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VSIPL++

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1. About the Object Management Group

1.1. OMG

Founded in 1989, the "Object Management Group, Inc. (OMG)"Object Management Group, Inc. (OMG) is an open membership, not-for-profit computer industry standards consortium that produces and maintains computer industry specifications for interoperable, portable and reusable enterprise applications in distributed, heterogeneous environments. Membership includes Information Technology vendors, end users, government agencies and academia.

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As noted, "OMG specifications"OMG specifications address middleware, modeling and vertical domain frameworks. All OMG Specifications are available from this URL:

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- Business Modeling Specifications
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- Modeling and Metadata Specifications
 - UML, MOF, CWM, XMI
 - UML Profile
- Modernization Specifications
- Platform Independent Model (PIM), Platform Specific Model (PSM), Interface Specifications
 - CORBAServices

- CORBAFacilities
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- CORBA Embedded Intelligence Specifications
- CORBA Security Specifications

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Certain OMG specifications are also available as ISO standards. Please consult <http://www.iso.org>

2. *Typographical Conventions*

The type styles shown below are used in this document to distinguish programming statements from ordinary English. However, these conventions are not used in tables or section headings where no distinction is necessary.

`code`
Programming language elements

`function`
A function reference

parameter
A function / template parameter

3. *Issues*

The reader is encouraged to report any technical or editing issues/problems with this specification to http://www.omg.org/report_issue.htm [???].

4. *Acknowledgment*

The VSIPL++ 1.0 specification was developed under subcontract 601-02-S-0109 under U.S. Government contract F30602-00-D-0221.

Submitted by OMG member Stefan Seefeld, Mentor Graphics.

The VSIP++ Library provides C++ classes and functions for writing embedded signal processing applications designed to run on one or more processors. VSIP++ contains

- containers such as vectors, matrices, and tensors,
- mathematical operations such as addition and matrix multiplication on these containers,
- complex numbers and random numbers,
- linear algebra solvers such as LU decomposition, and
- signal processing classes and functions including fast Fourier transforms, convolutions, correlations, FIR filters, and IIR filters.

VSIP++ extends the Vector, Signal, and Image Processing Library (VSIP) standard, improving application performance, productivity, and portability. This C++ library supports improved performance through support for execution using multiple processors and through improved code optimization. The ability to write expressions using mathematical notation decreases program size, improving productivity. Because VSIP++ has an open specification and is based on standard C++, VSIP++ programs can be easily ported between architectures.

The VSIP++ specification has been split into two overlapping documents, covering uniprocessor execution and multi-processor execution. Uniprocessor execution is specified in this document, while distributed execution is specified in VSIP++ Parallel.

This main specification document mainly contains declarations, definitions, and requirements for uniprocessor execution. Because VSIP++ supports both uniprocessor and distributed execution using the same programs, some aspects of distributed execution occur in this document. Some of these items and terms specified in the distributed specification that occasionally appear in this document include processor, subblock, distribution, and maps. For uniprocessor execution, these distributed aspects can be safely ignored since default arguments are provided by the library.

The VSIP++ parallel specification is significantly shorter than the uniprocessor specification because the library has been carefully designed to support running the same programs in either single or multiple processor modes. VSIP++ Parallel contains means to specify how a container's contents are distributed among available processors. Mathematical operations and other operations need not be specified because the toolkit automatically ensures data is moved to where it is used.

Please visit the High Performance Embedded Computing Software Initiative webpage [<http://www.hpec-si.org>] for more information on VSIP++ and for reference implementations.

1.1. Scope

[intro.scope]

- 1 This document specifies requirements for implementations of the VSIPL++ Library.
- 2 The VSIPL++ Library is a C++ programming interface for performing linear algebra and signal processing computations.
- 3 For classes and class templates, this document specifies partial definitions. Private members are not specified, but each implementation shall supply them to complete the definitions according to the descriptions given herein.
- 4 For functions, function templates, objects, and values, this document specifies complete or partial declarations. Implementations shall supply definitions consistent with the descriptions given herein.

1.2. Normative references

[intro.refs]

- 1 The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and users of this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standard indicated below.

- ISO/IEC 14882, Programming languages — C++

- 2 The VSIPL++ Parallel Specification is incorporated via reference.

- 3 References to “VSIPL” or the “VSIPL specification” refer to the VSIPL specification at <http://www.omg.org/spec/VSIPL/>

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1.3. Compliance

[intro.compliance]

- 1 *Most functions in this specification are parametrized for the value-types they operate on. The individual function specifications indicate which value-types need to be supported in a compliant implementation.*

- 2 *Compliance criteria relating to the VSIPL++ Parallel specification are listed in [dpp.oplevel]*

- 3 All implementations must define the macro VSIP_HAS_EXCEPTIONS in <vsip/support.hpp> to a constant-expression such that in:

```
#if VSIP_HAS_EXCEPTIONS
```

VSIP_HAS_EXCEPTIONS evaluates to a non-zero value if and only if the implementation throws the exceptions indicated by “Throws” clauses in this specification.

If VSIP_HAS_EXCEPTIONS evaluates to zero, then, in all situations where this specification would otherwise require that an exception be thrown, the behavior is undefined. Implementations that do not support exceptions must provide an implementation-defined way to report memory allocation errors to the user.

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1.4. Acknowledgements

[intro.ack]

- 1 The VSIPL++ Library as described in this standard is based on the VSIPL 1.3 API by David A. Schwartz, Randall R. Judd, William J. Harrod, and Dwight P. Manley, 2002 June 11, as approved by the VSIPL Forum, copyright © 1999–2002 Georgia Tech Research Corporation.

This clause describes various conventions that apply throughout the remainder of this document.

2.1. Definitions

[conventions.defs]

- 1 Many terms used in this specification are defined in other specifications, and have the same meaning here as in these references.
- 2 All terms defined in ISO/IEC 14882:1998 Programming Languages — C++ have the same meaning in this specification unless otherwise indicated. In particular, these words are defined.

implementation-defined

This phrase means that specifics depend on a particular implementation and that each implementation should document.

undefined

This word means that behavior must meet no specific requirements. Undefined behavior may also be expected when this standard omits a description of any explicitly defined behavior.

unspecified

This word means that specifics depend on a particular implementation

- 3 All functions, macros, types defined in VSIP L have the same meaning in this specification unless otherwise indicated.
- 4 All terms defined in IETF RFC 2119 have the same meaning in this specification unless otherwise indicated. In particular, these words are defined.

must

This word, or the terms “required” or “shall,” mean that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification.

must not

This phrase, or the phrase “shall not,” means that the definition is an absolute prohibition of the specification.

should

This word, or the adjective “recommended,” means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore a particular item, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course.

should not

This phrase, or the phrase “not recommended” means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances when the particular behavior is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully weighed before implementing any behavior described with this label.

may

This word, or the adjective “optional,” means that an item is truly optional. One vendor may choose to include the item because a particular marketplace requires it or because the vendor feels that it enhances the product while another vendor may omit the same item.

- 5 A *complex type* is a specialization of `complex`. Objects of such types can store complex numbers. A complex type `complex<T>`'s *underlying type* is the numeric type `T`.

2.2. Structure

[conventions.struct]

- 1 Each clause contains the following elements, as applicable:¹

- Summary
- Requirements
- Detailed Specifications

2.2.1. Summary

[conventions.struct.summary]

- 1 The Summary provides a synopsis of the clause, and introduces the first-level subclauses. Each subclause also provides a summary, listing the headers specified in the subclause and the library entities provided in each header.
- 2 Paragraphs labeled “Note(s):”, “Example(s):”, or “Rationale(s):” are informative, other paragraphs are normative.
- 3 The summary and the detailed specifications are presented in the order:
- Macros
 - Values
 - Types
 - Classes
 - Functions
 - Objects

2.2.2. Requirements

[conventions.struct.requirements]

- 1 VSIP++ can be extended by a C++ program. Each clause, as applicable, describes the requirements that such extensions must meet. Such extensions are generally one of the following:
- Template arguments
 - Derived classes
 - Containers and/or algorithms that meet an interface convention
- 2 Interface convention requirements are stated as generally as possible. Instead of stating “class `X` has to define a member function `operator++()`”, the interface requires “for any object `x` of class `X`, `++x` is defined.” That is, whether the operator is a member is unspecified.
- 3 Requirements are stated in terms of well-defined expressions, which define valid terms of the types that satisfy the requirements. For every set of requirements there is a table that specifies an initial set of the valid expressions and their semantics. Any generic algorithm that uses the requirements is described in terms of the valid expressions for its formal type parameters.

¹To save space, items that do not apply to a clause are omitted. For example, if a clause does not specify any requirements, there will be no “Requirements” subclause.

- 4 In some cases the semantic requirements are presented as C++ code. Such code is intended as a specification of equivalence of a construct to another construct, not necessarily as the way the construct must be implemented.
- 5 If constraints for a function, function template, object, or value are violated, the function's, function template's, object's, or value's behavior is undefined.

2.2.3. Specifications

[conventions.struct.spec]

- 1 The detailed specifications contain the following elements:
 - Name and brief description
 - Synopsis (class definition or function prototype, as appropriate)
 - Restrictions on template arguments, if any
 - Description of class invariants
 - Description of function semantics
- 2 Descriptions of class member functions follow the order (as appropriate):²
 - Constructor(s) and destructor
 - Copying & assignment functions
 - Comparison functions
 - Modifier functions
 - Operators and other non-member functions
- 3 Descriptions of function semantics contain the following elements (as appropriate):³

Requires

The preconditions for calling the function

Effects

The actions performed by the function

Returns

A description of the value(s) returned by the function

Postconditions

The observable results established by the function

Throws

Any exceptions thrown by the function, and the conditions that would cause the exception

2.3. Library-wide requirements

[conventions.requirements]

¹ (ISO14882, [lib.using.headers]/2) is incorporated by reference.

