit application on --hpx:version/\(-v\) and --hpx:info
• PR #1498\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1498} - Extended task block
• PR #1497\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1497} - Unique ptr serialization
• PR #1496\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1496} - Unique ptr serialization (closed)
• PR #1495\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1495} - Switching circleci build type to debug
• Issue #1494\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1494} - --hpx:version/\(-v\) does not exit after printing version information
• Issue #1493\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1493} - add an hpx_ prefix to libraries and components to avoid name conflicts
• Issue #1492\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1492} - Define and ensure limitations for arguments to async/apply
• PR #1489\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1489} - Enable idle rate counter on demand
• PR #1488\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1488} - Made sure detail::condition_variable can be safely destroyed
• PR #1487\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1487} - Introduced default (main) template implementation for ignore_while_checking
• PR #1486\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1486} - Add HPX inspect tool
• Issue #1485\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1485} - ignore_while_locked doesn’t support all Lockable types
• PR #1484\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1484} - Docker image generation
• PR #1483\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1483} - Move external endian library into HPX
• PR #1482\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1482} - Actions with integer type ids
• Issue #1481\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1481} - Sync primitives safe destruction
• Issue #1480\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1480} - Move external/boost/endian into hpx/util
• Issue #1478\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1478} - Boost inspect violations
• PR #1479\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1479} - Adds serialization for arrays; some further/minor fixes
• PR #1477\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1477} - Fixing problems with the Intel compiler using a GCC 4.4 std library
• PR #1476\footnote{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1476} - Adding hpx::lcos::latch and hpx::lcos::local::latch
• Issue #1475 - Boost inspect violations
• PR #1473 - Fixing action move tests
• Issue #1471 - Sync primitives should not be movable
• PR #1470 - Removing `hpx::util::polymorphic_factory`
• PR #1468 - Fixed container creation
• Issue #1467 - HPX application fail during finalization
• Issue #1466 - HPX doesn’t pick up Torque’s nodefile on SuperMIC
• Issue #1464 - HPX option for pre and post bootstrap performance counters
• PR #1463 - Replacing `async_colocated(id, ...) with async(colocated(id), ...)`
• PR #1462 - Consolidated task_region with N4411
• PR #1461 - Consolidate inconsistent CMake option names
• Issue #1460 - Which malloc is actually used? or at least which one is HPX built with
• Issue #1459 - Make cmake configure step fail explicitly if compiler version is not supported
• Issue #1458 - Update `parallel::task_region` with N4411
• PR #1456 - Consolidating `new_<>()`
• Issue #1455 - Replace `async_colocated(id, ...) with async(colocated(id), ...)`
• PR #1454 - Removed harmful `std::moves` from return statements
• PR #1453 - Use range-based for-loop instead of Boost.Foreach
• PR #1452 - C++ feature tests
• PR #1451 - When serializing, pass archive flags to traits::get_type_size
• Issue #1450 - traits::get_type_size needs archive flags to enable zero_copy optimizations
• Issue #1449 - “couldn’t create performance counter” - AGAS
• Issue #1448 - Replace distributing factories with `new_<T[]()>{...}

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1475
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1473
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1471
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1470
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1468
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1467
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1466
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1463
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1460
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1459
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1450
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1449
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1448
• PR #1447 - Removing obsolete remote_object component
• PR #1446 - Hpx serialization
• PR #1445 - Replacing travis with circleci
• PR #1443 - Always stripping HPX command line arguments before executing start function
• PR #1442 - Adding --hpx:bind=none to disable thread affinities
• Issue #1439 - Libraries get linked in multiple times, RPATH is not properly set
• PR #1438 - Removed superfluous typedefs
• Issue #1437 - `hpx::init()` should strip HPX-related flags from argv
• Issue #1436 - Add strong scaling option to htxs
• PR #1435 - Adding async_cb, async_continue_cb, and async_colocated_cb
• PR #1434 - Added missing install rule, removed some dead CMake code
• PR #1433 - Add GitExternal and SubProject cmake scripts from eyescale/cmake repo
• Issue #1432 - Add command line flag to disable thread pinning
• PR #1431 - Fix #1423
• Issue #1430 - Inconsistent CMake option names
• Issue #1429 - Configure setting HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI is ignored
• PR #1428 - Fixes #1419 (closed)
• PR #1427 - Adding stencil_iterator and transform_iterator
• PR #1426 - Fixes #1419
• PR #1425 - During serialization memory allocation should honour allocator chunk size
• Issue #1424 - Chunk allocation during serialization does not use memory pool/allocator chunk size
• Issue #1423 - Remove HPX_STD_UNIQUE_PTR
• Issue #1422 - hpx::threads=all allocates too many os threads

3435 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1447
3436 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1446
3437 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1445
3438 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1443
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3441 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1438
3442 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1437
3443 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1436
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3454 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1425
3455 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1424
3456 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1423
3457 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1422

1388 Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• PR #1420 - added .travis.yml
• Issue #1419 - Unify enums: hpx::runtime::state and hpx::state
• PR #1416 - Adding travis builder
• Issue #1414 - Correct directory for dispatch_gcc46.hpp iteration
• Issue #1410 - Set operation algorithms
• Issue #1389 - Parallel algorithms relying on scan partitioner break for small number of elements
• Issue #1325 - Exceptions thrown during parcel handling are not handled correctly
• Issue #1315 - Errors while running performance tests
• Issue #1309 - hpx::vector partitions are not easily extendable by applications
• PR #1300 - Added serialization/de-serialization to examples.tuplespace
• Issue #1251 - hpx::threads::get_thread_count doesn’t consider pending threads
• Issue #1008 - Decrease in application performance overtime; occasional spikes of major slowdown
• Issue #1001 - Zero copy serialization raises assert
• Issue #721 - Make HPX usable for Xeon Phi
• Issue #524 - Extend scheduler to support threads which can’t be stolen

2.10.11 HPX V0.9.10 (Mar 24, 2015)

General changes

This is the 12th official release of HPX. It coincides with the 7th anniversary of the first commit to our source code repository. Since then, we have seen over 12300 commits amounting to more than 220000 lines of C++ code.

The major focus of this release was to improve the reliability of large scale runs. We believe to have achieved this goal as we now can reliably run HPX applications on up to ~24k cores. We have also shown that HPX can be used with success for symmetric runs (applications using both, host cores and Intel Xeon/Phi coprocessors). This is a huge step forward in terms of the usability of HPX. The main focus of this work involved isolating the causes of the segmentation faults at start up and shut down. Many of these issues were discovered to be the result of the suspension of threads which hold locks.

A very important improvement introduced with this release is the refactoring of the code representing our parcel-port implementation. Parcel-ports can now be implemented by 3rd parties as independent plugins which are dynamically loaded at runtime (static linking of parcel-ports is also supported). This refactoring also includes a massive improvement of the performance of our existing parcel-ports. We were able to significantly reduce the networking latencies.
and to improve the available networking bandwidth. Please note that in this release we disabled the ibverbs and ipc parcel ports as those have not been ported to the new plugin system yet (see Issue #839\(^{3473}\)).

Another corner stone of this release is our work towards a complete implementation of __cpp11_n4104__ (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Parallelism). This document defines a set of parallel algorithms to be added to the C++ standard library. We now have implemented about 75% of all specified parallel algorithms (see [link hpx.manual.parallel.parallel_algorithms Parallel Algorithms] for more details). We also implemented some extensions to __cpp11_n4104__ allowing to invoke all of the algorithms asynchronously.

This release adds a first implementation of hpx::vector which is a distributed data structure closely aligned to the functionality of std::vector. The difference is that hpx::vector stores the data in partitions where the partitions can be distributed over different localities. We started to work on allowing to use the parallel algorithms with hpx::vector. At this point we have implemented only a few of the parallel algorithms to support distributed data structures (like hpx::vector) for testing purposes (see Issue #1338\(^{3474}\) for a documentation of our progress).

### Breaking changes

With this release we put a lot of effort into changing the code base to be more compatible to C++11. These changes have caused the following issues for backward compatibility:

- **Move to Variadics-** All of the API now uses variadic templates. However, this change required to modify the argument sequence for some of the exiting API functions (hpx::async_continue, hpx::apply_continue, hpx::when_each, hpx::wait_each, synchronous invocation of actions).

- **Changes to Macros-** We also removed the macros HPX_STD_FUNCTION and HPX_STD_TUPLE. This shouldn’t affect any user code as we replaced HPX_STD_FUNCTION with hpx::util::function_nonser which was the default expansion used for this macro. All HPX API functions which expect a hpx::util::function_nonser (or a hpx::util::unique_function_nonser) can now be transparently called with a compatible std::function instead. Similarly, HPX_STD_TUPLE was replaced by its default expansion as well: hpx::util::tuple.

- **Changes to hpx::unique_future-** hpx::unique_future, which was deprecated in the previous release for hpx::future is now completely removed from HPX. This completes the transition to a completely standards conforming implementation of hpx::future.

- **Changes to Supported Compilers.** Finally, in order to utilize more C++11 semantics, we have officially dropped support for GCC 4.4 and MSVC 2012. Please see our Prerequisites page for more details.

### Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- **Issue #1402\(^{3475}\) - Internal shared_future serialization copies
- **Issue #1399\(^{3476}\) - Build takes unusually long time…
- **Issue #1398\(^{3477}\) - Tests using the scan partitioner are broken on at least gcc 4.7 and intel compiler
- **Issue #1397\(^{3478}\) - Completely remove hpx::unique_future
- **Issue #1396\(^{3479}\) - Parallel scan algorithms with different initial values

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\(^{3473}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/839](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/839)
\(^{3474}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1338](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1338)
\(^{3475}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1402](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1402)
\(^{3476}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1399](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1399)
\(^{3477}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1398](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1398)
\(^{3478}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1397](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1397)
\(^{3479}\) [https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1396](https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1396)
• Issue #1395 - Race Condition - 1d_stencil_8 - SuperMIC
• Issue #1394 - “suspending thread while at least one lock is being held” - 1d_stencil_8 - SuperMIC
• Issue #1393 - SEGFAULT in 1d_stencil_8 on SuperMIC
• Issue #1392 - Fixing #1168
• Issue #1391 - Parallel Algorithms for scan partitioner for small number of elements
• Issue #1387 - Failure with more than 4 localities
• Issue #1386 - Dispatching unhandled exceptions to outer user code
• Issue #1385 - Adding Copy algorithms, fixing parallel::copy_if
• Issue #1384 - Fixing 1325
• Issue #1383 - Fixed #504: Refactor Dataflow LCO to work with futures, this removes the dataflow component as it is obsolete
• Issue #1382 - is_sorted, is_sorted_until and is_partitioned algorithms
• Issue #1381 - fix for CMake versions prior to 3.1
• Issue #1380 - resolved warning in CMake 3.1 and newer
• Issue #1379 - Compilation error with papi
• Issue #1378 - Towards safer migration
• Issue #1377 - HPXConfig.cmake should include TCMALLOC_LIBRARY and TCMALLOC_INCLUDE_DIR
• Issue #1376 - Warning on uninitialized member
• Issue #1375 - Fixing 1163
• Issue #1374 - Fixing the MSVC 12 release builder
• Issue #1373 - Modifying parallel search algorithm for zero length searches
• Issue #1372 - Modifying parallel search algorithm for zero length searches
• Issue #1371 - Avoid holding a lock during agas::inceref while doing a credit split
• Issue #1370 - --hpx:bind throws unexpected error

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1395
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1394
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1393
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1392
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1391
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1387
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1386
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1372
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1371
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1370
• Issue #1369\textsuperscript{3503} - Getting rid of (void) in loops
• Issue #1368\textsuperscript{3504} - Variadic templates support for tuple
• Issue #1367\textsuperscript{3505} - One last batch of variadic templates support
• Issue #1366\textsuperscript{3506} - Fixing symbolic namespace hang
• Issue #1365\textsuperscript{3507} - More held locks
• Issue #1364\textsuperscript{3508} - Add counters 1363
• Issue #1363\textsuperscript{3509} - Add thread overhead counters
• Issue #1362\textsuperscript{3510} - Std config removal
• Issue #1361\textsuperscript{3511} - Parcelport plugins
• Issue #1360\textsuperscript{3512} - Detuplify transfer_action
• Issue #1359\textsuperscript{3513} - Removed obsolete checks
• Issue #1358\textsuperscript{3514} - Fixing 1352
• Issue #1357\textsuperscript{3515} - Variadic templates support for runtime_support and components
• Issue #1356\textsuperscript{3516} - fixed coordinate test for intel13
• Issue #1355\textsuperscript{3517} - fixed coordinate.hpp
• Issue #1354\textsuperscript{3518} - Lexicographical Compare completed
• Issue #1353\textsuperscript{3519} - HPX should set Boost\_ADDITIONAL\_VERSIONS flags
• Issue #1352\textsuperscript{3520} - Error: Cannot find action ‘’ in type registry: HPX(bad_action_code)
• Issue #1351\textsuperscript{3521} - Variadic templates support for appliers
• Issue #1350\textsuperscript{3522} - Actions simplification
• Issue #1349\textsuperscript{3523} - Variadic when and wait functions
• Issue #1348\textsuperscript{3524} - Added hpx\_init header to test files
• Issue #1347\textsuperscript{3525} - Another batch of variadic templates support

\textsuperscript{3503} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1369
\textsuperscript{3504} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1368
\textsuperscript{3505} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1367
\textsuperscript{3506} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1366
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\textsuperscript{3509} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1363
\textsuperscript{3510} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1362
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\textsuperscript{3524} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1348
\textsuperscript{3525} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1347
• Issue #1346 - Segmented copy
• Issue #1345 - Attempting to fix hangs during shutdown
• Issue #1344 - Std config removal
• Issue #1343 - Removing various distribution policies for hpx::vector
• Issue #1342 - Inclusive scan
• Issue #1341 - Exclusive scan
• Issue #1340 - Adding parallel::count for distributed data structures, adding tests
• Issue #1339 - Update argument order for transform_reduce
• Issue #1337 - Fix dataflow to handle properly ranges of futures
• Issue #1336 - dataflow needs to hold onto futures passed to it
• Issue #1335 - Fails to compile with msvc14
• Issue #1334 - Examples build problem
• Issue #1333 - Distributed transform reduce
• Issue #1332 - Variadic templates support for actions
• Issue #1331 - Some ambiguous calls of map::erase have been prevented by adding additional check in locality constructor.
• Issue #1330 - Defining Plain Actions does not work as described in the documentation
• Issue #1329 - Distributed vector cleanup
• Issue #1328 - Sync docs and comments with code in hello_world example
• Issue #1327 - Typos in docs
• Issue #1326 - Documentation and code diverged in Fibonacci tutorial
• Issue #1325 - Exceptions thrown during parcel handling are not handled correctly
• Issue #1324 - fixed bandwidth calculation
• Issue #1323 - mmap() failed to allocate thread stack due to insufficient resources

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1346
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1345
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1344
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1343
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1323
• Issue #1322\textsuperscript{3549} - HPX fails to build aa182cf
• Issue #1321\textsuperscript{3550} - Limiting size of outgoing messages while coalescing parcels
• Issue #1320\textsuperscript{3551} - passing a future with launch::deferred in remote function call causes hang
• Issue #1319\textsuperscript{3552} - An exception when tries to specify number high priority threads with abp-priority
• Issue #1318\textsuperscript{3553} - Unable to run program with abp-priority and numa-sensitivity enabled
• Issue #1317\textsuperscript{3554} - N4071 Search/Search\_n finished, minor changes
• Issue #1316\textsuperscript{3555} - Add config option to make -hpx.run_hpx_main!=1 the default
• Issue #1314\textsuperscript{3556} - Variadic support for async and apply
• Issue #1313\textsuperscript{3557} - Adjust when\_any/some to the latest proposed interfaces
• Issue #1312\textsuperscript{3558} - Fixing #857: hpx::naming::locality leaks parcelport specific information into the public interface
• Issue #1311\textsuperscript{3559} - Distributed get’er/set’er\_values for distributed vector
• Issue #1310\textsuperscript{3560} - Crashing in hpx::parcelset::policies::mpi::connection\_handler::handle\_messages() on Super-MIC
• Issue #1308\textsuperscript{3561} - Unable to execute an application with –hpx:threads
• Issue #1307\textsuperscript{3562} - merge\_graph linking issue
• Issue #1306\textsuperscript{3563} - First batch of variadic templates support
• Issue #1305\textsuperscript{3564} - Create a compiler wrapper
• Issue #1304\textsuperscript{3565} - Provide a compiler wrapper for hpx
• Issue #1303\textsuperscript{3566} - Drop support for GCC44
• Issue #1302\textsuperscript{3567} - Fixing #1297
• Issue #1301\textsuperscript{3568} - Compilation error when tried to use boost range iterators with wait\_all
• Issue #1298\textsuperscript{3569} - Distributed vector
• Issue #1297\textsuperscript{3570} - Unable to invoke component actions recursively
• Issue #1294 - HDF5 build error
• Issue #1275 - The parcelport implementation is non-optimal
• Issue #1267 - Added classes and unit tests for local_file, orangefs_file and pxfs_file
• Issue #1264 - Error “assertion ‘!m_fun’ failed” randomly occurs when using TCP
• Issue #1254 - thread binding seems to not work properly
• Issue #1220 - parallel::copy_if is broken
• Issue #1217 - Find a better way of fixing the issue patched by #1216
• Issue #1168 - Starting HPX on Cray machines using aprun isn’t working correctly
• Issue #1085 - Replace startup and shutdown barriers with broadcasts
• Issue #981 - With SLURM, --hpx:threads=8 should not be necessary
• Issue #857 - hpx::naming::locality leaks parcelport specific information into the public interface
• Issue #850 - “flush” not documented
• Issue #763 - Create buildbot instance that uses std::bind as HPX_STD_BIND
• Issue #680 - Convert parcel ports into a plugin system
• Issue #582 - Make exception thrown from HPX threads available from hpx::init
• Issue #504 - Refactor Dataflow LCO to work with futures
• Issue #196 - Don’t store copies of the locality network metadata in the gva table

2.10.12 HPX V0.9.9 (Oct 31, 2014, codename Spooky)

General changes

We have had over 1500 commits since the last release and we have closed over 200 tickets (bugs, feature requests, pull requests, etc.). These are by far the largest numbers of commits and resolved issues for any of the HPX releases so far. We are especially happy about the large number of people who contributed for the first time to HPX.

• We completed the transition from the older (non-conforming) implementation of hpx::future to the new and fully conforming version by removing the old code and by renaming the type hpx::unique_future to hpx::future. In order to maintain backwards compatibility with existing code which uses the type hpx::unique_future we support the configuration variable HPX_UNIQUE_FUTURE_ALIAS. If this variable is set to ON while running cmake it will additionally define a template alias for this type.

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1294
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1275
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1267
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1264
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1217
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1168
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1085
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/981
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/857
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/850
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/853
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/763
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/680
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/582
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/504
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/196
• We rewrote and significantly changed our build system. Please have a look at the new (now generated) documentation here: HPX build system. Please revisit your build scripts to adapt to the changes. The most notable changes are:
  – HPX_NO_INSTALL is no longer necessary.
  – For external builds, you need to set HPX_DIR instead of HPX_ROOT as described here: Using HPX with CMake-based projects.
  – IDEs that support multiple configurations (Visual Studio and XCode) can now be used as intended. that means no build dir.
  – Building HPX statically (without dynamic libraries) is now supported (~DHPX_STATIC_LINKING=On).
  – Please note that many variables used to configure the build process have been renamed to unify the naming conventions (see the section CMake variables used to configure HPX for more information).
  – This also fixes a long list of issues, for more information see Issue #1204.

• We started to implement various proposals to the C++ Standardization committee related to parallelism and concurrency, most notably N4409 (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Parallelism), N4411 (Task Region Rev. 3), and N4313 (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Concurrency).

• We completely remodeled our automatic build system to run builds and unit tests on various systems and compilers. This allows us to find most bugs right as they were introduced and helps to maintain a high level of quality and compatibility. The newest build logs can be found at HPX Buildbot Website.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

• Issue #1296 - Rename make_error_future to make_exceptional_future, adjust to N4123
• Issue #1295 - building issue
• Issue #1293 - Transpose example
• Issue #1292 - Wrong abs() function used in example
• Issue #1291 - non-synchronized shift operators have been removed
• Issue #1290 - RDTSCP is defined as true for Xeon Phi build
• Issue #1289 - Fixing 1288
• Issue #1288 - Add new performance counters
• Issue #1287 - Hierarchy scheduler broken performance counters

3588 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1204
3589 http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4409.pdf
3591 http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html
3592 http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/
3593 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1296
3594 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1295
3595 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1293
3596 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1292
3597 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1291
3598 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1290
3599 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1289
3600 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1288
3601 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1287
• Issue #1286 - Algorithm cleanup
• Issue #1285 - Broken Links in Documentation
• Issue #1284 - Uninitialized copy
• Issue #1283 - missing boost::scoped_ptr includes
• Issue #1282 - Update documentation of build options for schedulers
• Issue #1281 - reset idle rate counter
• Issue #1280 - Bug when executing on Intel MIC
• Issue #1279 - Add improved when_all/wait_all
• Issue #1278 - Implement improved when_all/wait_all
• Issue #1277 - feature request: get access to argc argv and variables_map
• Issue #1276 - Remove merging map
• Issue #1274 - Weird (wrong) string code in papi.cpp
• Issue #1273 - Sequential task execution policy
• Issue #1272 - Avoid CMake name clash for Boost.Thread library
• Issue #1271 - Updates on HPX Test Units
• Issue #1270 - hpx/util/safe_lexical_cast.hpp is added
• Issue #1269 - Added default value for “LIB” cmake variable
• Issue #1268 - Memory Counters not working
• Issue #1266 - FindHPX.cmake is not installed
• Issue #1263 - apply_remote test takes too long
• Issue #1262 - Chrono cleanup
• Issue #1261 - Need make install for papi counters and this builds all the examples
• Issue #1260 - Documentation of Stencil example claims

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1286
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1285
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1284
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1283
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1282
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1281
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1280
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1279
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1277
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1276
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1272
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1261
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1260
• Issue #1259 - Avoid double-linking Boost on Windows
• Issue #1257 - Adding additional parameter to create_thread
• Issue #1256 - added buildbot changes to release notes
• Issue #1255 - Cannot build MiniGhost
• Issue #1253 - hpx::thread defects
• Issue #1252 - HPXREFIX is too fragile
• Issue #1250 - switch_to_fiber_emulation does not work properly
• Issue #1249 - Documentation is generated under Release folder
• Issue #1248 - Fix usage of hpx::generic_coroutine_context and get tests passing on powerpc
• Issue #1247 - Dynamic linking error
• Issue #1246 - Make cpuid.cpp C++11 compliant
• Issue #1245 - HPX fails on startup (setting thread affinity mask)
• Issue #1244 - HPX_WITH_RDTSC configure test fails, but should succeed
• Issue #1243 - CTest dashboard info for CSCS CDash drop location
• Issue #1242 - Mac fixes
• Issue #1241 - Failure in Distributed with Boost 1.56
• Issue #1240 - fix a race condition in examples.diskperf
• Issue #1239 - fix await_each in examples.diskperf
• Issue #1238 - Fixed #1237: hpx::util::portable_binary_iarchive failed
• Issue #1237 - hpx::util::portable_binary_iarchive faileds
• Issue #1235 - Fixing clang warnings and errors
• Issue #1234 - TCP runs fail: Transport endpoint is not connected
• Issue #1233 - Making sure the correct number of threads is registered with AGAS

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1259
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1257
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1256
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1248
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1244
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1241
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1240
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1239
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1238
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1237
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1234
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1233
- Issue #1232\textsuperscript{3648} - Fixing race in wait\_xxx
- Issue #1231\textsuperscript{3649} - Parallel minmax
- Issue #1230\textsuperscript{3650} - Distributed run of 1d\_stencil\_8 uses less threads than spec. & sometimes gives errors
- Issue #1229\textsuperscript{3651} - Unstable number of threads
- Issue #1228\textsuperscript{3652} - HPX link error (cmake / MPI)
- Issue #1226\textsuperscript{3653} - Warning about struct/class thread\_counters
- Issue #1225\textsuperscript{3654} - Adding parallel::replace etc
- Issue #1224\textsuperscript{3655} - Extending dataflow to pass through non-future arguments
- Issue #1223\textsuperscript{3656} - Remaining find algorithms implemented, N4071
- Issue #1222\textsuperscript{3657} - Merging all the changes
- Issue #1221\textsuperscript{3658} - No error output when using mpirun with hpx
- Issue #1219\textsuperscript{3659} - Adding new AGAS cache performance counters
- Issue #1216\textsuperscript{3660} - Fixing using futures (clients) as arguments to actions
- Issue #1215\textsuperscript{3661} - Error compiling simple component
- Issue #1214\textsuperscript{3662} - Stencil docs
- Issue #1213\textsuperscript{3663} - Using more than a few dozen MPI processes on SuperMike results in a seg fault before getting to hpx\_main
- Issue #1212\textsuperscript{3664} - Parallel rotate
- Issue #1211\textsuperscript{3665} - Direct actions cause the future’s shared\_state to be leaked
- Issue #1210\textsuperscript{3666} - Refactored local::promise to be standard conformant
- Issue #1209\textsuperscript{3667} - Improve command line handling
- Issue #1208\textsuperscript{3668} - Adding parallel::reverse and parallel::reverse\_copy
- Issue #1207\textsuperscript{3669} - Add copy\_backward and move\_backward
- Issue #1206\textsuperscript{3670} - N4071 additional algorithms implemented

\textsuperscript{3648} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1232
\textsuperscript{3649} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1231
\textsuperscript{3650} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1230
\textsuperscript{3651} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1229
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\textsuperscript{3657} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1222
\textsuperscript{3658} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1221
\textsuperscript{3659} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1219
\textsuperscript{3660} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1216
\textsuperscript{3661} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1215
\textsuperscript{3662} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1214
\textsuperscript{3663} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1213
\textsuperscript{3664} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1212
\textsuperscript{3665} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1211
\textsuperscript{3666} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1210
\textsuperscript{3667} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1209
\textsuperscript{3668} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1208
\textsuperscript{3669} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1207
\textsuperscript{3670} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1206
• Issue #1204 [3671] - Cmake simplification and various other minor changes
• Issue #1203 [3672] - Implementing new launch policy for (local) async: `hpx::launch::fork`.
• Issue #1202 [3673] - Failed assertion in connection_cache.hpp
• Issue #1201 [3674] - pkg-config doesn’t add mpi link directories
• Issue #1200 [3675] - Error when querying time performance counters
• Issue #1199 [3676] - library path is now configurable (again)
• Issue #1198 [3677] - Error when querying performance counters
• Issue #1197 [3678] - tests fail with intel compiler
• Issue #1196 [3679] - Silence several warnings
• Issue #1195 [3680] - Rephrase initializers to work with VC++ 2012
• Issue #1194 [3681] - Simplify parallel algorithms
• Issue #1193 [3682] - Adding `parallel::equal`
• Issue #1192 [3683] - HPX(out_of_memory) on including `<hpx/hpx.hpp>`
• Issue #1191 [3684] - Fixing #1189
• Issue #1190 [3685] - Chrono cleanup
• Issue #1189 [3686] - Deadlock .. somewhere? (probably serialization)
• Issue #1188 [3687] - Removed `future::get_status()`
• Issue #1186 [3688] - Fixed FindOpenCL to find current AMD APP SDK
• Issue #1184 [3689] - Tweaking future unwrapping
• Issue #1183 [3690] - Extended `parallel::reduce`
• Issue #1182 [3691] - `future::unwrap` hangs for `launch::deferred`
• Issue #1181 [3692] - Adding `all_of`, `any_of`, and `none_of` and corresponding documentation
• Issue #1180 [3693] - `hpx::cout` defect

3671 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1204
3672 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1203
3673 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1202
3674 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1201
3675 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1200
3676 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1199
3677 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1198
3678 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1197
3679 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1196
3680 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1195
3681 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1194
3682 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1193
3683 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1192
3684 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1191
3685 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1190
3686 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1189
3687 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1188
3688 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1186
3689 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1184
3690 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1183
3691 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1182
3692 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1181
3693 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1180

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• Issue #1179 - hpx::async does not work for member function pointers when called on types with self-defined unary operator*
• Issue #1178 - Implemented variadic hpx::util::zip_iterator
• Issue #1177 - MPI parcelport defect
• Issue #1176 - HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_CONST_ACTION_TPL does not have a 2-argument version
• Issue #1175 - Create util::zip_iterator working with util::tuple<>
• Issue #1174 - Error Building HPX on linux, root_certificate_authority.cpp
• Issue #1173 - hpx::cout output lost
• Issue #1172 - HPX build error with Clang 3.4.2
• Issue #1171 - CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX ignored
• Issue #1170 - Close hpx_benchmarks repository on Github
• Issue #1169 - Buildbot emails have syntax error in url
• Issue #1168 - Merge partial implementation of standards proposal N3960
• Issue #1166 - Fixed several compiler warnings
• Issue #1165 - cmake warns: “tests.regressions.actions” does not exist
• Issue #1164 - Want my own serialization of hpx::future
• Issue #1162 - Segfault in hello_world example
• Issue #1161 - Use HPX_ASSERT to aid the compiler
• Issue #1160 - Do not put -DNDEBUG into hpx_application.pc
• Issue #1159 - Support Clang 3.4.2
• Issue #1158 - Fixed #1157: Rename when_n/wait_n, add when_xxx_n/wait_xxx_n
• Issue #1157 - Rename when_n/wait_n, add when_xxx_n/wait_xxx_n
• Issue #1156 - Force inlining fails
• Issue #1155 - changed header of printout to be compatible with python csv module