²To save space, items that do not apply to a class are omitted. For example, if a class does not specify any comparison functions, there will be no "Comparison functions" subclause.

³To save space, items that do not apply to a function are omitted. For example, if a function does not specify any preconditions, there will be no "Requires" paragraph.

- 2 The `vsip` namespace contains all library functions, classes, types, exceptions, and similar entities. Macros reside outside the namespace.
- 3 The `vsip::impl` namespace, if present, contains functions, classes, types, exceptions, and similar entities useful for the implementation. The contents of this namespace are unspecified.
- 4 All macros beginning with `VSIP_` are reserved by the implementation.
- 5 For all classes defined by the specification, all class member names beginning with `impl_` are reserved for use by the implementation.
- 6 For the sake of exposition, the specification does not describe copy constructors, assignment operators, and (non-virtual) destructors with the same apparent semantics as those that can be generated by default. It is unspecified whether the implementation provides explicit definitions for such member function signatures or for virtual destructors that can be generated by default.
- 7 Implementation header files shall have internal include-guards to protect against multiple inclusion of a single header. If a file is included multiple times, only the first inclusion will be processed.

- 1 This clause describes basic macros, types, exceptions, and similar entities that are used throughout the library.

Header `<vsip/support.hpp>` synopsis

```

#define VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION implementation-defined
#define VSIP_HAS_EXCEPTIONS implementation-defined
#define VSIP_NOTHROW implementation-defined
#define VSIP_THROW(X) implementation-defined

namespace vsip
{
    typedef implementation-defined VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE;
    typedef implementation-defined cscalar_f;
    typedef implementation-defined cscalar_i;
    typedef implementation-defined dimension_type;
    typedef implementation-defined scalar_f;
    typedef implementation-defined scalar_i;

    // domain types
    typedef implementation-defined index_type;
    typedef signed-version-of-index_type index_difference_type;
    typedef signed-version-of-index_type stride_type;
    typedef unsigned-version-of-stride_type stride_scalar_type;
    typedef index_type length_type;
    enum whole_domain_type { whole_domain };

    // dimension ordering
    template <dimension_type dim0 = unspecified,
        ...,
        dimension_type dimn = unspecified>
        class tuple;
    // exactly VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION template parameters
    typedef tuple<0, unspecified, ...> row1_type;
    typedef tuple<0, 1, unspecified, ...> row2_type;
    // ...
    // exactly VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION type definitions
    typedef tuple<0, unspecified, ...> col1_type;
    typedef tuple<1, 0, unspecified, ...> col2_type;
    // ...
    // exactly VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION type definitions

    // map and processor types
    typedef implementation-defined processor_type;
    typedef implementation-defined subblock_type;
    typedef signed-version-of processor_type processor_difference_type;
    typedef signed-version-of subblock_type subblock_difference_type;
    enum distribution_type { block, cyclic };

    // function and class types
    enum return_mechanism_type { by_value, by_reference };

    // exceptions
    struct computation_error;

    // functions
    processor_type num_processors () VSIP_NOTHROW;

```



```

// dimension_type synonyms
dimension_type const row = 0;
dimension_type const col = 1;
// Exactly VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION constants:
dimension_type const dim0 = 0;
dimension_type const dim1 = 1;
dimension_type const dim2 = 2;
// ...
}

```

3.1. Macros

[support.macros]

```
1 #define VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION implementation-defined
```

Value:

VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION indicates the maximum dimension supported by blocks in the VSIP++ library. The library implementation must provide blocks, views, and domains for all dimensions less than or equal to VSIP_MAX_DIMENSIONS. However, some entities may support more than VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION dimensions.

VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION shall be an unsigned integral quantity greater than or equal to two. The value shall be suitable for use as a constant-expression in preprocessing directives.

[*Note:* VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION should be a positive integral literal value. It must not expand to the name of a const variable.]

C++ does not allow:

```

int const __vsip_max_dimension = 3;
#define VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION __vsip_max_dimension
#if VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION > 2
    // Conditionally compiled code.
#endif

```

]

```
2 #define VSIP_HAS_EXCEPTIONS implementation-defined
```

Value:

Evaluates to a non-zero value if and only if the implementation throws the exceptions indicated by “Throws” requirements. [*Note:* [intro.compliance] specifies the interaction of VSIP_HAS_EXCEPTIONS with exceptions.]

```
3 #define VSIP_NOTHROW implementation-defined
```

Value:

VSIP_NOTHROW behaves as if it has been defined either as #define VSIP_NOTHROW or as #define VSIP_NOTHROW throw().

[*Note:* C++ implementations that do not provide adequate support for throw specifications should provide an empty definition.]

```
4 #define VSIP_THROW(X) implementation-defined
```

Value:

VSIP_THROW behaves as if it has been defined either as `#define VSIP_THROW(X)` or as `#define VSIP_THROW(X) throw X`.

[*Note: C++ implementations that do not provide adequate support for throw specifications should provide an empty definition.]*

3.2. Types

[support.types]

```
1 typedef implementation-defined VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE;
```

Value:

VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE indicates the default type of values when creating Vectors, Matrixes, and Tensors.

```
2 typedef implementation-defined cscalar_f;
```

Value:

The implementation shall define this type to be `complex<float>`, `complex<double>`, or `complex<long double>` such that the choice of underlying type is the same as `scalar_f`.

```
3 typedef implementation-defined cscalar_i;
```

Value:

The implementation shall define this type to be `complex<short>`, `complex<int>`, or `complex<long int>` such that the choice of underlying type is the same as `scalar_i`.

```
4 typedef implementation-defined dimension_type;
```

Value:

The `dimension_type` type shall be an unsigned integral type.

The type shall be chosen such that `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION` can be implicitly converted to `dimension_type`.

```
5 typedef implementation-defined scalar_f;
```

Value:

The implementation shall define this type to be `float`, `double`, or `long double`.

```
6 typedef implementation-defined scalar_i;
```

Value:

The implementation shall define this type to be `short int`, `int`, `long int`, `unsigned short int`, `unsigned int`, `unsigned long int`, `long long int`, or `unsigned long long int`.

3.2.1. Domain types

[support.types.domain]

```
1 typedef implementation-defined index_type;
```

Value:

The `index_type` type is an unsigned integral type indicating one coordinate of an `Index<D>` in a `Domain<D>` for a fixed `dimension_type D`. This type must support values large enough to represent the largest size of a view.

Note:

`index_type` can be `size_t`.

2

```
typedef signed-version-of-index_type index_difference_type;
```

Value:

The `index_difference_type` type is a signed integer representing the difference of two `index_types`, e.g., incrementing or decrementing an `index_type`.

Note:

Domain arithmetic uses this type.

3

```
typedef signed-version-of-index_type stride_type;
```

Value:

The `stride_type` type is a signed version of `index_type` indicating the stride between successive indices along a dimension.

4

```
typedef unsigned-version-of-stride_type stride_scalar_type;
```

Value:

The `stride_scalar_type` type is an unsigned multiple of a stride.

Note:

Domain arithmetic uses this type.

5

```
typedef index_type length_type;
```

Value:

A number of indices.

6 The `whole_domain_type` enumerated value `whole_domain` is used to indicate that an entire domain should be returned by certain Tensor subview functions.

3.2.2. Dimension-ordering types

[support.types.dimorder]

- 1 tuple requires exactly `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION` template parameters.
- 2 Exactly `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION` type definitions `row1_type`, `row2_type`, ... are required. For positive `D` at most `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION`, `rowD_type`'s first `D` template values are 0, 1, ..., `D-1`. The remaining `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION-D` entries are unspecified.

[Note: These represent row-major ordering for a one-dimensional block, two-dimensional block, etc.]

- 3 Exactly `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION` type definitions `col1_type`, `col2_type`, ... are required. For positive `D` at most `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION`, `colD_type`'s first `D` template values are `D-1`, ..., 1, 0. The remaining `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION-D` entries are unspecified.

[*Note:* These represent column-major ordering for a one-dimensional block, two-dimensional block, etc.]

3.2.3. Function and class types

[support.types.function]

- 1 [*Note:* The `return_mechanism_type` enumerated value `by_value` indicates a function returns a computed value. `by_reference` indicates a function requires a parameter where the computed value is saved.]

3.3. Exceptions

[support.exceptions]

- 1 This section specifies some of the exceptions that VSIPL++ functions and objects can throw. [*Note:* Some errors are indicated by throwing exceptions.]
- 2 Memory allocation errors will be indicated by `std::bad_alloc` exceptions. [*Note:* The VSIPL API defines errors, which are fatal in development mode and which produce undefined results in production mode. This specification does not define a development mode or a production mode. Instead, it defines exceptions that are thrown by supporting implementations. Memory allocation failures, which are indicated by the function return value in VSIPL, are indicated by throwing the `std::bad_alloc` exception.

As noted in [intro.compliance] , implementations that do not support exceptions must provide an implementation-defined way to report memory allocation errors to the user.]