3694 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1179
3695 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1178
3696 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1177
3697 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1176
3698 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1175
3699 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1174
3700 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1173
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3712 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1160
3713 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1159
3714 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1158
3715 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1157
3716 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1155
• Issue #1154 - Fixing iostreams
• Issue #1153 - Standard manipulators (like std::endl) do not work with hpx::ostream
• Issue #1152 - Functions revamp
• Issue #1151 - Suppressing cmake 3.0 policy warning for CMP0026
• Issue #1150 - Client Serialization error
• Issue #1149 - Segfault on Stampede
• Issue #1148 - Refactoring mini-ghost
• Issue #1147 - N3960 copy_if and copy_n implemented and tested
• Issue #1146 - Stencil print
• Issue #1145 - N3960 hpx::parallel::copy implemented and tested
• Issue #1144 - OpenMP examples 1d_stencil do not build
• Issue #1143 - 1d_stencil OpenMP examples do not build
• Issue #1142 - Cannot build HPX with gcc 4.6 on OS X
• Issue #1140 - Fix OpenMP lookup, enable usage of config tests in external CMake projects.
• Issue #1139 - hpx/hpx/config/compiler_specific.hpp
• Issue #1138 - clean up pkg-config files
• Issue #1137 - Improvements to create binary packages
• Issue #1136 - HPX_GCC_VERSION not defined on all compilers
• Issue #1135 - Avoiding collision between winsock2.h and windows.h
• Issue #1134 - Making sure, that hpx::finalize can be called from any locality
• Issue #1133 - 1d stencil examples
• Issue #1131 - Refactor unique_function implementation
• Issue #1130 - Unique function
• Issue #1129 - Some fixes to the Build system on OS X
• Issue #1128 - Action future args
• Issue #1127 - Executor causes segmentation fault
• Issue #1124 - Adding new API functions: register_id_with_basename, unregister_id_with_basename, find_ids_from_basename; adding test
• Issue #1123 - Reduce nesting of try-catch construct in encode_parcel?
• Issue #1122 - Client base fixes
• Issue #1121 - Update hpxrun.py
• Issue #1120 - HTTS2 tests compile errors on v110 (VS2012)
• Issue #1119 - Remove references to boost::atomic in accumulator example
• Issue #1118 - Only build test thread_pool_executor_1114_test if HPX_LOCAL_SCHEDULER is set
• Issue #1117 - local_queue_executor linker error on vc110
• Issue #1116 - Disabled performance counter should give runtime errors, not invalid data
• Issue #1115 - Compile error with Intel C++ 13.1
• Issue #1114 - Default constructed executor is not usable
• Issue #1113 - Fast compilation of logging causes ABI incompatibilities between different NDEBUG values
• Issue #1112 - Using thread_pool_executors causes segfault
• Issue #1111 - hpx::threads::get_thread_data always returns zero
• Issue #1110 - Remove unnecessary null pointer checks
• Issue #1109 - More tests adjustments
• Issue #1108 - Clarify build rules for “libboost_atomic-mt.so”?
• Issue #1107 - Remove unnecessary null pointer checks
• Issue #1106 - network_storage benchmark improvements, adding legends to plots and tidying layout
• Issue #1105 - Add more plot outputs and improve instructions doc
• Issue #1104  Complete quoting for parameters of some CMake commands
• Issue #1103  Work on test/scripts
• Issue #1102  Changed minimum requirement of window install to 2012
• Issue #1101  Changed minimum requirement of window install to 2012
• Issue #1100  Changed readme to no longer specify using MSVC 2010 compiler
• Issue #1099  Error returning futures from component actions
• Issue #1098  Improve storage test
• Issue #1097  data_actions quickstart example calls missing function decorate_action of data_get_action
• Issue #1096  MPI parcelport broken with new zero copy optimization
• Issue #1095  Warning C4005: _WIN32_WINNT: Macro redefinition
• Issue #1094  Syntax error for -DHPX_UNIQUE_FUTURE_ALIAS in master
• Issue #1093  Syntax error for -DHPX_UNIQUE_FUTURE_ALIAS
• Issue #1092  Rename unique_future<> back to future<>
• Issue #1091  Inconsistent error message
• Issue #1090  On windows 8.1 the examples crashed if using more than one os thread
• Issue #1089  Components should be allowed to have their own executor
• Issue #1088  Add possibility to select a network interface for the ibverbs parcelport
• Issue #1087  ibverbs and ipc parcelport uses zero copy optimization
• Issue #1083  Make shell examples copyable in docs
• Issue #1082  Implement proper termination detection during shutdown
• Issue #1081  Implement thread_specific_ptr for hpx::threads
• Issue #1072  make install not working properly
• Issue #1070  Complete quoting for parameters of some CMake commands
• Issue #1059 - Fix more unused variable warnings
• Issue #1051 - Implement when_each
• Issue #973 - Would like option to report hwloc bindings
• Issue #970 - Bad flags for Fortran compiler
• Issue #941 - Create a proper user level context switching class for BG/Q
• Issue #935 - Build error with gcc 4.6 and Boost 1.54.0 on hpx trunk and 0.9.6
• Issue #934 - Want to build HPX without dynamic libraries
• Issue #927 - Make hpx/lcos/reduce.hpp accept futures of id_type
• Issue #926 - All unit tests that are run with more than one thread with CTest/hpx_run_test should configure hpx.os_threads
• Issue #925 - regression_dataflow_791 needs to be brought in line with HPX standards
• Issue #899 - Fix race conditions in regression tests
• Issue #879 - Hung test leads to cascading test failure; make tests should support the MPI parcelport
• Issue #865 - future<T> and friends shall work for movable only Ts
• Issue #847 - Dynamic libraries are not installed on OS X
• Issue #816 - First Program tutorial pull request
• Issue #799 - Wrap lexical_cast to avoid exceptions
• Issue #720 - broken configuration when using ccmake on Ubuntu
• Issue #622 - ---hpx::hpx and ---hpx:debug-hpx-log is nonsensical
• Issue #525 - Extend barrier LCO test to run in distributed
• Issue #515 - Multi-destination version of hpx::apply is broken
• Issue #509 - Push Boost.Atomic changes upstream
• Issue #503 - Running HPX applications on Windows should not require setting %PATH%
• Issue #461 - Add a compilation sanity test

3786 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1059
3787 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1051
3788 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/973
3789 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/970
3790 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/941
3791 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/935
3792 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/934
3793 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/927
3794 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/926
3795 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/925
3796 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/899
3797 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/879
3798 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/865
3799 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/847
3800 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/816
3801 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/799
3802 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/720
3803 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/622
3804 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/525
3805 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/515
3806 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/509
3807 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/503
3808 https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/461
• Issue #456\textsuperscript{3809} - hpx\_run\_tests.py should log output from tests that timeout
• Issue #454\textsuperscript{3810} - Investigate threadmanager performance
• Issue #345\textsuperscript{3811} - Add more versatile environmental/cmake variable support to hpx\_find\_* CMake macros
• Issue #209\textsuperscript{3812} - Support multiple configurations in generated build files
• Issue #190\textsuperscript{3813} - hpx\_cout should be a std\_ostream
• Issue #189\textsuperscript{3814} - iostreams component should use startup/shutdown functions
• Issue #183\textsuperscript{3815} - Use Boost.ICL for correctness in AGAS
• Issue #44\textsuperscript{3816} - Implement real futures

\textbf{2.10.13 HPX V0.9.8 (Mar 24, 2014)}

We have had over 800 commits since the last release and we have closed over 65 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

With the changes below, HPX is once again leading the charge of a whole new era of computation. By intrinsically breaking down and synchronizing the work to be done, HPX insures that application developers will no longer have to fret about where a segment of code executes. That allows coders to focus their time and energy to understanding the data dependencies of their algorithms and thereby the core obstacles to an efficient code. Here are some of the advantages of using HPX:

- \textit{HPX} is solidly rooted in a sophisticated theoretical execution model – ParalleX
- \textit{HPX} exposes an API fully conforming to the C++11 and the draft C++14 standards, extended and applied to distributed computing. Everything programmers know about the concurrency primitives of the standard C++ library is still valid in the context of HPX.
- It provides a competitive, high performance implementation of modern, future-proof ideas which gives an smooth migration path from today’s mainstream techniques
- There is no need for the programmer to worry about lower level parallelization paradigms like threads or message passing; no need to understand pthreads, MPI, OpenMP, or Windows threads, etc.
- There is no need to think about different types of parallelism such as tasks, pipelines, or fork-join, task or data parallelism.
- The same source of your program compiles and runs on Linux, BlueGene/Q, Mac OS X, Windows, and Android.
- The same code runs on shared memory multi-core systems and supercomputers, on handheld devices and Intel® Xeon Phi™ accelerators, or a heterogeneous mix of those.

\textsuperscript{3809} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/456
\textsuperscript{3810} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/454
\textsuperscript{3811} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/345
\textsuperscript{3812} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/209
\textsuperscript{3813} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/190
\textsuperscript{3814} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/189
\textsuperscript{3815} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/183
\textsuperscript{3816} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/44
General changes

- A major API breaking change for this release was introduced by implementing `hpx::future` and `hpx::shared_future` fully in conformance with the C++11 Standard\(^\text{3817}\). While `hpx::shared_future` is new and will not create any compatibility problems, we revised the interface and implementation of the existing `hpx::future`. For more details please see the mailing list archive\(^\text{3818}\). To avoid any incompatibilities for existing code we named the type which implements the `std::future` interface as `hpx::unique_future`. For the next release this will be renamed to `hpx::future`, making it full conforming to C++11 Standard\(^\text{3819}\).

- A large part of the code base of HPX has been refactored and partially re-implemented. The main changes were related to:
  - The threading subsystem: these changes significantly reduce the amount of overheads caused by the schedulers, improve the modularity of the code base, and extend the variety of available scheduling algorithms.
  - The parcel subsystem: these changes improve the performance of the HPX networking layer, modularize the structure of the parcelports, and simplify the creation of new parcelports for other underlying networking libraries.
  - The API subsystem: these changes improved the conformance of the API to C++11 Standard, extend and unify the available API functionality, and decrease the overheads created by various elements of the API.
  - The robustness of the component loading subsystem has been improved significantly, allowing to more portably and more reliably register the components needed by an application as startup. This additionally speeds up general application initialization.

- We added new API functionality like `hpx::migrate` and `hpx::copy_component` which are the basic building blocks necessary for implementing higher level abstractions for system-wide load balancing, runtime-adaptive resource management, and object-oriented checkpointing and state-management.

- We removed the use of C++11 move emulation (using Boost.Move), replacing it with C++11 rvalue references. This is the first step towards using more and more native C++11 facilities which we plan to introduce in the future.

- We improved the reference counting scheme used by HPX which helps managing distributed objects and memory. This improves the overall stability of HPX and further simplifies writing real world applications.

- The minimal Boost version required to use HPX is now V1.49.0.

- This release coincides with the first release of HPXPI (V0.1.0), the first implementation of the XPI specification\(^\text{3820}\).

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- **Issue #1086**\(^\text{3821}\) - Expose internal boost::shared_array to allow user management of array lifetime
- **Issue #1083**\(^\text{3822}\) - Make shell examples copyable in docs
- **Issue #1080**\(^\text{3823}\) - `/threads{locality###/total}/count/cumulative` broken

\(^{3817}\) http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21
\(^{3818}\) http://mail.cct.lsu.edu/pipermail/hpx-users/2014-January/000141.html
\(^{3819}\) http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21
\(^{3820}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpxpi/blob/master/spec.pdf?raw=true
\(^{3821}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1086
\(^{3822}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1083
\(^{3823}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1080
• Issue #1079 - Build problems on OS X
• Issue #1078 - Improve robustness of component loading
• Issue #1077 - Fix a missing enum definition for ‘take’ mode
• Issue #1076 - Merge Jb master
• Issue #1075 - Unknown CMake command “add_hpx_pseudo_target”
• Issue #1074 - Implement apply_continue_callback and apply_colocated_callback
• Issue #1073 - The new apply_colocated and async_colocated functions lead to automatic registered functions
• Issue #1071 - Remove deferred_packaged_task
• Issue #1069 - serialize_buffer with allocator fails at destruction
• Issue #1068 - Coroutine include and forward declarations missing
• Issue #1067 - Add allocator support to util::serialize_buffer
• Issue #1066 - Allow for MPI_Init being called before HPX launches
• Issue #1065 - AGAS cache isn’t used/populated on worker localities
• Issue #1064 - Reorder includes to ensure ws2 includes early
• Issue #1063 - Add hpx::runtime::suspend and hpx::runtime::resume
• Issue #1062 - Fix async_continue to properly handle return types
• Issue #1061 - Implement async_colocated and apply_colocated
• Issue #1060 - Implement minimal component migration
• Issue #1058 - Remove HPX_UTIL_TUPLE from code base
• Issue #1057 - Add performance counters for threading subsystem
• Issue #1055 - Thread allocation uses two memory pools
• Issue #1053 - Work stealing flawed
• Issue #1052 - Fix a number of warnings

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1079
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1078
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1077
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1076
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1075
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1073
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1071
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1069
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1068
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1067
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1066
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1053
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1052
• Issue #1049\textsuperscript{3847} - Fixes for TLS on OSX and more reliable test running
• Issue #1048\textsuperscript{3848} - Fixing after 588 hang
• Issue #1047\textsuperscript{3849} - Use port ‘0’ for networking when using one locality
• Issue #1046\textsuperscript{3850} - Composable guard test is broken when having more than one thread
• Issue #1045\textsuperscript{3851} - Security missing headers
• Issue #1044\textsuperscript{3852} - Native TLS on FreeBSD via __thread
• Issue #1043\textsuperscript{3853} - async et.al. compute the wrong result type
• Issue #1042\textsuperscript{3854} - async et.al. implicitly unwrap reference_wrappers
• Issue #1041\textsuperscript{3855} - Remove redundant costly Kleene stars from regex searches
• Issue #1040\textsuperscript{3856} - CMake script regex match patterns has unnecessary kleenes
• Issue #1039\textsuperscript{3857} - Remove use of Boost.Move and replace with std::move and real rvalue refs
• Issue #1038\textsuperscript{3858} - Bump minimal required Boost to 1.49.0
• Issue #1037\textsuperscript{3859} - Implicit unwrapping of futures in async broken
• Issue #1036\textsuperscript{3860} - Scheduler hangs when user code attempts to “block” OS-threads
• Issue #1035\textsuperscript{3861} - Idle-rate counter always reports 100% idle rate
• Issue #1034\textsuperscript{3862} - Symbolic name registration causes application hangs
• Issue #1033\textsuperscript{3863} - Application options read in from an options file generate an error message
• Issue #1032\textsuperscript{3864} - hpx::id_type local reference counting is wrong
• Issue #1031\textsuperscript{3865} - Negative entry in reference count table
• Issue #1030\textsuperscript{3866} - Implement condition_variable
• Issue #1029\textsuperscript{3867} - Deadlock in thread scheduling subsystem
• Issue #1028\textsuperscript{3868} - HPX-thread cumulative count performance counters report incorrect value
• Issue #1027\textsuperscript{3869} - Expose hpx::thread::interrupted error code as a separate exception type