3.3.1. Class `computation_error`

[support.exceptions.comput]

```
namespace vsip
{
  class computation_error : public std::runtime_error
  {
  public:
    explicit computation_error(std::string const &);
  };
}
```

- 1 The class `computation_error` defines the type of objects thrown as exceptions to report errors presumably caused by algorithmic computations and detectable only when the program executes.

```
computation_error(std::string const &what_arg);
```

Effects:

Constructs an object of class `computation_error`.

Postcondition:

```
strcmp(this->what(), what_arg.c_str()) == 0.
```

3.3.2. Constants

[support.constants]

- 1 [*Note:* `row` and `col` correspond to VSIPL constants `VSIP_ROW` and `VSIP_COL`.]
- 2 An implementation must define `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSIONS` `dimension_type` constants `dim0`, `dim1`, `dim2`,

- 1 This clause describes the vsipl class. At least one vsipl object must exist while using the library.

Header `<vsip/initfin.hpp>` synopsis

```
namespace vsip
{
  class vsipl
  {
  public:
    vsipl();
    vsipl(int &argc, char **&argv);
    ~vsipl();
  private:
    vsipl(vsipl const &);
    vsipl &operator=(vsipl const &);
  };
}
```

[Note: This header file is usually included in other header files so direct inclusion is rarely necessary.]

2

```
vsipl();
```

Effects:

If there are no other extant vsipl objects, initializes the library before its use. It behaves as if it were implemented as `if (counter++ != 0) return; else /* perform initialization */`

Note:

Failure to correctly initialize the library leads to undefined behavior. This behavior can include throwing an exception.

```
vsipl(int &argc, char** &argv);
```

Requires:

`argc` is the nonnegative number of program arguments in `argv`. `argv[argc] == 0`.

Effects:

If there are no other extant vsipl objects, initializes the library before its use. It behaves as if it were implemented as `if (counter++ != 0) return; else /* perform initialization */`

Program arguments used to initialize the library will be removed so the requirements on `argc` and `argv` are still valid.

Note:

Failure to correctly initialize the library leads to undefined behavior. This behavior can include throwing an exception.

```
~vsipl();
```

Effects:

If there is only one extant vsipl object, cleans up library data structures. Otherwise, the destructor has no effect. It behaves as if it were implemented as `if (-counter != 0) return;` `else /* perform destruction */`

Postconditions:

If the destructor had an effect, the VSIPL++ library cannot be used.

Note:

Failure of the library to correctly deallocate its resources leads to undefined behavior. This behavior can include throwing an exception.

3 *[Example:* Many VSIPL++ programs will be similar to:

```
int main()
{
    vsip::vsipl v;

    // Use VSIPL++ library.
}
```

]

- 1 In this clause, unless otherwise specified, D represents a fixed `dimension_type` greater than 0 and at most `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION`.
- 2 An `Index<D>` represents an element of N^D , where N is the set of nonnegative integers and D is a positive integral dimension. A `Domain<D>` represents a subset of N^D .
- 3 Below, the `Domain` class template and its one-dimensional specialization are presented. Subsequent subclauses present arithmetic operations on Domains, which facilitate creating subviews of existing views, comparison operators, and the `Index` class template.

Header `<vsip/domain.hpp>` synopsis

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <dimension_type D> class Domain;

    template <dimension_type D>
    bool operator==(Domain<D> const &, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    bool operator!=(Domain<D> const &, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator+(Domain<D> const &, index_difference_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator+(index_difference_type, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator*(Domain<D> const &, stride_scalar_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator*(stride_scalar_type, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    template <dimension_type D> class Index;

    template <dimension_type D>
    bool operator==(Index<D> const &, Index<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    bool operator!=(Index<D> const &, Index<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}

```

5.1. Definitions

[domains.definitions]

5.1.1. Subdomain

[domains.definitions.subdomain]

- 1 A Domain s is a *subdomain* of another Domain d if every Index in s is also an Index in d .

5.1.2. Overlapping domains

[domains.definitions.overlap]

- 1 Two Domains *overlap* if there is at least one Index in both Domains.
- 2 Two Domains *exactly overlap* if every Index of one Domain is in the other Domain and vice versa.

5.1.3. Conformant domains

[domains.definitions.conformant]

- 1 Domain<D>s d1 and d2 are *element conformant* if `d1.element_conformant(d2) == true`.
[Note: Intuitively, d1 and d2 are element conformant if, for every dimension, they have the same number of indices.]
- 2 Domain<2>s d1 and d2 are *product conformant* if `d1.product_conformant(d2) == true`.
[Note: Product-conformant matrices can be multiplied by each other. d1 and d2 are conformant if the second dimension of d1 has the same length as the first dimension of d2. Product-conformance is not commutative.]

5.2. Domain

[domains.domain]

- 1 A Domain object specifies a domain, i.e., a set of Indexes. A Domain is the Cartesian product of one-dimensional Domain<1>s.

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <dimension_type D>
    class Domain
    {
    public:
        // compile-time values
        static dimension_type const dim = D;

        // constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor
        Domain() VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Domain(Domain<1> const &, ..., Domain<1> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        // exactly D parameters
        Domain(Domain const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Domain& operator=(Domain const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~Domain() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // comparison functions
        bool element_conformant(Domain const &) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        bool product_conformant(Domain<2> const &) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessors
        Domain<1> const &operator[](dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

5.2.1. Template parameter

[domains.domain.template]

1 `dimension_type D`

Requires:

$0 < D \leq \text{VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION}$. A VSIP++ implementation must implement Domain<D> for all valid dimensions.

5.2.2. Lack of ordering

[domains.domain.ordering]

- 1 `class Domain<D>`, for $D > 1$, does not impose any ordering among its one-dimensional objects.

5.2.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[domains.domain.constructors]

```

Domain() VSIP_NOTHROW;

```


Effects:

Constructs a D-dimensional empty domain.

```
Domain<1> const &, ..., Domain<1> const & VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Notation:

The parameter list contains D “const Domain<1>&” parameters.

Effects:

Constructs a D-dimensional domain that is the Cartesian product of the D given arguments, in the given order. For example, the first argument specifies the permissible set of first coordinates.

```
Domain(Domain const &d) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a D-dimensional domain.

Postconditions:

The Domain has `this->operator[](0) == d[0], ..., this->operator[](D-1) == d[D-1]`.

```
Domain &operator=(Domain const &d) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Modifies the D-dimensional domain.

Postconditions:

The domain has `this->operator[](0) == d[0], ..., this->operator[](D-1) == d[D-1]`.

Returns:

`*this`.

5.2.4. Comparison operators

[domains.domain.comparison]

```
bool element_conformant(Domain const &d) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

True if and only if, for all $0 \leq \text{dim} < D$, `(*this)[dim].length() == d[dim].length()`.

```
bool product_conformant(Domain<2> const &d) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

True if and only if $D == 2$ and `(*this)[1].length() == d[0].length()`.

Note:

Product conformance between domains is only possible for Domain<D> objects where $D == 2$; however, this function is defined for Domain<D> objects with other values of D to provide a consistent interface among all Domain objects.

5.2.5. Accessors

[domains.domain.accessors]

```
Domain<1> const &operator[](dimension_type dim) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

$\text{dim} < D$.

Returns:

The one-dimensional domain object for the specified dimension.

```
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of indices. This is the product of the number of indices for each of its dimensions.

5.2.6. Equality functions

[domains.domain.equality]

```
namespace vsip
{
  template <dimension_type D>
  bool operator==(Domain<D> const &, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
  template <dimension_type D>
  bool operator!=(Domain<D> const &, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}
```

```
template <dimension_type D>
bool operator==(Domain<D> const &dom0, Domain<D> const &dom1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

true if and only if the Indexes of dom0 are exactly the same as the Indexes of dom1.

Notes:

Two Domains can be equal even if `dom0.first() != dom1.first()`. [Example: `Domain<1>(0, 1, 16) == Domain<1>(15, -1, 16)` because they contain exactly the same indices but in a different order.]

```
template <dimension_type D>
bool operator!=(Domain<D> const &dom0, Domain<D> const &dom1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`!operator==(dom0, dom1)`.

5.3. Domain<1>

[domains.domainone]

- 1 A `Domain<1>` object specifies one `dimension_type` of a `Domain` object. This “subscript triplet” specifies the first `index_type` `i`, a `stride_type` `s` between indices, and the number `len` of indices together representing indices `i, i+s, i+2s, ..., i+(len-1)s`. [Note: A subscript triplet is similar to Matlab and Fortran 95 ranges and VSIP view slices. The object maintains the specified subscript triplet even though other triplets may represent the same set of indices.]
- 2 The stride may assume any integral value. Using a positive stride yields a sequence of increasing indices. Using a negative stride yields a sequence of decreasing indices. To produce a sequence of repeated indices, use a stride of zero.

```
namespace vsip
{
  template <>
  class Domain<1>
```

```

{
public:
    // compile-time values
    static dimension_type const dim = 1;

    // constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor
    Domain(index_type, stride_type, length_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Domain(length_type = 0) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Domain(Domain const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Domain& operator=(Domain const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    ~Domain() VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // comparison function
    bool element_conformant(Domain const &) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    bool product_conformant(Domain<2> const &) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // accessors
    Domain<1> const &operator[](dimension_type) const
        VSIP_NOTHROW;
    index_type first() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    stride_type stride() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};
}

```

5.3.1. Index position

[domains.domainone.position]

- 1 The *position* of an *index_type* *i* within a *Domain<1>* *dom* is $(i - \text{dom.first}()) / \text{dom.stride}()$.

[*Note:* Since the *index_type* is within the *Domain<1>*, its position is integral, at least zero, and less than the *Domain*'s length.