\textsuperscript{3847} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1049
\textsuperscript{3848} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1048
\textsuperscript{3849} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1047
\textsuperscript{3850} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1046
\textsuperscript{3851} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1045
\textsuperscript{3852} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1044
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\textsuperscript{3854} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1042
\textsuperscript{3855} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1041
\textsuperscript{3856} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1040
\textsuperscript{3857} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1039
\textsuperscript{3858} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1038
\textsuperscript{3859} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1037
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\textsuperscript{3868} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1028
\textsuperscript{3869} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1027
• Issue #1026: Exceptions thrown in asynchronous calls can be lost if the value of the future is never queried
• Issue #1025: future::wait_for/wait_until do not remove callback
• Issue #1024: Remove dependence to boost assert and create hpx assert
• Issue #1023: Segfaults with tcmalloc
• Issue #1022: prerequisites link in readme is broken
• Issue #1020: HPX Deadlock on external synchronization
• Issue #1019: Convert using BOOST_ASSERT to HPX_ASSERT
• Issue #1018: compiling bug with gcc 4.8.1
• Issue #1017: Possible crash in io_pool executor
• Issue #1016: Crash at startup
• Issue #1014: Implement Increment/Decrement Merging
• Issue #1013: Add more logging channels to enable greater control over logging granularity
• Issue #1012: --hpx:debug-hpx-log and --hpx:debug-agas-log lead to non-thread safe writes
• Issue #1011: After installation, running applications from the build/staging directory no longer works
• Issue #1010: Mergable decrement requests are not being merged
• Issue #1009: --hpx:list-symbolic-names crashes
• Issue #1007: Components are not properly destroyed
• Issue #1006: Segfault/hang in set_data
• Issue #1003: Performance counter naming issue
• Issue #982: Race condition during startup
• Issue #912: OS X: component type not found in map
• Issue #663: Create a buildbot slave based on Clang 3.2/OSX
• Issue #636: Expose this_locality::apply<act>(p1, p2); for local execution
• Issue #197 - Add --console=address option for PBS runs
• Issue #175 - Asynchronous AGAS API

2.10.14 HPX V0.9.7 (Nov 13, 2013)

We have had over 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed over 180 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

• Ported HPX to BlueGene/Q
• Improved HPX support for Xeon/Phi accelerators
• Reimplemented `hpx::bind`, `hpx::tuple`, and `hpx::function` for better performance and better compliance with the C++11 Standard. Added `hpx::mem_fn`.
• Reworked `hpx::when_all` and `hpx::when_any` for better compliance with the ongoing C++ standardization effort, added heterogeneous version for those functions. Added `hpx::when_any_swapped`.
• Added `hpx::copy` as a precursor for a migrate functionality
• Added `hpx::get_ptr` allowing to directly access the memory underlying a given component
• Added the `hpx::lcos::broadcast`, `hpx::lcos::reduce`, and `hpx::lcos::fold` collective operations
• Added `hpx::get_locality_name` allowing to retrieve the name of any of the localities for the application.
• Added support for more flexible thread affinity control from the HPX command line, such as new modes for `--hpx:bind` (balanced, scattered, compact), improved default settings when running multiple localities on the same node.
• Added experimental executors for simpler thread pooling and scheduling. This API may change in the future as it will stay aligned with the ongoing C++ standardization efforts.
• Massively improved the performance of the HPX serialization code. Added partial support for zero copy serialization of array and bitwise-copyable types.
• General performance improvements of the code related to threads and futures.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

• Issue #1005 - Allow one to disable array optimizations and zero copy optimizations for each parcelport
• Issue #1004 - Generate new HPX logo image for the docs
• Issue #1002 - If MPI parcelport is not available, running HPX under mpirun should fail
• Issue #1001 - Zero copy serialization raises assert
• Issue #1000 - Can’t connect to a HPX application running with the MPI parcelport from a non MPI parcelport locality
• Issue #999 - Optimize hpx::when_n
• Issue #998 - Fixed const-correctness
• Issue #997 - Making serialize_buffer::data() type save
• Issue #996 - Memory leak in hpx::lcos::promise
• Issue #995 - Race while registering pre-shutdown functions
• Issue #994 - thread_rescheduling regression test does not compile
• Issue #992 - Correct comments and messages
• Issue #991 - setcap cap_sys_rawio=ep for power profiling causes an HPX application to abort
• Issue #989 - Jacobi hangs during execution
• Issue #988 - multiple_init test is failing
• Issue #986 - Can’t call a function called “init” from “main” when using <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
• Issue #984 - Reference counting tests are failing
• Issue #983 - thread_suspension_executor test fails
• Issue #980 - Terminating HPX threads don’t leave stack in virgin state
• Issue #979 - Static scheduler not in documents
• Issue #978 - Preprocessing limits are broken
• Issue #977 - Make tests.regressions.lcos_future_hang_on_get shorter
• Issue #976 - Wrong library order in pkgconfig
• Issue #975 - Please reopen #963
• Issue #974 - Option pu-offset ignored in fixing_588 branch
• Issue #972 - Cannot use MKL with HPX

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1000
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/999
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/975
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/974
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/972
- Issue #969\textsuperscript{3921} - Non-existent INI files requested on the command line via \texttt{--hpx:config} do not cause warnings or errors.
- Issue #968\textsuperscript{3922} - Cannot build examples in fixing_588 branch
- Issue #967\textsuperscript{3923} - Command line description of \texttt{--hpx:queuing} seems wrong
- Issue #966\textsuperscript{3924} - \texttt{--hpx:print-bind} physical core numbers are wrong
- Issue #965\textsuperscript{3925} - Deadlock when building in Release mode
- Issue #963\textsuperscript{3926} - Not all worker threads are working
- Issue #962\textsuperscript{3927} - Problem with SLURM integration
- Issue #961\textsuperscript{3928} - \texttt{--hpx:print-bind} outputs incorrect information
- Issue #960\textsuperscript{3929} - Fix cut and paste error in documentation of get_thread_priority
- Issue #959\textsuperscript{3930} - Change link to boost.atomic in documentation to point to boost.org
- Issue #958\textsuperscript{3931} - Undefined reference to intrusive_ptr_release
- Issue #957\textsuperscript{3932} - Make tuple standard compliant
- Issue #956\textsuperscript{3933} - Segfault with n382fb
- Issue #955\textsuperscript{3934} - \texttt{--hpx:nodes} and \texttt{--hpx:nodefiles} do not work with foreign nodes
- Issue #954\textsuperscript{3935} - Make order of arguments for hpx::async and hpx::broadcast consistent
- Issue #953\textsuperscript{3936} - Cannot use MKL with HPX
- Issue #952\textsuperscript{3937} - register_[pre_]shutdown_function never throw
- Issue #951\textsuperscript{3938} - Assert when number of threads is greater than hardware concurrency
- Issue #948\textsuperscript{3939} - \texttt{HPX_HAVE_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES} conflicts with \texttt{HPX_HAVE_FIBER_BASED_COROUTINES}
- Issue #947\textsuperscript{3940} - Need MPI\_THREAD\_MULTIPLE for backward compatibility
- Issue #946\textsuperscript{3941} - HPX does not call MPI_Finalize
- Issue #945\textsuperscript{3942} - Segfault with hpx::lcos::broadcast

\textsuperscript{3921} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/969
\textsuperscript{3922} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/968
\textsuperscript{3923} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/967
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\textsuperscript{3942} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/945
• Issue #944 - OS X: assertion pu_offset_ < hardware_concurrency failed
• Issue #943 - #include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp> does not work
• Issue #942 - Make the BG/Q work with -O3
• Issue #940 - Use separator when concatenating locality name
• Issue #939 - Refactor MPI parcelport to use MPI_Wait instead of multiple MPI_Test calls
• Issue #938 - Want to officially access client_base::gid_
• Issue #937 - client_base::gid_should be private`
• Issue #936 - Want doxygen-like source code index
• Issue #935 - Build error with gcc 4.6 and Boost 1.54.0 on hpx trunk and 0.9.6
• Issue #933 - Cannot build HPX with Boost 1.54.0
• Issue #932 - Components are destructed too early
• Issue #931 - Make HPX work on BG/Q
• Issue #930 - make git-docs is broken
• Issue #929 - Generating index in docs broken
• Issue #928 - Optimize hpx::util::static_ for C++11 compilers supporting magic statics
• Issue #924 - Make kill_process_tree (in process.py) more robust on Mac OSX
• Issue #923 - Correct BLAS and RNPL cmake tests
• Issue #922 - Cannot link against BLAS
• Issue #921 - Implement hpx::mem_fn
• Issue #920 - Output locality with --hpx:print-bind
• Issue #919 - Correct grammar; simplify boolean expressions
• Issue #918 - Link to hello_world.cpp is broken
• Issue #917 - adapt cmake file to new boostbook version

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/944
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/943
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/942
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/918
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/917
• Issue #916 - fix problem building documentation with xsltproc >= 1.1.27
• Issue #915 - Add another TBBMalloc library search path
• Issue #914 - Build problem with Intel compiler on Stampede (TACC)
• Issue #913 - fix error messages in fibonacci examples
• Issue #911 - Update OS X build instructions
• Issue #910 - Want like to specify MPI_ROOT instead of compiler wrapper script
• Issue #909 - Warning about void* arithmetic
• Issue #908 - Buildbot for MIC is broken
• Issue #906 - Can’t use --hpx:bind=balanced with multiple MPI processes
• Issue #905 - --hpx:bind documentation should describe full grammar
• Issue #904 - Add hpx::lcos::fold and hpx::lcos::inverse_fold collective operation
• Issue #903 - Add hpx::when_any_swapped()
• Issue #902 - Add hpx::lcos::reduce collective operation
• Issue #901 - Web documentation is not searchable
• Issue #900 - Web documentation for trunk has no index
• Issue #898 - Some tests fail with GCC 4.8.1 and MPI parcel port
• Issue #897 - HWLOC causes failures on Mac
• Issue #896 - pu-offset leads to startup error
• Issue #895 - hpx::get_locality_name not defined
• Issue #894 - Race condition at shutdown
• Issue #893 - --hpx:print-bind switches std::cout to hexadecimal mode
• Issue #892 - hwloc_topology_load can be expensive – don’t call multiple times
• Issue #891 - The documentation for get_locality_name is wrong
• Issue #890 - --hpx:print-bind should not exit
• Issue #889 - --hpx:debug-hpx-log=FILE does not work
• Issue #888 - MPI parcelport does not exit cleanly for --hpx:print-bind
• Issue #887 - Choose thread affinities more cleverly
• Issue #886 - Logging documentation is confusing
• Issue #885 - Two threads are slower than one
• Issue #884 - is_callable failing with member pointers in C++11
• Issue #883 - Need help with is_callable_test
• Issue #882 - tests.regressions.cos.future hang on get does not terminate
• Issue #881 - tests/regressions/block_matrix/matrix.hh won’t compile with GCC 4.8.1
• Issue #880 - HPX does not work on OS X
• Issue #878 - future::unwrap triggers assertion
• Issue #877 - “make tests” has build errors on Ubuntu 12.10
• Issue #876 - tcmalloc is used by default, even if it is not present
• Issue #875 - global_fixture is defined in a header file
• Issue #874 - Some tests take very long
• Issue #873 - Add block-matrix code as regression test
• Issue #872 - HPX documentation does not say how to run tests with detailed output
• Issue #871 - All tests fail with “make test”
• Issue #870 - Please explicitly disable serialization in classes that don’t support it
• Issue #868 - boost_any test failing
• Issue #867 - Reduce the number of copies of hpx::function arguments
• Issue #863 - Futures should not require a default constructor

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/890
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/889
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/888
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/887
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/886
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/885
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/884
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/883
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/882
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/881
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/880
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/878
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/877
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/876
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/875
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/874
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/873
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/871
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/870
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/868
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/867
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/863

Chapter 2. What’s so special about HPX?
• Issue #862 - value_or_error shall not default construct its result
• Issue #861 - HPX_UNUSED macro
• Issue #860 - Add functionality to copy construct a component
• Issue #859 - hpx::endl should flush
• Issue #858 - Create hpx::get_ptr<> allowing to access component implementation
• Issue #855 - Implement hpx::INVOKE
• Issue #854 - hpx/hpx.hpp does not include hpx/include/iostreams.hpp
• Issue #853 - Feature request: null future
• Issue #852 - Feature request: Locality names
• Issue #851 - hpx::cout output does not appear on screen
• Issue #849 - All tests fail on OS X after installing
• Issue #848 - Update OS X build instructions
• Issue #846 - Update hpx_external_example
• Issue #845 - Issues with having both debug and release modules in the same directory
• Issue #844 - Create configuration header
• Issue #843 - Tests should use CTest
• Issue #842 - Remove buffer_pool from MPI parcelport
• Issue #841 - Add possibility to broadcast an index with hpx::lcos::broadcast
• Issue #838 - Simplify util::tuple
• Issue #837 - Adopt boost::tuple tests for util::tuple
• Issue #836 - Adopt boost::function tests for util::function
• Issue #835 - Tuple interface missing pieces
• Issue #833 - Partially preprocessing files not working