For ordinary C arrays, array indices are numbered 0, 1, ..., *n*-1. When specifying a subscript triplet, the initial value need not be zero and the stride need not be one. Regardless, *index_types* are ordered. Positions represent this ordering. A subscript triplet with first *index_type* *f*, *stride_type* *s* between indices, and the number *len* of indices has *index_types* $f + 0*s$, $f + 1*s$, $f + 2*s$, ..., $f + (\text{len}-1)*s$ and positions 0, 1, 2, ..., *len*-1.]

[*Example:* For a *Domain<1>* object specifying a subscript triplet with first *index_type* *f*, *stride_type* *s* between indices, and the number *len* of indices, the position of *index_type* *f* is 0 and (assuming $\text{len} \geq 3$) of *index_type* $f+2*s$, 2.]

5.3.2. Constructors

[domains.domainone.constructors]

```
Domain(index_type i, stride_type s, length_type len) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

$\text{len} \geq 0$. $i + (\text{len} - 1) * s \geq 0$.

Effects:

Constructs a one-dimensional domain with indices i , $i + s$, $i + 2 * s$, ..., $i + (\text{len} - 1) * s$.

Postconditions:

$\text{this->first}() == i$, $\text{this->stride}() == s$, and $\text{this->length}() == \text{len}$.

Notes:

Negative strides are supported.

```
Domain(length_type len = 0) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

```
Domain(0, 1, len).
```

```
Domain(Domain const &d) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a one-dimensional domain.

Postconditions:

```
this->first() == d.first(), this->stride() == d.stride(), and this->length() == d.length().
```

```
Domain& operator=(Domain const &d) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Modifies the one-dimensional domain so `this->first() == d.first()`, `this->stride() == d.stride()`, and `this->length() == d.length()`.

Returns:

```
*this.
```

5.3.3. Comparison function

[domains.domainone.comparison]

```
bool element_conformant(Domain const &d) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

True if and only if `(*this)[0].length() == d[0].length()`.

```
bool product_conformant(Domain<2> const &d) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

```
false.
```

Note:

Product conformance between domains is only possible for `Domain<D>` objects where `D==2`; however, this function is defined to provide a consistent interface among all `Domain` objects.

5.3.4. Accessors

[domains.domainone.accessors]

```
Domain<l> const &operator[](dimension_type dim) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

```
dim < 1.
```

Returns:

```
*this.
```

Note:

This member function provides compatibility with higher dimension `Domain` types but is otherwise uninteresting.

```
index_type first() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The “first” entry of the subscript triplet. Equivalent to `i`, as defined in [domains.domainone]/1. [Note: If the stride is nonnegative, this index is the smallest index represented by the triplet. If the stride is negative, this index is the largest index.]

```
stride_type stride() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The stride of the subscript triplet. Equivalent to `s`, as defined in [domains.domainone]/1.

```
length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of indices in the domain. Equivalent to `len`, as defined in [domains.domainone]/1.

```
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`this->length()`.

5.4. Arithmetic operations on Domains

[domains.arithmetic]

- 1 To facilitate creation of subviews, Domains support integral arithmetic operations. A Domain’s minimal index can be shifted, and its stride can be multiplied. For example, adding the integer one to a domain increments all index components by one.

```
namespace vsip
{
    // shift the initial index
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator+(Domain<D> const &, index_difference_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator+(index_difference_type, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator-(Domain<D> const &, index_difference_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // modify the stride
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator*(Domain<D> const &, stride_scalar_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator*(stride_scalar_type, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <dimension_type D>
    Domain<D> operator/(Domain<D> const &, stride_scalar_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}
```

5.4.1. Shifting the initial index

[domains.arithmetic.shift]

```
template <dimension_type D>
Domain<D> operator+(Domain<D> const &dm, index_difference_type difference) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

```
dm.first() + difference >= 0.dm.first() + difference + dm.stride()
* (dm.length() - 1) >= 0
```

Returns:

A domain `dom` equivalent to `dm` except having `dom[d].first() == dm[d].first()+difference` for all $0 \leq d < D$.

Notes:

The resulting domain must have `this->first() >= 0`.

Examples:

`Domain<1> d(2,2,2); (d+1).first()` yields 3. `Domain<2>(Domain<1>(3,1,4), 0) + 2` contains `{(5, 2), (6, 2), (7, 2), (8, 2)}`.

```
template <dimension_type D>
Domain<D> operator+(index_difference_type difference, Domain<D> const &dm) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`dm.first() + difference >= 0`.

Returns:

`operator+(dm,difference)`.

```
template <dimension_type D>
Domain<D> operator-(Domain<D> const &dm, index_difference_type difference) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`dm.first() - difference >= 0`. `dm.first() + (-difference) + dm.stride() * (dm.length() - 1) >= 0`.

Returns:

`operator+(dm,-difference)`.

5.4.2. Scaling the stride**[domains.arithmetic.scale]**

```
template <dimension_type D>
Domain<D> operator*(Domain<D> const &dm, stride_scalar_type str) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`dm.first() + dm.stride() * str * (dm.length() - 1) >= 0`.

Returns:

A domain `dom` equivalent to `dm` except having `dom[d].stride() == dm[d].stride()*str` for all $0 \leq d < D$.

Examples:

`Domain<1> d(2,3,2); (d*2).stride()` yields 6. `Domain<2>(Domain<1>(3,1,4), 0) * 2` contains `{(3, 0), (5, 0), (7, 0), (9, 0)}`.

```
template <dimension_type D>
Domain<D> operator*(stride_scalar_type str, Domain<D> const &dm) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`dm.first() + dm.stride() * str * (dm.length() - 1) >= 0`.

Returns:

`dm * str`.

```
template <dimension_type D>
Domain<D> operator/(Domain<D> const& dm, stride_scalar_type str) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain `dom` equivalent to `dm` except having `dom[d].stride() == dm[d].stride()/str` for all $0 \leq d < D$.

Examples:

`Domain<1> d(2,3,2); d/2.stride()` yields 1. `Domain<2>(Domain<1>(3,4,4), 0) / 2` contains `{(3, 0), (5, 0), (7, 0), (9, 0)}`.

5.5. Index

[domains.index]

- 1 An Index object specifies an element in a Domain, i.e., an ordered set of coordinates — equivalently an ordered set of `index_types`.

```
namespace vsip
{
  template <dimension_type D>
  class Index
  {
  public:
    static dimension_type const dim = D;

    Index() VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Index(index_type, ..., index_type) VSIP_NOTHROW; // exactly D parameters
    Index(Index const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Index &operator=(Index const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    ~Index() VSIP_NOTHROW;

    index_type operator[](dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
  };
}
```

5.5.1. Correspondence

[domains.index.correspond]

- 1 `Index<D> (i0, i1, ..., iD-1)` and `Index<D> (j0, j1, ..., jD-1)` *correspond* if, for all dimensions $d \in [0, D)$, the position of i_d within its dimension- d domain is the same as the position of j_d within its dimension- d domain. [*Note*: Two element-conformant domains have corresponding Indexes.]

5.5.2. Template parameter

[domains.index.template]

```
dimension_type D
```

Requires:

$0 < D \leq \text{VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION}$. A VSIP++ implementation must implement `Index<D>` for all valid dimensions.

5.5.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[domains.index.constructors]

```
Index() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a D-dimensional Index representing `(0, 0, ..., 0)`.

```
Index(index_type, ..., index_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Notation:

The parameter list contains D `index_type` parameters.

Effects:

Constructs a D -dimensional Index, using parameters in the given order. For example, the first argument specifies the first coordinate.

Note:

`index_type` and `Index<1>` are distinct types.

```
Index(Index const &i) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a D -dimensional Index.

Postconditions:

The index has `this->operator[](0) == i[0], ..., this->operator[](D-1) == i[D-1]`.

```
Index& operator=(Index const &i) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Modifies the D -dimensional Index.

Postconditions:

The index has `this->operator[](0) == i[0], ..., this->operator[](D-1) == i[D-1]`.

Returns:

`*this`.

5.5.4. Accessors**[domains.index.accessors]**

```
index operator[](dimension_type dim) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`dim < D`.

Returns:

The coordinate for the specified dimension.

5.5.5. Equality functions**[domains.index.equality]**

```
namespace vsip
{
  // compare Indexes
  template <dimension_type D>
  bool operator==(Index<D> const &, Index<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
  template <dimension_type D>
  bool operator!=(Index<D> const &, Index<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}
```



```
template <dimension_type D>
bool operator==(Index<D> const &idx0, Index<D> const &idx1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

true if and only if, for all dimensions $d \in [0, D)$, $\text{idx0}[d] == \text{idx1}[d]$.

```
template <dimension_type D>
bool operator!=(Index<D> const &idx0, Index<D> const &idx1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

$!\text{operator}==(idx0, idx1)$.

- 1 This clause describes components that VSIPL++ programs may use to store and use data. A block is an interface to a logically contiguous array of data. The Dense class is a block. A view is an interface supporting data-parallel operations. Vector, Matrix, and Tensor classes satisfy this interface.
- 2 A map specifies how a block can be divided into subblocks. [Note: For a program executing on a single processor, there should be no need to indicate any particular map since default template arguments and default function arguments should suffice. A VSIPL++ implementation restricted to supporting only a single processor will probably just define empty map classes and will probably not define the view constructors in [view.vector.constructors] , [view.matrix.constructors] , and [view.tensor.constructors] .]

6.1. Block requirements

[block.req]

- 1 Every *block* is a logically contiguous array of data. Blocks provide element-wise operations to access the data. Blocks do not, in general, provide data-parallel access to the data. [Note: There is no requirement that a block store data by allocating memory to hold the data. For example, a block may compute the data dynamically.]
- 2 A block is said to be *x-dimensional* (where *x* is a positive integer) if it supports *x*-dimensional access. An *x,y-dimensional block* may be both *x*-dimensional and *y*-dimensional, where *x* and *y* are distinct positive integers. [Note: For example, a single block may support both 1- and 2-dimensional access. A 1,2-dimensional block can be used as the underlying storage for both vector and matrix views.]
- 3 The type of objects stored in these components must meet the same requirements as types specified for numeric types (ISO14882, [lib.numeric.requirements]). [Note: (ISO14882, [lib.numeric.requirements]/2) states that, if any operation on such a type throws an exception, the effects are undefined.]
- 4 A block may store only one type of values.
- 5 Blocks may be modifiable or non-modifiable. The data of a *modifiable block* can be changed; the data of a *non-modifiable block* cannot be changed.
- 6 Every block shall satisfy the requirements in Table 6.1, “Block requirements”. In Table 6.1, “Block requirements”, B denotes an *x*-dimensional block class containing objects of type T, b denotes a value of type B, X denotes a dimension_type instance with value *x*, *i*₁,...,*i*_{*x*} denote *x* values of type index_type, d denotes a value of type dimension_type, and M denotes a map type.

Table 6.1. Block requirements

expression	return type	assertion/note, condition	pre/post- condition
B::value_type	T		
B::reference_type	lvalue of T		
B::const_reference_type	const lvalue of T		
B::map_type	M		
b.get(<i>i</i> ₁ , <i>i</i> ₂ ,..., <i>i</i> _{<i>x</i>})	value_type		

<code>b.size()</code>	length_type	post: product of <code>size(d)</code> over all $0 \leq d < x$
<code>b.size(X, d)</code>	length_type	pre: $0 \leq d < x$
<code>b.increment_count()</code>	none	
<code>b.decrement_count()</code>	none	
<code>b.map()</code>	reference to an M	post: returns a map object

7 [Note: The above requirements imply that an x, y -dimensional block will have two get functions; one with x parameters and one with y parameters.]

8 For an x, y -dimensional block `b`, let `Y` represent a `dimension_type` instance with value y and j_0, \dots, j_{y-1} denote y values of type `index_type`. Let $d_0^x, d_1^x, \dots, d_{x-1}^x$ represent the block's x -dimensional dimension-ordering. and $d_0^y, d_1^y, \dots, d_{y-1}^y$ represent the block's y -dimensional dimension-ordering. If and only if offsets:

$$\begin{aligned} & (i_{d_0^x} * b.size(X, d_1^x) * \dots * b.size(X, d_{x-1}^x)) + \\ & (i_{d_1^x} * b.size(X, d_2^x) * \dots * b.size(X, d_{x-1}^x)) + \\ & \dots + i_{d_{x-1}^x} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & (j_{d_0^y} * b.size(Y, d_1^y) * \dots * b.size(Y, d_{y-1}^y)) + \\ & (j_{d_1^y} * b.size(Y, d_2^y) * \dots * b.size(Y, d_{y-1}^y)) + \\ & \dots + j_{d_{y-1}^y} \end{aligned}$$

are equal, then accessors `b.get(i_0, i_1, ..., i_{x-1})` and `b.get(j_0, j_1, ..., j_{y-1})` access the same value.

Figure 6.1. A two-dimensional view of a 1,2-dimensional block. Each rectangle contains a value. Row and column indices are labelled on the left and top, respectively.

	0	1	2	3
0	a	b	c	d
1	e	f	g	h

Figure 6.2. A one-dimensional view of a 1,2-dimensional block. Each rectangle contains a value. Value indices are labelled along the top.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

[Example: Consider a 1,2-dimensional block `b` with `b.size(2,0) == 2`, `b.size(2,1) == 4`, and `b.size(1,0) == 8`. Figure 6.1 has a 2-dimensional illustration of `b`, which has two rows

and four columns. Each value is labelled. Figure 6.2 has a 1-dimensional illustration of `b`, having eight values. Value `g` can be accessed using `b.get(6)` and `b.get(1,2)` since `1 * b.size(2,1) + 2 == 6`.]

9 [Note: The ordering of indices and the ordering of actual value storage (if values are stored) need not be the same.]

10 [Note: Maps are specified in Chapter 3, *Maps*.]

11 Every modifiable block shall satisfy the requirements in Table Table 6.2, “Modifiable block requirements” in addition to the requirements in Table 6.1, “Block requirements”. In Table 6.2, “Modifiable block requirements”, `b` denotes a modifiable block and `t` denotes a value of type `T`.

Table 6.2. Modifiable block requirements

expression	return type	assertion/note, condition	pre/post- condition
<code>b.put(i_1, i_2, ..., i_x, t)</code>	implementation-defined	post: <code>b.get(i_1, ..., i_x) == t</code>	

12 For a block that is x -dimensional, `b.map()` must yield a y -dimensional map where $y \geq x$. [Note: An x -dimensional block will access at most the smallest x dimensions of `b.map()`. The other dimensions are ignored.]

13 For a block explicitly created by a VSIP++ user, the effect of creation should also include the effect of invoking `increment_count` once.

14 [Note: For a block explicitly created by a VSIP++ user, the number of `increment_count` invocations should exceed the number of `decrement_count` invocations if the block is to be used. Such a block may go out of scope or be explicitly destroyed even if the number of `increment_count` invocations exceeds the number of `decrement_count` invocations.]

6.1.1. Allocatable Block

[block.alloc]

1 [Note: Some view constructors allocate their underlying blocks. Such constructors must be invoked only if the view’s underlying block is allocatable.]

2 Blocks may be allocatable or non-allocatable. An *allocatable block* has a specified interface permitting its creation. A *non-allocatable block* does not have the specified interface.

3 Let `B` denote an D -dimensional block class containing objects of type `T`, `dom` denote a `Domain<D>`, `map` denote an object with type `B::map_type` or a reference to an object with type `B::map_type`, and `value` denote a value of type `T`. D must be positive. Let `i0`, `i1`, ..., `ix` be D `index_types` less than `dom[0].size()`, `dom[1].size()`, ..., `dom[D-1].size()`, respectively.

4 `B` is allocatable if both of the following hold.

- `B(dom, map)` is a valid expression constructing a `B` block `b`, `b.get(i0, i1, ..., ix)` is valid, and `b.map()` is a reference to `map`.
- `B(dom, value, map)` is a valid expression constructing a `B` block, `b.get(i0, i1, ..., ix)` is valid, `b.get(i0, i1, ..., ix) == value`, and `b.map()` is a reference to `map`.

5 [Note: An allocatable block can be either modifiable or non-modifiable.]

6 For a block allocated by a view constructor, the effect of creation should include the effect of invoking `increment_count`.

- 7 [Note: For a block allocated by a view constructor, the number of `increment_count` invocations should meet or exceed the number of `decrement_count` invocations if the block is to be used. When the number of `decrement_count` invocations exceeds, not just equals, `increment_count` invocations, the block should be deallocated.]

6.2. Block layout

[block.layout]

- 1 [Note: Layout attributes may be used to describe specific blocks, as well as to capture layout requirements for particular operations.]

Header `<vsip/layout.hpp>` synopsis:

```

namespace vsip
{
    enum pack_type
    {
        // no packing information is available/required
        any_packing,
        // data has unit stride in major dimension
        unit_stride,
        // data is contiguous
        dense,
        // data has unit-stride in major dimension,
        // and rows / columns / planes are known
        // to start on aligned boundaries.
        aligned,
        aligned_8,
        aligned_16,
        aligned_32,
        aligned_64,
        aligned_128,
        aligned_256,
        aligned_512,
        aligned_1024
    };

    enum storage_format_type
    {
        any_storage_format,
        array,
        split_complex,
        interleaved_complex
    };

    typedef unspecified any_order_type;

    template <dimension_type D,
              typename O,
              pack_type P,
              storage_format_type S = array>
    struct Layout
    {
        static dimension_type const dim = D;
        typedef O order_type;
        static pack_type const packing = P;
        static storage_format_type const storage_format = S;
    };

    template <typename B>
    struct get_block_layout
    {
        typedef Layout<dimension-of-B,
                      dimension-ordering-of-B,
                      packing-of-B,

```

```

        storage-format-of-B> type;
    };
}
#endif

```

6.2.1. Packing

[block.layout.packing]

- 1 The `pack_type` enumerators provide a taxonomy to capture the packing of data in a multi-dimensional block:

```

namespace vsip
{
    enum pack_type { any_packing, unit_stride, dense,
                    aligned, aligned_8, aligned_16, ..., aligned_1024};
}

```

- 2 These enumerators may be used to describe a given block, as well as to express packing requirements for a given operation.
- 3 `unit_stride` specifies a block whose minor-dimension stride is 1; `dense` additionally specifies that the data is unpadding such that the block may be accessed as a 1-D block. The `aligned` and `aligned_N` values specify a unit-stride block where the major-dimension strides are aligned to a particular data alignment (where N is a value in bytes), or, in the case of `aligned`, to an appropriate "best" alignment for the hardware. Finally, `any_packing` expresses that no particular packing is known or required.