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/862
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/861
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/860
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/859
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/858
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/855
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/854
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/853
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/852
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/851
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/849
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/848
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/846
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/845
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/844
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/843
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/842
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/841
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/838
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/837
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/836
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/835
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/833
• Issue #832\[4035\] - Native papi counters do not work with wild cards
• Issue #831\[4036\] - Arithmetics counter fails if only one parameter is given
• Issue #830\[4037\] - Convert hpx::util::function to use new scheme for serializing its base pointer
• Issue #829\[4038\] - Consistently use decay<T> instead of remove_const< remove_reference<T>>
• Issue #828\[4039\] - Update future implementation to N3721 and N3722
• Issue #827\[4040\] - Enable MPI parcelport for bootstrapping whenever application was started using mpirun
• Issue #826\[4041\] - Support command line option --hpx:print-bind even if --hpx::bind was not used
• Issue #825\[4042\] - Memory counters give segfault when attempting to use thread wild cards or numbers only total works
• Issue #824\[4043\] - Enable lambda functions to be used with hpx::async/hpx::apply
• Issue #823\[4044\] - Using a hashing filter
• Issue #822\[4045\] - Silence unused variable warning
• Issue #821\[4046\] - Detect if a function object is callable with given arguments
• Issue #820\[4047\] - Allow wildcards to be used for performance counter names
• Issue #819\[4048\] - Make the AGAS symbolic name registry distributed
• Issue #818\[4049\] - Add future::then() overload taking an executor
• Issue #817\[4050\] - Fixed typo
• Issue #815\[4051\] - Create an lco that is performing an efficient broadcast of actions
• Issue #814\[4052\] - Papi counters cannot specify thread#* to get the counts for all threads
• Issue #813\[4053\] - Scoped unlock
• Issue #811\[4054\] - simple_central_tuplespace_client run error
• Issue #810\[4055\] - ostream error when << any objects
• Issue #809\[4056\] - Optimize parcel serialization
• Issue #808\[4057\] - HPX applications throw exception when executed from the build directory

[4035] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/832
[4036] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/831
[4037] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/830
[4038] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/829
[4039] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/828
[4040] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/827
[4041] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/826
[4042] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/825
[4043] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/824
[4044] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/823
[4045] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/822
[4046] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/821
[4047] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/820
[4048] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/819
[4049] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/818
[4050] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/817
[4051] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/815
[4052] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/814
[4053] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/813
[4054] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/811
[4055] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/810
[4056] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/809
[4057] https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/808
• Issue #807 - Create performance counters exposing overall AGAS statistics
• Issue #795 - Create timed make_ready_future
• Issue #794 - Create heterogeneous when_all/when_any/etc.
• Issue #721 - Make HPX usable for Xeon Phi
• Issue #694 - CMake should complain if you attempt to build an example without its dependencies
• Issue #692 - SLURM support broken
• Issue #683 - python/hpx/process.py imports epoll on all platforms
• Issue #619 - Automate the doc building process
• Issue #600 - GTC performance broken
• Issue #577 - Allow for zero copy serialization/networking
• Issue #551 - Change executable names to have debug postfix in Debug builds
• Issue #544 - Write a custom .lib file on Windows pulling in hpx_init and hpx.dll, phase out hpx_init
• Issue #534 - hpx::init should take functions by std::function and should accept all forms of hpx_main
• Issue #508 - FindPackage fails to set FOO_LIBRARY_DIR
• Issue #506 - Add cmake support to generate ini files for external applications
• Issue #470 - Changing build-type after configure does not update boost library names
• Issue #453 - Document hpx_run_tests.py
• Issue #445 - Significant performance mismatch between MPI and HPX in SMP for allgather example
• Issue #443 - Make docs viewable from build directory
• Issue #421 - Support multiple HPX instances per node in a batch environment like PBS or SLURM
• Issue #316 - Add message size limitation
• Issue #249 - Clean up locking code in big boot barrier
• Issue #136 - Persistent CMake variables need to be marked as cache variables

4058 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/807
4059 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/795
4060 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/794
4061 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/721
4062 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/694
4063 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/692
4064 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/683
4065 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/619
4066 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/600
4067 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/577
4068 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/551
4069 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/544
4070 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/534
4071 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/508
4072 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/506
4073 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/470
4074 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/453
4075 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/445
4076 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/443
4077 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/421
4078 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/316
4079 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/249
4080 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/136
2.10.15 HPX V0.9.6 (Jul 30, 2013)

We have had over 1200 commits since the last release and we have closed roughly 140 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

**General changes**

The major new features in this release are:

- We further consolidated the API exposed by HPX. We aligned our APIs as much as possible with the existing C++11 Standard\(^{4081}\) and related proposals to the C++ standardization committee (such as N3632\(^{4082}\) and N3857\(^{4083}\)).
- We implemented a first version of a distributed AGAS service which essentially eliminates all explicit AGAS network traffic.
- We created a native ibverbs parcelport allowing to take advantage of the superior latency and bandwidth characteristics of Infiniband networks.
- We successfully ported HPX to the Xeon Phi platform.
- Support for the SLURM scheduling system was implemented.
- Major efforts have been dedicated to improving the performance counter framework, numerous new counters were implemented and new APIs were added.
- We added a modular parcel compression system allowing to improve bandwidth utilization (by reducing the overall size of the transferred data).
- We added a modular parcel coalescing system allowing to combine several parcels into larger messages. This reduces latencies introduced by the communication layer.
- Added an experimental executors API allowing to use different scheduling policies for different parts of the code. This API has been modelled after the Standards proposal N3562\(^{4084}\). This API is bound to change in the future, though.
- Added minimal security support for localities which is enforced on the parcelport level. This support is preliminary and experimental and might change in the future.
- We created a parcelport using low level MPI functions. This is in support of legacy applications which are to be gradually ported and to support platforms where MPI is the only available portable networking layer.
- We added a preliminary and experimental implementation of a tuple-space object which exposes an interface similar to such systems described in the literature (see for instance The Linda Coordination Language\(^{4085}\)).

\(^{4081}\) [http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21](http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21)

\(^{4082}\) [http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2013/n3632.html](http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2013/n3632.html)

\(^{4083}\) [http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n3857.pdf](http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n3857.pdf)

\(^{4084}\) [http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2013/n3562.pdf](http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2013/n3562.pdf)

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release. This is again a very long list of newly implemented features and fixed issues.

- **Issue #806** - make (all) in examples folder does nothing
- **Issue #805** - Adding the introduction and fixing DOCBOOK dependencies for Windows use
- **Issue #804** - Add stackless (non-suspendable) thread type
- **Issue #803** - Create proper serialization support functions for util::tuple
- **Issue #800** - Add possibility to disable array optimizations during serialization
- **Issue #798** - HPX_LIMIT does not work for local dataflow
- **Issue #797** - Create a parcelport which uses MPI
- **Issue #796** - Problem with Large Numbers of Threads
- **Issue #793** - Changing dataflow test case to hang consistently
- **Issue #792** - CMakError
- **Issue #791** - Problems with local::dataflow
- **Issue #790** - wait_for() doesn't compile
- **Issue #789** - HPX with Intel compiler segfaults
- **Issue #788** - Intel compiler support
- **Issue #787** - Fixed SFINAEd specializations
- **Issue #786** - Memory issues during benchmarking.
- **Issue #785** - Create an API allowing to register external threads with HPX
- **Issue #784** - util::plugin is throwing an error when a symbol is not found
- **Issue #783** - How does hpx:bind work?
- **Issue #782** - Added quotes around STRING REPLACE potentially empty arguments
- **Issue #781** - Make sure no exceptions propagate into the thread manager

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4086 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/806
4087 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/805
4088 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/804
4089 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/803
4090 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/800
4091 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/798
4092 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/797
4093 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/796
4094 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/793
4095 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/792
4096 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/791
4097 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/790
4098 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/789
4099 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/788
4100 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/787
4101 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/786
4102 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/785
4103 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/784
4104 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/783
4105 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/782
4106 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/781
- Issue #780\(^{4107}\) - Allow arithmetics performance counters to expand its parameters
- Issue #779\(^{4108}\) - Test case for 778
- Issue #778\(^{4109}\) - Swapping futures segfaults
- Issue #777\(^{4110}\) - hpx::lcos::details::when_xxx don’t restore completion handlers
- Issue #776\(^{4111}\) - Compiler chokes on dataflow overload with launch policy
- Issue #775\(^{4112}\) - Runtime error with local dataflow (copying futures?)
- Issue #774\(^{4113}\) - Using local dataflow without explicit namespace
- Issue #773\(^{4114}\) - Local dataflow with unwrap: functor operators need to be const
- Issue #772\(^{4115}\) - Allow (remote) actions to return a future
- Issue #771\(^{4116}\) - Setting HPX_LIMIT gives huge boost MPL errors
- Issue #770\(^{4117}\) - Add launch policy to (local) dataflow
- Issue #769\(^{4118}\) - Make compile time configuration information available
- Issue #768\(^{4119}\) - Const correctness problem in local dataflow
- Issue #767\(^{4120}\) - Add launch policies to async
- Issue #766\(^{4121}\) - Mark data structures for optimized (array based) serialization
- Issue #765\(^{4122}\) - Align hpx::any with N3508: Any Library Proposal (Revision 2)
- Issue #764\(^{4123}\) - Align hpx::future with newest N3558: A Standardized Representation of Asynchronous Operations
- Issue #762\(^{4124}\) - added a human readable output for the ping pong example
- Issue #761\(^{4125}\) - Ambiguous typename when constructing derived component
- Issue #760\(^{4126}\) - Simple components can not be derived
- Issue #759\(^{4127}\) - make install doesn’t give a complete install
- Issue #758\(^{4128}\) - Stack overflow when using locking_hook<> 
- Issue #757\(^{4129}\) - copy paste error; unsupported function overloading

\(^{4107}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/780
\(^{4108}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/779
\(^{4109}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/778
\(^{4110}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/777
\(^{4111}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/776
\(^{4112}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/775
\(^{4113}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/774
\(^{4114}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/773
\(^{4115}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/772
\(^{4116}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/771
\(^{4117}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/770
\(^{4118}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/769
\(^{4119}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/768
\(^{4120}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/767
\(^{4121}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/766
\(^{4122}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/765
\(^{4123}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/764
\(^{4124}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/762
\(^{4125}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/761
\(^{4126}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/760
\(^{4127}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/759
\(^{4128}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/758
\(^{4129}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/757
• Issue #756[^130] - GTCX runtime issue in Gordon
• Issue #755[^131] - Papi counters don’t work with reset and evaluate API’s
• Issue #753[^132] - cmake bugfix and improved component action docs
• Issue #752[^133] - hpx simple component docs
• Issue #750[^134] - Add hpx::util::any
• Issue #749[^135] - Thread phase counter is not reset
• Issue #748[^136] - Memory performance counter are not registered
• Issue #747[^137] - Create performance counters exposing arithmetic operations
• Issue #745[^138] - apply_callback needs to invoke callback when applied locally
• Issue #744[^139] - CMake fixes
• Issue #743[^140] - Problem Building github version of HPX
• Issue #742[^141] - Remove HPX_STD_BIND
• Issue #741[^142] - assertion ‘px != 0’ failed: HPX(assertion_failure) for low numbers of OS threads
• Issue #739[^143] - Performance counters do not count to the end of the program or evaluation
• Issue #738[^144] - Dedicated AGAS server runs don’t work; console ignores -a option.
• Issue #737[^145] - Missing bind overloads
• Issue #736[^146] - Performance counter wildcards do not always work
• Issue #735[^147] - Create native ibverbs parcelport based on rdma operations
• Issue #734[^148] - Threads stolen performance counter total is incorrect
• Issue #733[^149] - Test benchmarks need to be checked and fixed
• Issue #732[^150] - Build fails with Mac, using mac ports clang-3.3 on latest git branch
• Issue #731[^151] - Add global start/stop API for performance counters
• Issue #730[^152] - Performance counter values are apparently incorrect

[^130]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/756
[^131]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/755
[^132]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/753
[^133]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/752
[^134]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/750
[^135]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/749
[^136]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/748
[^137]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/747
[^138]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/745
[^139]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/744
[^140]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/743
[^141]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/742
[^142]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/741
[^143]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/739
[^144]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/738
[^145]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/737
[^146]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/736
[^147]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/735
[^148]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/734
[^149]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/733
[^150]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/732
[^151]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/731
[^152]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/730
• Issue #729 - Unhandled switch
• Issue #728 - Serialization of hpx::util::function between two localities causes seg faults
• Issue #727 - Memory counters on Mac OS X
• Issue #725 - Restore original thread priority on resume
• Issue #724 - Performance benchmarks do not depend on main HPX libraries
• Issue #723 - [c++]
  ```
  [teletype]–hpx:nodes=``cat $PBS_NODEFILE``` works; --hpx:nodelfile=$PBS_NODEFILE
does not.
  ```
• Issue #722 - Fix binding const member functions as actions
• Issue #719 - Create performance counter exposing compression ratio
• Issue #718 - Add possibility to compress parcel data
• Issue #717 - strip_credit_from_gid has misleading semantics
• Issue #716 - Non-option arguments to programs run using pbsdsh must be before --hpx:nodes, contrary to directions
• Issue #715 - Re-thrown exceptions should retain the original call site
• Issue #714 - failed assertion in debug mode
• Issue #713 - Add performance counters monitoring connection caches
• Issue #712 - Adjust parcel related performance counters to be connection type specific
• Issue #711 - configuration failure
• Issue #710 - Error “timed out while trying to find room in the connection cache” when trying to start multiple localities on a single computer
• Issue #709 - Add new thread state ‘staged’ referring to task descriptions
• Issue #708 - Detect/mitigate bad non-system installs of GCC on Redhat systems
• Issue #707 - Many examples do not link with Git HEAD version
• Issue #706 - hpx::init removes portions of non-option command line arguments before last = sign
• Issue #705 - Create rolling average and median aggregating performance counters
• Issue #704\footnote{4175} - Create performance counter to expose thread queue waiting time
• Issue #703\footnote{4176} - Add support to HPX build system to find librctool.a and related headers
• Issue #699\footnote{4177} - Generalize instrumentation support
• Issue #698\footnote{4178} - compilation failure with hwloc absent
• Issue #697\footnote{4179} - Performance counter counts should be zero indexed
• Issue #696\footnote{4180} - Distributed problem
• Issue #695\footnote{4181} - Bad perf counter time printed
• Issue #693\footnote{4182} - \texttt{--help} doesn’t print component specific command line options
• Issue #692\footnote{4183} - SLURM support broken
• Issue #691\footnote{4184} - exception while executing any application linked with hwloc
• Issue #690\footnote{4185} - thread_id_test and thread_launcher_test failing
• Issue #689\footnote{4186} - Make the buildbots use hwloc
• Issue #687\footnote{4187} - compilation error fix (hwloc_topology)
• Issue #686\footnote{4188} - Linker Error for Applications
• Issue #684\footnote{4189} - Pinning of service thread fails when number of worker threads equals the number of cores
• Issue #682\footnote{4190} - Add performance counters exposing number of stolen threads
• Issue #681\footnote{4191} - Add apply\_continue for asynchronous chaining of actions
• Issue #679\footnote{4192} - Remove obsolete async\_callback API functions
• Issue #678\footnote{4193} - Add new API for setting/trigerring LCOs
• Issue #677\footnote{4194} - Add async\_continue for true continuation style actions
• Issue #676\footnote{4195} - Buildbot for gcc 4.4 broken
• Issue #675\footnote{4196} - Partial preprocessing broken
• Issue #674\footnote{4197} - HPX segfaults when built with gcc 4.7

\footnote{4175}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/704}
\footnote{4176}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/703}
\footnote{4177}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/699}
\footnote{4178}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/698}
\footnote{4179}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/697}
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\footnote{4181}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/695}
\footnote{4182}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/693}
\footnote{4183}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/692}
\footnote{4184}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/691}
\footnote{4185}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/690}
\footnote{4186}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/689}
\footnote{4187}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/688}
\footnote{4188}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/687}
\footnote{4189}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/686}
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\footnote{4195}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/677}
\footnote{4196}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/676}
\footnote{4197}{https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/674}
• Issue #673 - use_guard_pages has inconsistent preprocessor guards
• Issue #672 - External build breaks if library path has spaces
• Issue #671 - release tarballs are tarbombs
• Issue #670 - CMake won’t find Boost headers in layout=versioned install
• Issue #669 - Links in docs to source files broken if not installed
• Issue #667 - Not reading ini file properly
• Issue #664 - Adapt new meanings of ‘const’ and ‘mutable’
• Issue #661 - Implement BTL Parcel port
• Issue #655 - Make HPX work with the “decltype” result_of
• Issue #647 - documentation for specifying the number of high priority threads
--hpx:high-priority-threads
• Issue #643 - Error parsing host file
• Issue #642 - HWLoc issue with TAU
• Issue #639 - Logging potentially suspends a running thread
• Issue #634 - Improve error reporting from parcel layer
• Issue #627 - Add tests for async and apply overloads that accept regular C++ functions
• Issue #626 - hpx/future.hpp header
• Issue #601 - Intel support
• Issue #557 - Remove action codes
• Issue #531 - AGAS request and response classes should use switch statements
• Issue #529 - Investigate the state of hwloc support
• Issue #526 - Make HPX aware of hyper-threading
• Issue #518 - Create facilities allowing to use plain arrays as action arguments
• Issue #473 - hwloc thread binding is broken on CPUs with hyperthreading

4198 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/673
4199 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/672
4200 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/671
4201 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/670
4202 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/669
4203 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/667
4204 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/664
4205 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/661
4206 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/655
4207 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/647
4208 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/643
4209 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/642
4210 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/639
4211 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/634
4212 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/627
4213 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/626
4214 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/601
4215 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/557
4216 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/531
4217 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/529
4218 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/526
4219 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/518
4220 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/473
• Issue #3834221 - Change result type detection for hpx::util::bind to use result_of protocol
• Issue #3414222 - Consolidate route code
• Issue #2194223 - Only copy arguments into actions once
• Issue #1774224 - Implement distributed AGAS
• Issue #434225 - Support for Darwin (Xcode + Clang)

2.10.16 HPX V0.9.5 (Jan 16, 2013)

We have had over 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed roughly 150 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

This release is continuing along the lines of code and API consolidation, and overall usability improvements. We dedicated much attention to performance and we were able to significantly improve the threading and networking subsystems.

We successfully ported HPX to the Android platform. HPX applications now not only can run on mobile devices, but we support heterogeneous applications running across architecture boundaries. At the Supercomputing Conference 2012 we demonstrated connecting Android tablets to simulations running on a Linux cluster. The Android tablet was used to query performance counters from the Linux simulation and to steer its parameters.

We successfully ported HPX to Mac OSX (using the Clang compiler). Thanks to Pyry Jahkola for contributing the corresponding patches. Please see the section How to install HPX on OS X (Mac) for more details.

We made a special effort to make HPX usable in highly concurrent use cases. Many of the HPX API functions which possibly take longer than 100 microseconds to execute now can be invoked asynchronously. We added uniform support for composing futures which simplifies to write asynchronous code. HPX actions (function objects encapsulating possibly concurrent remote function invocations) are now well integrated with all other API facilities such like hpx::bind.

All of the API has been aligned as much as possible with established paradigms. HPX now mirrors many of the facilities as defined in the C++11 Standard, such as hpx::thread, hpx::function, hpx::future, etc.

A lot of work has been put into improving the documentation. Many of the API functions are documented now, concepts are explained in detail, and examples are better described than before. The new documentation index enables finding information with lesser effort.

This is the first release of HPX we perform after the move to Github4226. This step has enabled a wider participation from the community and further encourages us in our decision to release HPX as a true open source library (HPX is licensed under the very liberal Boost Software License4227).

4221 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/383
4222 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/341
4223 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/219
4224 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/177
4225 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/43
4226 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/
4227 https://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt
Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release. This is by far the longest list of newly implemented features and fixed issues for any of HPX’ releases so far.

- Issue #666[^666] - Segfault on calling `hpx::finalize` twice
- Issue #665[^665] - Adding declaration `num_of_cores`
- Issue #662[^662] - `pkgconfig` is building wrong
- Issue #660[^660] - Need uninterrupt function
- Issue #659[^659] - Move our logging library into a different namespace
- Issue #658[^658] - Dynamic performance counter types are broken
- Issue #657[^657] - HPX v0.9.5 (RC1) `hello_world` example segfaulting
- Issue #656[^656] - Define the affinity of parcel-pool, io-pool, and timer-pool threads
- Issue #654[^654] - Integrate the Boost `auto_index` tool with documentation
- Issue #653[^653] - Make HPX build on OS X + Clang + libc++
- Issue #651[^651] - Add fine-grained control for thread pinning
- Issue #650[^650] - Command line no error message when using `-hpx:(anything)`
- Issue #645[^645] - Command line aliases don’t work in `[teletype]` 
  `@file` `@[c++]`
- Issue #644[^644] - Terminated threads are not always properly cleaned up
- Issue #640[^640] - `future_data<T>::set_on_completed_` used without locks
- Issue #638[^638] - `hpx` build with intel compilers fails on linux
- Issue #637[^637] - `--copy-dt-needed-entries` breaks with gold
- Issue #635[^635] - Boost V1.53 will add Boost.Lockfree and Boost.Atomic
- Issue #633[^633] - Re-add examples to final 0.9.5 release
- Issue #632[^632] - Example `thread_aware_timer` is broken
- Issue #631[^631] - FFT application throws error in parcellayer

[^666]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/666
[^665]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/665
[^662]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/662
[^660]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/660
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[^638]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/638
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[^635]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/635
[^633]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/633
[^632]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/632
[^631]: https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/631
• Issue #630\(^{4249}\) - Event synchronization example is broken
• Issue #629\(^{4250}\) - Waiting on futures hangs
• Issue #628\(^{4251}\) - Add an \texttt{HPX\_ALWAYS\_ASSERT} macro
• Issue #625\(^{4252}\) - Port coroutines context switch benchmark
• Issue #621\(^{4253}\) - New INI section for stack sizes
• Issue #618\(^{4254}\) - pkg\_config support does not work with a HPX debug build
• Issue #617\(^{4255}\) - \texttt{hpx/external/logging/boost/logging/detail/cache\_before\_init.hpp:139:67:} error: ‘\texttt{get\_thread\_id}’ was not declared in this scope
• Issue #616\(^{4256}\) - Change wait\_xxx not to use locking
• Issue #615\(^{4257}\) - Revert visibility ‘fix’ (fb0b6b8245dad1127b0c25ebaf0d9386b3945cca9)
• Issue #614\(^{4258}\) - Fix Dataflow linker error
• Issue #613\(^{4259}\) - find\_here should throw an exception on failure
• Issue #612\(^{4260}\) - Thread phase doesn’t show up in debug mode
• Issue #611\(^{4261}\) - Make stack guard pages configurable at runtime (initialization time)
• Issue #610\(^{4262}\) - Co-Locate Components
• Issue #609\(^{4263}\) - future\_overhead
• Issue #608\(^{4264}\) - --hpx:list-counter-infos problem
• Issue #607\(^{4265}\) - Update Boost.Context based backend for coroutines
• Issue #606\(^{4266}\) - 1d\_wave\_equation is not working
• Issue #605\(^{4267}\) - Any C++ function that has serializable arguments and a serializable return type should be removable
• Issue #604\(^{4268}\) - Connecting localities isn’t working anymore
• Issue #603\(^{4269}\) - Do not verify any ini entries read from a file
• Issue #602\(^{4270}\) - Rename argument\_size to type\_size/ added implementation to get parcel size

\(^{4249}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/630
\(^{4250}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/629
\(^{4251}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/628
\(^{4252}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/625
\(^{4253}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/621
\(^{4254}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/620
\(^{4255}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/618
\(^{4256}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/617
\(^{4257}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/616
\(^{4258}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/615
\(^{4259}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/614
\(^{4260}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/613
\(^{4261}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/612
\(^{4262}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/611
\(^{4263}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/610
\(^{4264}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/609
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\(^{4268}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/605
\(^{4269}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/604
\(^{4270}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/603
• Issue #599 - Enable locality specific command line options
• Issue #598 - Need an API that accesses the performance counter reporting the system uptime
• Issue #597 - compiling on ranger
• Issue #595 - I need a place to store data in a thread self pointer
• Issue #594 - 32/64 interoperability
• Issue #593 - Warn if logging is disabled at compile time but requested at runtime
• Issue #592 - Add optional argument value to --hpx:list-counters and --hpx:list-counter-infos
• Issue #591 - Allow for wildcards in performance counter names specified with --hpx:print-counter
• Issue #590 - Local promise semantic differences
• Issue #589 - Create API to query performance counter names
• Issue #587 - Add get_num_localities and get_num_threads to AGAS API
• Issue #586 - Adjust local AGAS cache size based on number of localities
• Issue #585 - Error while using counters in HPX
• Issue #584 - counting argument size of actions, initial pass.
• Issue #581 - Remove RemoteResult template parameter for future<>
• Issue #580 - Add possibility to hook into actions
• Issue #578 - Use angle brackets in HPX error dumps
• Issue #576 - Exception incorrectly thrown when --help is used
• Issue #575 - HPX(bad_component_type) with gcc 4.7.2 and boost 1.51
• Issue #574 - --hpx:connect command line parameter not working correctly
• Issue #571 - hpx::wait() (callback version) should pass the future to the callback function
• Issue #570 - hpx::wait should operate on boost::arrays and std::lists
• Issue #569 - Add a logging sink for Android
• Issue #568 - 2-argument version of HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION
• Issue #567 - Connecting to a running HPX application works only once
• Issue #565 - HPX doesn’t shutdown properly
• Issue #564 - Partial preprocessing of new component creation interface
• Issue #563 - Add hpx::start/hpx::stop to avoid blocking main thread
• Issue #562 - All command line arguments swallowed by hpx
• Issue #561 - Boost.Tuple is not move aware
• Issue #558 - boost::shared_ptr<> style semantics/syntax for client classes
• Issue #556 - Creation of partially preprocessed headers should be enabled for Boost newer than V1.50
• Issue #555 - BOOST_FORCEINLINE does not name a type
• Issue #554 - Possible race condition in thread get_id()
• Issue #552 - Move enable client_base
• Issue #550 - Add stack size category ‘huge’
• Issue #549 - ShenEOS run seg-faults on single or distributed runs
• Issue #545 - AUTOGLOB broken for add_hpx_component
• Issue #542 - FindHPX_HDF5 still searches multiple times
• Issue #541 - Quotes around application name in hpx::init
• Issue #539 - Race condition occurring with new lightweight threads
• Issue #535 - hpx_run_tests.py exits with no error code when tests are missing
• Issue #530 - Thread description(<unknown>) in logs
• Issue #523 - Make thread objects more lightweight
• Issue #521 - hpx::error_code is not usable for lightweight error handling
• Issue #520 - Add full user environment to HPX logs

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/568
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/567
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/565
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/523
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/521
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/520
• Issue #519 - Build succeeds, running fails
• Issue #517 - Add a guard page to linux coroutine stacks
• Issue #516 - hpx::thread::detach suspend while holding locks, leads to hang in debug
• Issue #514 - Preprocessed headers for <hpx/apply.hpp> don’t compile
• Issue #513 - Buildbot configuration problem
• Issue #512 - Implement action based stack size customization
• Issue #511 - Move action priority into a separate type trait
• Issue #510 - trunk broken
• Issue #507 - no matching function for call to boost::scoped_ptr<hpx::threads::topology>::scoped_ptr(hpx::threads::linux_topology*)
• Issue #505 - undefined_symbol regression test currently failing
• Issue #502 - Adding OpenCL and OCLM support to HPX for Windows and Linux
• Issue #501 - find_package(HPX) sets cmake output variables
• Issue #500 - wait_any/wait_all are badly named
• Issue #499 - Add support for disabling pbs support in pbs runs
• Issue #498 - Error during no-cache runs
• Issue #496 - Add partial preprocessing support to cmake
• Issue #495 - Support HPX modules exporting startup/shutdown functions only
• Issue #494 - Allow modules to specify when to run startup/shutdown functions
• Issue #493 - Avoid constructing a string in make_success_code
• Issue #492 - Performance counter creation is no longer synchronized at startup
• Issue #491 - Performance counter creation is no longer synchronized at startup
• Issue #490 - Sheneos on_completed_bulk seg fault in distributed
• Issue #489 - compiling issue with g++44
• Issue #488 - Adding OpenCL and OCLM support to HPX for the MSVC platform
• Issue #487 - FindHPX.cmake problems
• Issue #485 - Change distributing_factory and binpacking_factory to use bulk creation
• Issue #484 - Change HPX_DONT_USE_PREPROCESSED_FILES to HPX_USE_PREPROCESSED_FILES
• Issue #483 - Memory counter for Windows
• Issue #479 - strange errors appear when requesting performance counters on multiple nodes
• Issue #477 - Create (global) timer for multi-threaded measurements
• Issue #472 - Add partial preprocessing using Wave
• Issue #471 - Segfault stack traces don’t show up in release
• Issue #468 - External projects need to link with internal components
• Issue #462 - Startup/shutdown functions are called more than once
• Issue #458 - Consolidate hpx::util::high_resolution_timer and hpx::util::high_resolution_clock
• Issue #457 - index out of bounds in allgather_and_gate on 4 cores or more
• Issue #448 - Make HPX compile with clang
• Issue #447 - ‘make tests’ should execute tests on local installation
• Issue #446 - Remove SVN-related code from the codebase
• Issue #444 - race condition in snp
• Issue #441 - Patched Boost.Serialization headers should only be installed if needed
• Issue #439 - Components using HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_MODULE fail to compile with MSVC
• Issue #436 - Verify that no locks are being held while threads are suspended
• Issue #435 - Installing HPX should not clobber existing Boost installation
• Issue #434 - Logging external component failed (Boost 1.50)
• Issue #433 - Runtime crash when building all examples