6.2.2. Storage Format

[block.layout.storage]

- 1 The `storage_format_type` enumerators indicate the storage format of data:

```

enum storage_format_type { any_storage_format, array, split_complex, interleaved_complex};

```

- 2 These enumerators may be used to describe a given block, as well as to express storage format requirements for a given operation.
- 3 The storage format of a real-valued block is `array`. For a block with value-type `complex<T>`, the storage-format `array` indicates that the data is held in an array of type `complex<T>[]`. The storage-format `split_complex` indicates that the data is held in two distinct arrays of type `T[]`, while the storage-format `interleaved_complex` indicates that the data is held in an array of type `T[]`, with real and imaginary values alternating.

6.2.3. The Layout class template

[block.layout.layoutclass]

- 1 The `Layout` class template encapsulates different data layout attributes in a single type:

```

template <dimension_type D,
          typename O,
          pack_type P,
          storage_format_type S = array>
struct Layout
{
    static dimension_type const dim = D;
    typedef O order_type;
    static pack_type const packing = P;
    static storage_format_type const storage_format = S;
};

```

- 2 The possible values for dim, packing, and storage_format are described above. The order_type type is either a tuple<n,m,p> type or any_order_type.
- 3 A meta-function is provided to query the layout attributes of any given block type:

```
template <typename Block>
struct get_block_layout
{
    Layout<dimension-of-Block,
          dimension-ordering-of-Block,
          packing-of-Block,
          storage-format-of-Block> type;
}
```

6.3. Dense block

[block.dense]

- 1 A Dense block is a modifiable, allocatable 1-dimensional block or a 1,x-dimensional block, for a fixed x, that explicitly stores one value for each Index in its domain.

Header <vsip/dense.hpp> synopsis

```
namespace vsip
{
    enum user_storage_type
    {
        no_user_format = any_storage_format,
        array_format = array,
        interleaved_format = interleaved_complex,
        split_format = split_complex
    };

    template <dimension_type D = 1,
              typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              typename O = row-major-for-D,
              typename M = Local_map<> >
    class Dense
    {
    public:
        static dimension_type const dim = D;
        static storage_format_type const storage_format = implementation-defined;
        typedef T value_type;
        typedef T& reference_type;
        typedef T const& const_reference_type;
        typedef O order_type;
        typedef M map_type;

        // constructors and destructor
        Dense(Domain<D> const&, T const&, map_type const& = map_type())
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Dense(Domain<D> const&, map_type const& = map_type())
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Dense(Domain<D> const&, T*const pointer, map_type const& = map_type())
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        // present only for complex type T = complex<uT>:
        Dense(Domain<D> const&, uT*const pointer, map_type const& = map_type())
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        // present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
        Dense(Domain<D> const&,
              uT*const real_pointer,
              uT*const imag_pointer,
              map_type const& = map_type())
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Dense(std::pair<uT*,uT*> pointer, map_type const & = map_type());
    };
}
```

```

~Dense() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// user data manipulation functions
void admit(bool update = true) VSIP_NOTHROW;
void release(bool update = true) VSIP_NOTHROW;
void release(bool update, T*& pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void release(bool update, uT*& pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void release(bool update, uT*& real_pointer, uT*& imag_pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void release(std::pair<uT*,uT*> &pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
void find(T*& pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void find(uT*& pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void find(uT*& real_pointer, uT*& imag_pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void find(std::pair<uT*,uT*> &pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
void rebind(T*const pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void rebind(uT*const pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void rebind(uT*const real_pointer, uT*const image_pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// present only for complex T = complex<uT>:
void rebind(std::pair<uT*,uT*> pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// These variants also resize the block
void rebind(T*const pointer, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
void rebind(uT*const pointer, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
void rebind(uT*const real_pointer, uT*const image_pointer, Domain<D> const &)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;
void rebind(std::pair<uT*,uT*> pointer, Domain<D> const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// value accessors
value_type get(index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
// exactly D index_type parameters; present only if D != 1
value_type get(index_type, ..., index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
unspecified put(index_type, T const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
// exactly D index_type parameters; present only if D != 1
unspecified put(index_type, ..., index_type, T const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// accessors
length_type size() VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size(dimension_type Dim, dimension_type d) VSIP_NOTHROW;
void increment_count() VSIP_NOTHROW;
void decrement_count() VSIP_NOTHROW;
map_type const& map() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
enum user_storage_type user_storage() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
bool admitted() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};
}

```

- 2 If T is a complex type, let uT be its underlying type.

[*Note:* This header file is usually included in views' header files so direct inclusion is rarely necessary.]

6.3.1. User-specified storage vocabulary

[**block.dense.uservocab**]

- 1 [*Note:* A VSIP++ user can rely on the library to allocate a Dense block's storage or can explicitly provide storage. Terminology for the latter, called blocks with user-specified storage, are described here.]
- 2 [*Note:* A VSIP++ user may provide one or two arrays for a Dense object to use to store values. Each one-dimensional array of memory is presented as a pointer to a Dense constructor or a subsequent rebind call. The block must be admitted before its use by VSIP++ functions and objects. The pointer(s)

and the associated data storage must not be accessed except by VSIPL++ functions and objects while the block is admitted. Releasing the block ends the admission so the pointer(s) and the associated data storage may be used by non-VSIPL++ functions and objects. Rebinding a block changes its pointer(s). A block's pointer(s) can also be found, i.e., returned to the user. This functionality provides some of the functionality of VSIPL user data arrays.]

- 3 A *block with user-specified storage* is a Dense block created by a constructor taking one or two pointers. [Note: The pointer or pointers should indicate storage for the block's data.] A block that is not a block with user-specified storage is a *block without user-specified storage*.
- 4 A block with user-specified storage can be *bound* to a single pointer or to two pointers. The data pointed to by these pointers must be in one of three formats. A single pointer can point to a data array with n values in *array format* if it points to a contiguous array with n values. If T is a complex type, a single pointer can point to a data array in *interleaved format*. The pointer to the underlying type has $2n$ values with even-indexed values represent the real portions of n complex numbers and the odd-indexed values represent the imaginary portions. Two pointers and a complex type T are required to represent n complex values in a *split format*. One pointer points to a data array of length n of the underlying type containing the real portions of the complex numbers, while the other pointer points to the n imaginary portions.
- 5 [Note: enum `user_storage_type` indicates a data array's array, interleaved, or split format. `no_user_format`, indicating a block without user-specified storage, equals the value `false`.]
- 6 The *admit-release* sequence of a block with user-specified storage is the sequence of admit and release invocations on the block.
- 7 An *admitted block* is a block with user-specified storage such that its admit-release sequence ends with an admit invocation. A block without user-specified storage is also considered admitted at all times. A *released block* is a block with user-specified storage such that its admit-release sequence ends with a release invocation, or (the sequence) is empty. [Note: A block with user-specified storage that has been newly created is defined to be released.]

6.3.2. Template parameters

[**block.dense.template**]

- 1 D specifies a dimension that is at least one and at most `VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION` . If D is 1, then the block will be a 1-dimensional block. If D is greater than 1, then the block will be a 1,D-dimensional block.
- 2 T specifies the type of values stored in the Dense object. If $D == 1$, the only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `cscalar_f`, `cscalar_i`, `bool`, `index_type`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>`. If $D > 1$, the only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `cscalar_f`, `cscalar_i`, or `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T.
- 3 O specifies the storage dimension ordering. Its default value is the `row_type` type definition explicitly specifying the first D dimensions, i.e., row-major ordering. [Example: For $D == 2$, the default value is `row2_type`.]

If the implementation does not store the block's values in a one-dimensional ordering, this template parameter is ignored. This template parameter does not affect program correctness or value access.

If an implementation chooses to store a Dense block's values in a one-dimensional ordering, the storage dimension ordering indicates how a multi-dimensional block's values are linearized into the ordering.

The one-dimensional ordering must obey the ordering determined by $<$, where $v < w$ indicates v is stored at a memory address less than w . Given a tuple `tuple< d_0 , d_1 , ..., d_{D-1} , ...>`,

the value with D-dimensional index $(c_{0,0}, c_{1,0}, \dots, c_{D-1,0}) <$ the value with D-dimensional index $(c_{0,1}, c_{1,1}, \dots, c_{D-1,1})$ if and only if

- a. there is some $j \in [0, D)$ such that for all $k \in [0, j)$, $c_{d(k),0} == c_{d(k),1}$ and
- b. $c_{d(j),0} < c_{d(j),1}$.

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- 4 M must be a map type with a default constructor. *Its default value is the Local_map type.*

6.3.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[block.dense.constructors]

```
Dense(Domain<D> const &dom, T const &value, map_type const &map = map_type())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Effects:

Constructs a modifiable Dense object containing the map map and exactly dom.size() values equal to value.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc indicating memory allocation for the returned Dense failed.

Postconditions:

If $D == 1$, *this will have a one-dimensional Domain<1> denoted domain with Index<1>es 0, ..., dom.size()-1 and domain.first() == 0. If $D != 1$, *this will have two domains: Domain<1> domain1 with Index<1>es 0, ..., dom.size()-1 and domain1.first() == 0 and a Domain<D> domainD with, for each $0 \leq d < D$, domainD[d].size() == dom[d].size(), domainD[d].stride() == 1, and domainD[d].first() == 0. The object's use count will be one. this->user_storage() == NO_USER_STORAGE.

```
Dense(Domain<D> const &dom, map_type const &map = map_type()) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Effects:

Constructs a modifiable Dense object containing dom.size() unspecified values and the map map.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc indicating memory allocation for the returned Dense failed.