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/488
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/487
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/479
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/472
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/435
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/434
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/433
• Issue #432\(^{4363}\) - Dataflow hangs on 512 cores/64 nodes
• Issue #430\(^{4364}\) - Problem with distributing factory
• Issue #424\(^{4365}\) - File paths referring to XSL-files need to be properly escaped
• Issue #417\(^{4366}\) - Make dataflow LCOs work out of the box by using partial preprocessing
• Issue #413\(^{4367}\) - hpxsvnversion.py fails on Windows
• Issue #412\(^{4368}\) - Make hpx::error_code equivalent to hpx::exception
• Issue #398\(^{4369}\) - HPX clobbers out-of-tree application specific CMake variables (specifically CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE)
• Issue #394\(^{4370}\) - Remove code generating random port numbers for network
• Issue #378\(^{4371}\) - ShenEOS scaling issues
• Issue #354\(^{4372}\) - Create a coroutines wrapper for Boost.Context
• Issue #349\(^{4373}\) - Commandline option --localities=N\(-1N should be necessary only on AGAS locality
• Issue #334\(^{4374}\) - Add auto_index support to cmake based documentation toolchain
• Issue #318\(^{4375}\) - Network benchmarks
• Issue #317\(^{4376}\) - Implement network performance counters
• Issue #310\(^{4377}\) - Duplicate logging entries
• Issue #230\(^{4378}\) - Add compile time option to disable thread debugging info
• Issue #171\(^{4379}\) - Add an INI option to turn off deadlock detection independently of logging
• Issue #170\(^{4380}\) - OSHL internal counters are incorrect
• Issue #103\(^{4381}\) - Better diagnostics for multiple component/action registrations under the same name
• Issue #48\(^{4382}\) - Support for Darwin (Xcode + Clang)
• Issue #21\(^{4383}\) - Build fails with GCC 4.6
We have had roughly 800 commits since the last release and we have closed approximately 80 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

**General changes**

- **Significant improvements** made to the usability of HPX in large-scale, distributed environments.
- **Renamed** `hpx::lcos::packaged_task` to `hpx::lcos::packaged_action` to reflect the semantic differences to a `packaged_task` as defined by the C++11 Standard\(^{4384}\).
- **HPX** now exposes `hpx::thread` which is compliant to the C++11 std::thread type except that it (purely locally) represents an HPX thread. This new type does not expose any of the remote capabilities of the underlying HPX-thread implementation.
- The type `hpx::lcos::future` is now compliant to the C++11 std::future type. This type can be used to synchronize both, local and remote operations. In both cases the control flow will return the future in order to trigger any continuation.
- **The types** `hpx::lcos::local::promise` and `hpx::lcos::local::packaged_task` are now compliant to the C++11 std::promise and std::packaged_task types. These can be used to create a future representing local work only. Use the types `hpx::lcos::promise` and `hpx::lcos::packaged_action` to wrap any (possibly remote) action into a future.
- `hpx::lcos::future` and `hpco::lcos::future` are now cancelable.
- **HPX** now exposes `hpx::apply` and `hpx::async` as the preferred way of creating (or invoking) any deferred work. These functions are usable with various types of functions, function objects, and actions and provide a uniform way to spawn deferred tasks.
- **HPX** now utilizes `hpx::util::bind` to (partially) bind local functions and function objects, and also actions. Remote bound actions can have placeholders as well.
- **HPX** continuations are now fully polymorphic. The class `hpx::actions::forwarding_continuation` is an example of how the user can write is own types of continuations. It can be used to execute any function as an continuation of a particular action.
- Reworked the action invocation API to be fully conformant to normal functions. Actions can now be invoked using `hpx::apply`, `hpx::async`, or using the `operator()` implemented on actions. Actions themselves can now be cheaply instantiated as they do not have any members anymore.
- Reworked the lazy action invocation API. Actions can now be directly bound using `hpx::util::bind` by passing an action instance as the first argument.
- A minimal HPX program now looks like this:

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>

int hpx_main()
{
    return hpx::finalize();
}
```

---

\(^{4384}\) [http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21](http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21)
This removes the immediate dependency on the Boost.Program Options library.

**Note:** This minimal version of an HPX program does not support any of the default command line arguments (such as --help, or command line options related to PBS). It is suggested to always pass argc and argv to HPX as shown in the example below.

- In order to support those, but still not to depend on Boost.Program Options, the minimal program can be written as:

```cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>

// The arguments for hpx_main can be left off, which very similar to the
// behavior of `main():` as defined by C++.
int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}
```

- Added performance counters exposing the number of component instances which are alive on a given locality.
- Added performance counters exposing then number of messages sent and received, the number of parcels sent and received, the number of bytes sent and received, the overall time required to send and receive data, and the overall time required to serialize and deserialize the data.
- Added a new component: `hpx::components::binpacking_factory` which is equivalent to the existing `hpx::components::distributing_factory` component, except that it equalizes the overall population of the components to create. It exposes two factory methods, one based on the number of existing instances of the component type to create, and one based on an arbitrary performance counter which will be queried for all relevant localities.
- Added API functions allowing to access elements of the diagnostic information embedded in the given exception: `hpx::get_locality_id`, `hpx::get_host_name`, `hpx::get_process_id`, `hpx::get_function_name`, `hpx::get_file_name`, `hpx::get_line_number`, `hpx::get_os_thread`, `hpx::get_thread_id`, and `hpx::get_thread_description`.

---

4385 https://www.boost.org/doc/html/program_options.html
4386 https://www.boost.org/doc/html/program_options.html
Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release:

- Issue #71^4387 - GIDs that are not serialized via `handle_gid<>` should raise an exception
- Issue #105^4388 - Allow for `hpx::util::functions` to be registered in the AGAS symbolic namespace
- Issue #107^4389 - Nasty threadmanger race condition (reproducible in sheneos_test)
- Issue #108^4390 - Add millisecond resolution to HPX logs on Linux
- Issue #110^4391 - Shutdown hang in distributed with release build
- Issue #116^4392 - Don’t use TSS for the applier and runtime pointers
- Issue #162^4393 - Move local synchronous execution shortcut from `hpx::function` to the applier
- Issue #172^4394 - Cache sources in CMake and check if they change manually
- Issue #178^4395 - Add an INI option to turn off ranged-based AGAS caching
- Issue #187^4396 - Support for disabling performance counter deployment
- Issue #202^4397 - Support for sending performance counter data to a specific file
- Issue #218^4398 - boost.coroutines allows different stack sizes, but stack pool is unaware of this
- Issue #231^4399 - Implement movable `boost::bind`
- Issue #232^4400 - Implement movable `boost::function`
- Issue #236^4401 - Allow binding `hpx::util::function` to actions
- Issue #239^4402 - Replace `hpx::function` with `hpx::util::function`
- Issue #240^4403 - Can’t specify RemoteResult with `lcos::async`
- Issue #242^4404 - REGISTER_TEMPLATE support for plain actions
- Issue #243^4405 - `handle_gid<>` support for `hpx::util::function`
- Issue #245^4406 - `_c_cache` code throws an exception if the queried GID is not in the local cache
- Issue #246^4407 - Undefined references in `dataflow/adaptive1d` example

^4387 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/71
^4388 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/105
^4389 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/107
^4390 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/108
^4391 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/110
^4392 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/116
^4393 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/162
^4394 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/172
^4395 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/178
^4396 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/187
^4397 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/202
^4398 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/218
^4399 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/231
^4400 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/232
^4401 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/236
^4402 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/239
^4403 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/240
^4404 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/242
^4405 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/243
^4406 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/245
^4407 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/246
• Issue #254 - Problems configuring sheneos with CMake
• Issue #259 - Lifetime of components doesn’t end when client goes out of scope
• Issue #260 - io_service_pool segfault
• Issue #261 - Late parcel executed outside of pthread
• Issue #263 - Cannot select allocator with CMake
• Issue #264 - Fix allocator select
• Issue #267 - Runtime error for hello_world
• Issue #269 - pthread_affinity_np test fails to compile
• Issue #270 - Compiler noise due to -Wcast-qual
• Issue #275 - Problem with configuration tests/include paths on Gentoo
• Issue #325 - Sheneos is 200-400 times slower than the fortran equivalent
• Issue #331 - hpx::init and hpx_main() should not depend on program_options
• Issue #333 - Add doxygen support to CMake for doc toolchain
• Issue #340 - Performance counters for parcels
• Issue #346 - Component loading error when running hello_world in distributed on MSVC2010
• Issue #362 - Missing initializer error
• Issue #363 - Parcel port serialization error
• Issue #366 - Parcel buffering leads to types incompatible exception
• Issue #368 - Scalable alternative to rand() needed for HPX
• Issue #369 - IB over IP is substantially slower than just using standard TCP/IP
• Issue #374 - hpx::lcos::wait should work with dataflows and arbitrary classes meeting the future interface
• Issue #375 - Conflicting/ambiguous overloads of hpx::lcos::wait

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/252
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/254
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/259
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/260
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/261
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/263
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/264
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/267
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/269
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/270
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/275
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/325
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/331
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/333
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/340
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/346
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/362
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/363
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/366
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/368
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/369
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/374
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/375
• Issue #376 - Find_HPX.cmake should set CMake variable HPX_FOUND for out of tree builds
• Issue #377 - ShenEOS interpolate bulk and interpolate_one_bulk are broken
• Issue #379 - Add support for distributed runs under SLURM
• Issue #382 - _Unwind_Word not declared in boost.backtrace
• Issue #387 - Doxygen should look only at list of specified files
• Issue #388 - Running `make install` on an out-of-tree application is broken
• Issue #391 - Out-of-tree application segfaults when running in qsub
• Issue #392 - Remove HPX_NO_INSTALL option from cmake build system
• Issue #396 - Pragma related warnings when compiling with older gcc versions
• Issue #399 - Out of tree component build problems
• Issue #400 - Out of source builds on Windows: linker should not receive compiler flags
• Issue #401 - Out of source builds on Windows: components need to be linked with hpx_serialization
• Issue #404 - gfortran fails to link automatically when fortran files are present
• Issue #405 - Inability to specify linking order for external libraries
• Issue #406 - Adapt action limits such that dataflow applications work without additional defines
• Issue #415 - locality_results is not a member of hpx::components::server
• Issue #425 - Breaking changes to traits::result wrt std::vector<id_type>
• Issue #426 - AUTOGLOB needs to be updated to support fortran

2.10.18 HPX V0.8.1 (Apr 21, 2012)

This is a point release including important bug fixes for HPX V0.8.0 (Mar 23, 2012).

4431 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/376
4432 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/377
4433 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/379
4434 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/382
4435 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/387
4436 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/388
4437 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/391
4438 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/392
4439 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/396
4440 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/399
4441 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/400
4442 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/401
4443 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/404
4444 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/405
4445 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/406
4446 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/415
4447 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/425
4448 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/426
General changes

- **HPX** does not need to be installed anymore to be functional.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this point release:

- Issue #295\(^{4449}\) - Don’t require install path to be known at compile time.
- Issue #371\(^{4450}\) - Add hpx iostreams to standard build.
- Issue #384\(^{4451}\) - Fix compilation with GCC 4.7.
- Issue #390\(^{4452}\) - Remove keep_factory_alive startup call from ShenEOS; add shutdown call to H5close.
- Issue #393\(^{4453}\) - Thread affinity control is broken.

Bug fixes (commits)

Here is a list of the important commits included in this point release:

- r7642 - External: Fix backtrace memory violation.
- **r7775** - Components: Fix symbol visibility bug with component startup providers. This prevents one components providers from overriding another components.
- r7778 - Components: Fix startup/shutdown provider shadowing issues.

2.10.19 **HPX V0.8.0 (Mar 23, 2012)**

We have had roughly 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed approximately 70 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

- Improved PBS support, allowing for arbitrary naming schemes of node-hostnames.
- Finished verification of the reference counting framework.
- Implemented decrement merging logic to optimize the distributed reference counting system.
- Restructured the LCO framework. Renamed `hpx::lcos::eager_future<>` and `hpx::lcos::lazy_future<>` into `hpx::lcos::packaged_task` and `hpx::lcos::deferred_packaged_task`. Split `hpx::lcos::promise` into `hpx::lcos::packaged_task` and `hpx::lcos::future`. Added ‘local’ futures (in namespace `hpx::lcos::local`).
- Improved the general performance of local and remote action invocations. This (under certain circumstances) drastically reduces the number of copies created for each of the parameters and return values.

\(^{4449}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/295
\(^{4450}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/371
\(^{4451}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/384
\(^{4452}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/390
\(^{4453}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/393
• Reworked the performance counter framework. Performance counters are now created only when needed, which reduces the overall resource requirements. The new framework allows for much more flexible creation and management of performance counters. The new sine example application demonstrates some of the capabilities of the new infrastructure.

• Added a buildbot-based continuous build system which gives instant, automated feedback on each commit to SVN.

• Added more automated tests to verify proper functioning of HPX.

• Started to create documentation for HPX and its API.

• Added documentation toolchain to the build system.

• Added dataflow LCO.

• Changed default HPX command line options to have hpx: prefix. For instance, the former option --threads is now --hpx:threads. This has been done to make ambiguities with possible application specific command line options as unlikely as possible. See the section HPX Command Line Options for a full list of available options.

• Added the possibility to define command line aliases. The former short (one-letter) command line options have been predefined as aliases for backwards compatibility. See the section HPX Command Line Options for a detailed description of command line option aliasing.

• Network connections are now cached based on the connected host. The number of simultaneous connections to a particular host is now limited. Parcels are buffered and bundled if all connections are in use.

• Added more refined thread affinity control. This is based on the external library Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC).

• Improved support for Windows builds with CMake.

• Added support for components to register their own command line options.

• Added the possibility to register custom startup/shutdown functions for any component. These functions are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread.

• Added two new experimental thread schedulers: hierarchy_scheduler and periodic_priority_scheduler. These can be activated by using the command line options --hpx:queuing=hierarchy or --hpx:queuing=periodic.

Example applications

• Graph500 performance benchmark\(^\text{4454}\) (thanks to Matthew Anderson for contributing this application).

• GTC (Gyrokinetic Toroidal Code)\(^\text{4455}\): a skeleton for particle in cell type codes.

• Random Memory Access: an example demonstrating random memory accesses in a large array

• ShenEOS example\(^\text{4456}\), demonstrating partitioning of large read-only data structures and exposing an interpolation API.

• Sine performance counter demo.

• Accumulator examples demonstrating how to write and use HPX components.

• Quickstart examples (like hello_world, fibonacci, quicksort, factorial, etc.) demonstrating simple HPX concepts which introduce some of the concepts in HPX.

\(^{4454}\) http://www.graph500.org/

\(^{4455}\) http://www.nersc.gov/research-and-development/benchmarking-and-workload-characterization/nersc-6-benchmarks/gtc/

\(^{4456}\) http://stellarcollapse.org/equationofstate

2.10. Releases
• Load balancing and work stealing demos.

API changes

• Moved all local LCOs into a separate namespace `hpx::lcos::local` (for instance, `hpx::lcos::local_mutex` is now `hpx::lcos::local::mutex`).
• Replaced `hpx::actions::function` with `hpx::util::function`. Cleaned up related code.
• Removed `hpx::traits::handle_gid` and moved handling of global reference counts into the corresponding serialization code.
• Changed terminology: `prefix` is now called `locality_id`, renamed the corresponding API functions (such as `hpx::get_prefix`, which is now called `hpx::get_locality_id`).
• Adding `hpx::find_remote_localities`, and `hpx::get_num_localities`.
• Changed performance counter naming scheme to make it more bash friendly. The new performance counter naming scheme is now