Postconditions:

If $D == 1$, *this will have a one-dimensional Domain<1> denoted domain with Index<1>es containing 0, ..., dom.size()-1. If $D != 1$, *this will have two domains: Domain<1> domain1 with Index<1>es containing 0, ..., dom.size()-1 and a Domain<D> domainD with, for each $0 \leq d < D$, domainD[d].size() == dom[d].size(), domainD[d].stride() == 1, and domainD[d].first() == 0. The object's use count will be one. this->user_storage() == NO_USER_STORAGE.

Note:

The block's values are unspecified.

```
Dense(Domain<D> const &dom, T*const pointer, map_type const &map = map_type())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, `pointer[i] = T()` must be a valid C++ expression.

Effects:

Constructs a modifiable Dense object containing the map map. If map indicates a distributed block, this subblock contains dom.size() unspecified values.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc indicating memory allocation for the returned Dense failed.

Postconditions:

If $D == 1$, *this will have a one-dimensional Domain<1> denoted domain with Index<1>es containing 0, ..., dom.size()-1. If $D != 1$, *this will have two domains: Domain<1> domain1 with Index<1>es containing 0, ..., dom.size()-1 and a Domain<D> domainD with, for each $0 \leq d < D$, domainD[d].size() == dom[d].size(), domainD[d].stride() == 1, and domainD[d].first() == 0. The object's use count will be one. this->user_storage() == array_format.

Note:

The block's values are unspecified. This block's values can only be accessed after an admit call and before its corresponding release call. When the block is admitted, the pointer[i] values listed above may be modified by the block.

A VSIPL++ Library implemented using a VSIPL implementation cannot provide this constructor for complex type T in a portable way because the C++ and VSIPL++ standards do not specify a particular complex number representation. Thus, it cannot be guaranteed to match VSIPL functionality.

```
Dense(Domain<D> const &dom, uT *const pointer, map_type const &map = map_type())
  VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < 2*\text{dom.size}()$, pointer[i] = uT() must be a valid C++ expression.

Effects:

Constructs a modifiable Dense object containing the map map. If map indicates a distributed block, this subblock contains dom.size() unspecified values.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc indicating memory allocation for the returned Dense failed.

Postconditions:

If $D == 1$, *this will have a one-dimensional Domain<1> denoted domain with Index<1>es containing 0, ..., dom.size()-1. If $D != 1$, *this will have two domains: Domain<1> domain1 with Index<1>es containing 0, ..., dom.size()-1 and a Domain<D> domainD with, for each $0 \leq d < D$, domainD[d].size() == dom[d].size(), domainD[d].stride() == 1, and domainD[d].first() == 0. The object's use count will be one. this->user_storage() == interleaved_format.

Note:

The block's values are unspecified. This block's values can only be accessed after an admit call and before its corresponding release call. When the block is admitted, the pointer[i] values listed above may be modified by the block.

```
Dense(Domain<D> const &dom,
      uT *const real_pointer,
      uT *const imag_pointer,
      map_type const &map = map_type())
  VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, `real_pointer[i] = uT()` and `imag_pointer[i] = uT()` must be valid C++ expressions.

Effects:

Constructs a modifiable Dense object containing the map map. If map indicates a distributed block, this subblock contains `dom.size()` unspecified values.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the returned Dense failed.

Postconditions:

If `D == 1`, `*this` will have a one-dimensional `Domain<1>` denoted domain with `Index<1>es` containing $0, \dots, \text{dom.size}()-1$. If `D != 1`, `*this` will have two domains: `Domain<1>` `domain1` with `Index<1>es` containing $0, \dots, \text{dom.size}()-1$ and a `Domain<D>` `domainD` with, for each $0 \leq d < D$, `domainD[d].size() == dom[d].size()`, `domainD[d].stride() == 1`, and `domainD[d].first() == 0`. The object's use count will be one. `this->user_storage() == split_format`.

Note:

The block's values are unspecified. This block's values can only be accessed after an admit call and before its corresponding release call. When the block is admitted, the `real_pointer[i]` and `imag_pointer[i]` values listed above may be modified by the block.

```
Dense(Domain<D> const &dom,
      std::pair<uT*,uT*> pointer,
      map_type const &map = map_type())
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, `pointer.first[i] = uT()` and `pointer.second[i] = uT()` must be valid C++ expressions.

Effects:

Constructs a modifiable Dense object containing the map map. If map indicates a distributed block, this subblock contains `dom.size()` unspecified values.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the returned Dense failed.

Postconditions:

If `D == 1`, `*this` will have a one-dimensional `Domain<1>` denoted domain with `Index<1>es` containing $0, \dots, \text{dom.size}()-1$. If `D != 1`, `*this` will have two domains: `Domain<1>` `domain1` with `Index<1>es` containing $0, \dots, \text{dom.size}()-1$ and a `Domain<D>` `domainD` with, for each $0 \leq d < D$, `domainD[d].size() == dom[d].size()`, `domainD[d].stride() == 1`, and `domainD[d].first() == 0`. The object's use count will be one. `this->user_storage() == split_format`.

Note:

The block's values are unspecified. This block's values can only be accessed after an admit call and before its corresponding release call. When the block is admitted, the `pointer.first[i]` and `pointer.second[i]` values listed above may be modified by the block.

```
~Dense() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Destroys the Dense object.

Postconditions:

It should no longer be used.

Note:

The object is destroyed regardless of its reference count.

6.3.4. User-specified storage**[block.dense.userdata]**

```
void admit(bool update = true) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

If `*this` is not a block with user-specified storage or `*this` is an admitted block with user-specified storage, there is no effect.

Otherwise, the block is admitted so that its data can be used by VSIP++ functions and objects. If `update == true`, the values of `*this` are updated. That is, assuming `this->user_storage() == array_format`, for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `this->get(i) == pointer[i]`, where `pointer` is the value returned by `this->find`. Assuming `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `this->get(i) == complex(pointer[2i], pointer[2i+1])`, where `pointer` is the value returned by `this->find`. Assuming `this->user_storage() == split_format`, for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `this->get(i) == complex(real_pointer[i], imag_pointer[i])`, where `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are the values returned by `this->find`.

If `update == false`, the result of `this->get(i)` for all `0 <= i && i < this->size()` is unspecified.

Note:

Invoking `admit` on an admitted block is permitted. The intent of using a false update flag is that, if the data in the user-specified storage is not needed, then there is no need to force consistency between the block's storage and the user-specified storage possibly through copies.

```
void release(bool update = false) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

If `*this` is not a block with user-specified storage or `*this` is a released block with user-specified storage, there is no effect. Otherwise, the block is released so that its data cannot be used by VSIP++ functions and objects.

If `update == true`, the values in the user-specified storage are updated. Assuming `this->user_storage() == array_format`, for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `this->get(i) == pointer[i]`, where `pointer` is the value returned by `this->find`. Assuming `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `this->get(i) == complex(pointer[2i], pointer[2i+1])`, where `pointer` is the value returned by `this->find`. Assuming `this->user_storage() == split_format`, for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `this->get(i) == complex(real_pointer[i], imag_pointer[i])`, where `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are the values returned by `this->find`.

If `update == false`, the values in the user-specified storage are unspecified. Assuming `this->user_storage() == array_format` and `pointer` is the value returned by `this->find`, for all `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `pointer[i]` is unspecified. Assuming `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format` and

pointer is the value returned by `this->find`, for all $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < 2 * \text{this->size}()$, `pointer[i]` is unspecified. Assuming `this->user_storage() == split_format` and `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are the values returned by `this->find`, for all $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{this->size}()$, `real_pointer[i]` and `imag_pointer[i]` are unspecified.

Note:

Invoking `release` on a released block is permitted. The intent of using a false update flag is that, if the data in the user-specified storage is no longer needed, then there is no need to force consistency between the block's storage and the user-specified storage possibly through copies.

```
void release(bool update, T *&pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with user-specified storage such that `this->user_storage() == array_format`.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, `pointer` is assigned `NULL`, but there are no other effects. If *this is a released block with user-specified storage, `pointer` is assigned the value returned by `this->find`, but there are no other effects.

Otherwise, the block is released so that its data may not be used by `VSIP++` functions and objects. `pointer` is assigned the value returned by `this->find`. If `update == true`, the values in the user-specified storage are updated. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{this->size}()$, `this->get(i) == pointer[i]`. If `update == false`, the values in the user-specified storage are unspecified.

Note:

Invoking `release` on a released block is permitted. The intent of using a false update flag is that, if the data in the user-specified storage is no longer needed, then there is no need to force consistency between the block's storage and the user-specified storage possibly through copies.

```
void release(bool update, uT *&pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with user-specified storage such that `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`. `T` must be a complex type.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, `pointer` is assigned `NULL`, but there are no other effects. If *this is a released block with user-specified storage, `pointer` is assigned the value returned by `this->find`, but there are no other effects.

Otherwise, the block is released so that its data may not be used by `VSIP++` functions and objects. `pointer` is assigned the value returned by `this->find`. If `update == true`, the values in the user-specified storage are updated. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{this->size}()$, `this->get(i) == complex(pointer[2i], pointer[2i+1])`. If `update == false`, the values in the user-specified storage are unspecified.

Note:

Invoking `release` on a released block is permitted. The intent of using a false update flag is that, if the data in the user-specified storage is no longer needed, then there is no need to force consistency between the block's storage and the user-specified storage possibly through copies.

```
void release(bool update, uT *&real_pointer, uT *&imag_pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with user-specified storage such that `this->user_storage()` equals `interleaved_format` or `split_format`. T must be a complex type.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are assigned NULL, but there are no other effects. If *this is a released block with user-specified storage, `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are assigned the values returned by `this->find`, but there are no other effects. Otherwise, the block is released so that its data may not be used by VSIP++ functions and objects. `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are assigned the values returned by `this->find`.