```
/object{parentname#parentindex/instance#index}/counter#parameters
```

• Added `hpx::get_worker_thread_num` replacing `hpx::threadmanager_base::get_thread_num`.
• Renamed `hpx::get_num_os_threads` to `hpx::get_os_threads_count`.
• Added `hpx::threads::get_thread_count`.
• Restructured the Futures sub-system, renaming types in accordance with the terminology used by the C++11 ISO standard.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release:

• Issue #31 4457 - Specialize handle_gid<> for examples and tests
• Issue #72 4458 - Fix AGAS reference counting
• Issue #104 4459 - heartbeat throws an exception when decrefing the performance counter it’s watching
• Issue #111 4460 - throttle causes an exception on the target application
• Issue #142 4461 - One failed component loading causes an unrelated component to fail
• Issue #165 4462 - Remote exception propagation bug in AGAS reference counting test
• Issue #186 4463 - Test credit exhaustion/splitting (e.g. prepare_gid and symbol NS)
• Issue #188 4464 - Implement remaining AGAS reference counting test cases
• Issue #258 4465 - No type checking of GIDs in stubs classes

4457 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/31
4458 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/72
4459 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/104
4460 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/111
4461 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/142
4462 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/165
4463 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/186
4464 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/188
4465 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/258
• Issue #271 - Seg fault/shared pointer assertion in distributed code
• Issue #281 - CMake options need descriptive text
• Issue #283 - AGAS caching broken (gva_cache needs to be rewritten with ICL)
• Issue #285 - HPX_INSTALL root directory not the same as CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX
• Issue #286 - New segfault in dataflow applications
• Issue #289 - Exceptions should only be logged if not handled
• Issue #290 - c++11 tests failure
• Issue #293 - Build target for component libraries
• Issue #296 - Compilation error with Boost V1.49rc1
• Issue #298 - Illegal instructions on termination
• Issue #299 - gravity aborts with multiple threads
• Issue #301 - Build error with Boost trunk
• Issue #303 - Logging assertion failure in distributed runs
• Issue #304 - Exception ‘what’ strings are lost when exceptions from decode_parcel are reported
• Issue #306 - Performance counter user interface issues
• Issue #307 - Logging exception in distributed runs
• Issue #308 - Logging deadlocks in distributed
• Issue #309 - Reference counting test failures and exceptions
• Issue #311 - Merge AGAS remote_interface with the runtime_support object
• Issue #314 - Object tracking for id_types
• Issue #315 - Remove handle_gid and handle credit splitting in id_type serialization
• Issue #320 - applier::get_locality_id() should return an error value (or throw an exception)
• Issue #321 - Optimization for id_types which are never split should be restored

https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/271
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/281
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/283
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/285
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/286
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/289
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/290
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/293
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/296
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/298
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/301
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/303
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/304
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https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/311
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/314
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/315
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/320
https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/321
• Issue #322⁴⁴⁸⁹ - Command line processing ignored with Boost 1.47.0
• Issue #323⁴⁴⁹⁰ - Credit exhaustion causes object to stay alive
• Issue #324⁴⁴⁹¹ - Duplicate exception messages
• Issue #326⁴⁴⁹² - Integrate Quickbook with CMake
• Issue #329⁴⁴⁹³ - --help and --version should still work
• Issue #330⁴⁴⁹⁴ - Create pkg-config files
• Issue #337⁴⁴⁹⁵ - Improve usability of performance counter timestamps
• Issue #338⁴⁴⁹⁶ - Non-std exceptions deriving from std::exceptions in tfunc may be sliced
• Issue #339⁴⁴⁹⁷ - Decrease the number of send_pending_parcel threads
• Issue #343⁴⁴⁹⁸ - Dynamically setting the stack size doesn’t work
• Issue #351⁴⁴⁹⁹ - ‘make install’ does not update documents
• Issue #353⁴⁵⁰⁰ - Disable FIXMEs in the docs by default; add a doc developer CMake option to enable FIXMEs
• Issue #355⁴⁵⁰¹ - ‘make’ doesn’t do anything after correct configuration
• Issue #356⁴⁵⁰² - Don’t use hpx::util::static_in topology code
• Issue #359⁴⁵⁰³ - Infinite recursion in hpx::tuple serialization
• Issue #361⁴⁵⁰⁴ - Add compile time option to disable logging completely
• Issue #364⁴⁵⁰⁵ - Installation seriously broken in r7443

2.10.20  *HPX V0.7.0* (Dec 12, 2011)

We have had roughly 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed approximately 120 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

⁴⁴⁸⁹ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/322
⁴⁴⁹⁰ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/323
⁴⁴⁹¹ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/324
⁴⁴⁹² https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/326
⁴⁴⁹³ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/329
⁴⁴⁹⁴ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/330
⁴⁴⁹⁵ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/337
⁴⁴⁹⁶ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/338
⁴⁴⁹⁸ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/343
⁴⁴⁹⁹ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/351
⁴⁵⁰⁰ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/353
⁴⁵⁰¹ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/355
⁴⁵⁰² https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/356
⁴⁵⁰³ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/359
⁴⁵⁰⁴ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/361
⁴⁵⁰⁵ https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/364
**General changes**

- Completely removed code related to deprecated AGAS V1, started to work on AGAS V2.1.
- Started to clean up and streamline the exposed APIs (see ‘API changes’ below for more details).
- Revamped and unified performance counter framework, added a lot of new performance counter instances for monitoring of a diverse set of internal HPX parameters (queue lengths, access statistics, etc.).
- Improved general error handling and logging support.
- Fixed several race conditions, improved overall stability, decreased memory footprint, improved overall performance (major optimizations include native TLS support and ranged-based AGAS caching).
- Added support for running HPX applications with PBS.
- Many updates to the build system, added support for gcc 4.5.x and 4.6.x, added C++11 support.
- Many updates to default command line options.
- Added many tests, set up buildbot for continuous integration testing.
- Better shutdown handling of distributed applications.

**Example applications**

- quickstart/factorial and quickstart/fibonacci, future-recursive parallel algorithms.
- quickstart/hello_world, distributed hello world example.
- quickstart/rma, simple remote memory access example
- quickstart/quicksort, parallel quicksort implementation.
- gtc, gyrokinetic torodial code.
- bfs, breadth-first-search, example code for a graph application.
- sheneos, partitioning of large data sets.
- accumulator, simple component example.
- balancing/os_thread_num, balancing/px_thread_phase, examples demonstrating load balancing and work stealing.

**API changes**

- Added `hpx::find_all_localities`.
- Added `hpx::terminate` for non-graceful termination of applications.
- Added `hpx::lcos::async` functions for simpler asynchronous programming.
- Added new AGAS interface for handling of symbolic namespace (`hpx::agas::*`).
- Renamed `hpx::components::wait` to `hpx::lcos::wait`.
- Renamed `hpx::lcos::future_value` to `hpx::lcos::promise`.
- Renamed `hpx::lcos::recursive_mutex` to `hpx::lcos::local_recursive_mutex`, `hpx::lcos::mutex` to `hpx::lcos::local_mutex`.
- Removed support for Boost versions older than V1.38, recommended Boost version is now V1.47 and newer.
- Removed `hpx::process` (this will be replaced by a real process implementation in the future).
• Removed non-functional LCO code (hpx::lcos::dataflow, hpx::lcos::thunk, hpx::lcos::dataflow_variable).
• Removed deprecated hpx::naming::full_address.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release:

• Issue #28 \(^{4506}\) - Integrate Windows/Linux CMake code for HPX core
• Issue #32 \(^{4507}\) - hpx::cout() should be hpx::cout
• Issue #33 \(^{4508}\) - AGAS V2 legacy client does not properly handle error_code
• Issue #60 \(^{4509}\) - AGAS: allow for registerid to optionally take ownership of the gid
• Issue #62 \(^{4510}\) - adaptive1d compilation failure in Fusion
• Issue #64 \(^{4511}\) - Parcel subsystem doesn’t resolve domain names
• Issue #83 \(^{4512}\) - No error handling if no console is available
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• Issue #90 \(^{4514}\) - Add general commandline option -N
• Issue #91 \(^{4515}\) - Add possibility to read command line arguments from file
• Issue #92 \(^{4516}\) - Always log exceptions/errors to the log file
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• Issue #97 \(^{4519}\) - Attempt to create a bad component type in AMR examples
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• Issue #101 \(^{4521}\) - Segfault when hpx::process::here() is called in fibonacci2
• Issue #102 \(^{4522}\) - unknown_component_address in int_object_semaphore_client
• Issue #114 \(^{4523}\) - marduk raises assertion with default parameters
• Issue #115 \(^{4524}\) - Logging messages for SMP runs (on the console) shouldn’t be buffered

\(^{4506}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/28
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\(^{4508}\) https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/33
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• Issue #140 - CMake problem on windows
• Issue #141 - Move all non-component libraries into $PREFIX/lib/hpx
• Issue #143 - adaptive1d throws an exception with the default command line options
• Issue #146 - Early exception handling is broken
• Issue #147 - Sheneos doesn’t link on Linux
• Issue #149 - sheneos_test hangs
• Issue #154 - Compilation fails for r5661

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• Issue #226\textsuperscript{4570} - VS Build Error for Accumulator Client

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\textsuperscript{4549} https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/156
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• Issue #253 - Default component action registration kills compiler
• Issue #272 - G++ unrecognized command line option
• Issue #273 - quicksort example doesn’t compile
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2.11 Citing HPX

Please cite HPX whenever you use it for publications. Use our paper in The Journal of Open Source Software as the main citation for HPX: 4582. Use the Zenodo entry for referring to the latest version of HPX: 4583. Entries for citing specific versions of HPX can also be found at 4584.

2.12 HPX users

A list of institutions and projects using HPX can be found on the HPX Users page.

2.13 About HPX

2.13.1 History

The development of High Performance ParalleX (HPX) began in 2007. At that time, Hartmut Kaiser became interested in the work done by the ParalleX group at the Center for Computation and Technology (CCT)4586, a multi-disciplinary research institute at Louisiana State University (LSU)4587. The ParalleX group was working to develop a new and

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4581 https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/277
4582 https://joss.theoj.org/papers/022e5917b935117dcd20edc3742ab95eca
4583 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.598202
4584 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.598202
4585 https://hpx.stellar-group.org/hpx-users/
4586 https://www.cct.lsu.edu
4587 https://www.lsu.edu
From the very beginning, this endeavour has been a group effort. In addition to a handful of interested researchers, there have always been graduate and undergraduate students participating in the discussions, design, and implementation of HPX. In 2011 we decided to formalize our collective research efforts by creating the STEllAR group (Systems Technology, Emergent Parallelism, and Algorithm Research). Over time, the team grew to include researchers around the country and the world. In 2014, the STEllAR Group was reorganized to become the international community it is today. This consortium of researchers aims to develop stable, sustainable, and scalable tools which will enable application developers to exploit the parallelism latent in the machines of today and tomorrow. Our goal of the HPX project is to create a high quality, freely available, open source implementation of ParalleX concepts for conventional and future systems by building a modular and standards conforming runtime system for SMP and distributed application environments. The API exposed by HPX is conformant to the interfaces defined by the C++11/14 ISO standard and adheres to the programming guidelines used by the Boost collection of C++ libraries. We steer the development of HPX with real world applications and aim to provide a smooth migration path for domain scientists.

To learn more about STEllAR and ParalleX, see People and Why HPX?

2.13.2 People

The STEllAR Group (pronounced as stellar) stands for “Systems Technology, Emergent Parallelism, and Algorithm Research”. We are an international group of faculty, researchers, and students working at various institutions around the world. The goal of the STEllAR Group is to promote the development of scalable parallel applications by providing a community for ideas, a framework for collaboration, and a platform for communicating these concepts to the broader community.

Our work is focused on building technologies for scalable parallel applications. HPX, our general purpose C++ runtime system for parallel and distributed applications, is no exception. We use HPX for a broad range of scientific applications, helping scientists and developers to write code which scales better and shows better performance compared to more conventional programming models such as MPI.

HPX is based on ParalleX which is a new (and still experimental) parallel execution model aiming to overcome the limitations imposed by the current hardware and the techniques we use to write applications today. Our group focuses on two types of applications - those requiring excellent strong scaling, allowing for a dramatic reduction of execution time for fixed workloads and those needing highest level of sustained performance through massive parallelism. These applications are presently unable (through conventional practices) to effectively exploit a relatively small number of cores in a multi-core system. By extension, these application will not be able to exploit high-end exascale computing systems which are likely to employ hundreds of millions of such cores by the end of this decade.

Critical bottlenecks to the effective use of new generation high performance computing (HPC) systems include:

- **Starvation**: due to lack of usable application parallelism and means of managing it,
- **Overhead**: reduction to permit strong scalability, improve efficiency, and enable dynamic resource management,
- **Latency**: from remote access across system or to local memories,
- **Contention**: due to multicore chip I/O pins, memory banks, and system interconnects.
The ParalleX model has been devised to address these challenges by enabling a new computing dynamic through the application of message-driven computation in a global address space context with lightweight synchronization. The work on HPX is centered around implementing the concepts as defined by the ParalleX model. HPX is currently targeted at conventional machines, such as classical Linux based Beowulf clusters and SMP nodes.

We fully understand that the success of HPX (and ParalleX) is very much the result of the work of many people. To see a list of who is contributing see our tables below.

**HPX contributors**

<table>
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### Contributors to this document

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Acknowledgements

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⁴⁶₃¹ https://www.cscs.ch
⁴⁶₃₂ https://www.cscs.ch
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\textsuperscript{4633} https://www.lsu.edu
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CHAPTER
THREE

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