If `update == true`, the values in the user-specified storage are updated. Assuming `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, `this->get(i) == complex(real_pointer[2i], real_pointer[2i+1])` for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`. Assuming `this->user_storage() == split_format`, `this->get(i) == complex(real_pointer[i], imag_pointer[i])` for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`.

If `update == false`, the values in the user-specified storage are unspecified. Assuming `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, for all `0 <= i && i < 2 * this->size()`, `real_pointer[i]` is unspecified. Assuming `this->user_storage() == split_format`, for all `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `real_pointer[i]` and `imag_pointer[i]` are unspecified.

Note:

Invoking `release` on a released block is permitted. The intent of using a false update flag is that, if the data in the user-specified storage is no longer needed, then there is no need to force consistency between the block's storage and the user-specified storage possibly through copies.

```
void release(bool update, std::pair<uT*,uT*> &pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with user-specified storage such that `this->user_storage()` equals `interleaved_format` or `split_format`. T must be a complex type.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, `pointer.first` and `pointer.second` are assigned NULL, but there are no other effects. If *this is a released block with user-specified storage, `pointer.first` and `pointer.second` are assigned the values returned by `this->find`, but there are no other effects. Otherwise, the block is released so that its data may not be used by VSIP++ functions and objects. `pointer.first` and `pointer.second` are assigned the values returned by `this->find`.

If `update == true`, the values in the user-specified storage are updated. Assuming `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, `this->get(i) == complex(pointer.first[2i], pointer.first[2i+1])` for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`. Assuming `this->user_storage() == split_format`, `this->get(i) == complex(pointer.first[i], pointer.second[i])` for all `i` such that `0 <= i && i < this->size()`.

If `update == false`, the values in the user-specified storage are unspecified. Assuming `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, for all `0 <= i && i < 2 * this->size()`, `pointer.first[i]` is unspecified. Assuming `this->user_storage() == split_format`, for all `0 <= i && i < this->size()`, `pointer.first[i]` and `pointer.second[i]` are unspecified.

Note:

Invoking `release` on a released block is permitted. The intent of using a false update flag is that, if the data in the user-specified storage is no longer needed, then there is no need to force consistency between the block's storage and the user-specified storage possibly through copies.

```
void find(T *&pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with `this->user_storage() == array_format`.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, pointer is assigned NULL. If *this is an admitted block with user-specified storage, pointer is assigned NULL. If `!this->admitted()`, pointer is assigned the latest pointer bound to the block.

```
void find(uT * &pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`. T must be a complex type.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, pointer is assigned NULL. If *this is an admitted block with user-specified storage, pointer is assigned NULL. If `!this->admitted()`, pointer is assigned the latest pointer bound to the block.

```
void find(uT * &real_pointer, uT * &imag_pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with `this->user_storage()` equaling either `interleaved_format` or `split_format`. T must be a complex type.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are assigned NULL. If *this is an admitted block with user-specified storage, `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are assigned NULL.

Otherwise `!this->admitted()`. If `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, `real_pointer` is assigned the latest pointer bound to the block, and `imag_pointer` is assigned NULL. If `this->user_storage() == split_format`, `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer` are assigned to the latest pointers bound to the block.

```
void find(std::pair<uT*,uT*> &pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

*this must not be a block with user-specified storage or it must be a block with `this->user_storage()` equaling either `interleaved_format` or `split_format`. T must be a complex type.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, `pointer.first` and `pointer.second` are assigned NULL. If *this is an admitted block with user-specified storage, `pointer.first` and `pointer.second` are assigned NULL.

Otherwise `!this->admitted()`. If `this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`, `pointer.first` is assigned the latest pointer bound to the block, and `pointer.second` is assigned NULL. If `this->user_storage() == split_format`, `pointer.first` and `pointer.second` are assigned to the latest pointers bound to the block.

```
void rebind(T *const pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```


Requires:

!this->admitted(). For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, $\text{pointer}[i] = T()$ must be a valid C++ expression.

Effects:

Replaces the block's user-specified storage pointer with `pointer`.

```
void rebind(T *const pointer, Domain<D> const &dom) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

!this->admitted(). For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, $\text{pointer}[i] = T()$ must be a valid C++ expression.

Effects:

Replaces the block's user-specified storage pointer with `pointer`. The block will be resized according to `dom`.

```
void rebind(uT *const pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

!this->admitted(). T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < 2 * \text{dom.size}()$, $\text{pointer}[i] = T()$ must be a valid C++ expression.

Effects:

Replaces the block's user-specified storage pointer with `pointer`.

Postconditions:

`this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`.

```
void rebind(uT *const pointer, Domain<D> const &dom) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

!this->admitted(). `this->user_storage()` equals `interleaved_format` or `split_format`. T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < 2 * \text{dom.size}()$, $\text{pointer}[i] = T()$ must be a valid C++ expression.

Effects:

Replaces the block's user-specified storage pointer with `pointer`. The block will be resized according to `dom`.

Postconditions:

`this->user_storage() == interleaved_format`.

```
void rebind(uT *const real_pointer, uT *const imag_pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

!this->admitted(). T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, $\text{real_pointer}[i] = T()$ and $\text{imag_pointer}[i] = T()$ must be valid C++ expressions.

Effects:

If `*this` is not a block with user-specified storage, this function has no effect. Otherwise, replaces the block's user-specified storage pointers with `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer`.

Postconditions:

```
this->user_storage() == split_format.
```

```
void rebind(uT*const real_pointer, uT*const imag_pointer, Domain<D> const &dom) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

!this->admitted(). T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, `real_pointer[i] = T()` and `imag_pointer[i] = T()` must be valid C++ expressions.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, this function has no effect. Otherwise, replaces the block's user-specified storage pointers with `real_pointer` and `imag_pointer`. The block will be resized according to *dom*.

Postconditions:

```
this->user_storage() == split_format.
```

```
void rebind(std::pair<uT*,uT*> pointer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

!this->admitted(). T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, `pointer.first[i] = T()` and `pointer.second[i] = T()` must be valid C++ expressions.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, this function has no effect. Otherwise, replaces the block's user-specified storage pointers with `pointer.first` and `pointer.second`.

Postconditions:

```
this->user_storage() == split_format.
```

```
void rebind(std::pair<uT*,uT*> pointer, Domain<D> const &dom) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

!this->admitted(). T must be a complex type. For all i such that $0 \leq i \ \&\& \ i < \text{dom.size}()$, `pointer.first[i] = T()` and `pointer.second[i] = T()` must be valid C++ expressions.

Effects:

If *this is not a block with user-specified storage, this function has no effect. Otherwise, replaces the block's user-specified storage pointers with `pointer.first` and `pointer.second`. The block will be resized according to *dom*.

Postconditions:

```
this->user_storage() == split_format.
```

6.3.5. Value Accessors

[block.dense.valaccess]

[*Note:* [block.dense] requires get and put functions taking one `index_type` operand and, if $D \neq 1$, taking exactly *D* operands. The restrictions for get and put follow from the block requirements in [block.req]. Only additional restrictions occur here.]

A Dense block must be admitted to use get or put.

```
value_type get(index_type, ..., index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

This member function is present only if $D \neq 1$.

```
unspecified put(index_type, ..., index_type, T const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

This member function is present only if $D \neq 1$.

6.3.6. Accessors

[block.dense.accessors]

```
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of values in the block.

```
length_type size(dimension_type Dim, dimension_type d) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

$\text{Dim} == 1$ or $\text{Dim} == D$. $0 \leq d \leq \text{Dim}$.

Effects:

The number of values in dimension d of the block when viewed as a Dim -dimensional block.

```
void increment_count() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Increase the object's use count.

```
void decrement_count() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Decrease the object's use count. If the count becomes zero, the block deallocates itself.

```
map_type const &map() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The block's map as given to the constructor.

```
enum user_storage_type user_storage() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`no_user_format` if `*this` is a block without user storage. `array_format` if `*this` is a user-specified block bound to an array with array format. `interleaved_format` if `*this` is a user-specified block bound to a complex array with interleaved format. `split_format` if `*this` is a user-specified block bound to a complex array with split format.

```
bool admitted() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

true if and only if *this is admitted.

- 1 Direct Data Access (DDA) provides the means to access block data via raw pointers, independent of how the block holds the data. This proxy access can be used to bridge locally with code expecting raw pointers without breaking the block abstraction.
- 2 These proxy objects take an optional Layout parameter, which allows users to express a particular layout requirement. The implementation may provide direct access to the block's own storage if the storage layout matches the layout requirement, or a temporary copy may be created by the proxy object.

Header `<vsip/dda.hpp>` synopsis:

```

namespace vsip
{
template <typename Block>
struct supports_dda { static bool const value = unspecified;};

namespace dda
{
typedef unsigned sync_policy;

sync_policy const in = 0x01;
sync_policy const out = 0x02;
sync_policy const inout = in | out;
sync_policy const copy = 0x04;

template <typename Layout, typename Block>
length_type
required_buffer_size(Block const &b, bool forced_copy = false);

template <typename Block>
length_type
required_buffer_size(Block const &b, bool forced_copy = false);

template <typename Block,
          sync_policy S,
          typename Layout = unspecified>
class Data
{
public:
typedef unspecified const_ptr_type;
typedef unspecified ptr_type;

static int const ct_cost = unspecified;

Data(Block &block, ptr_type buffer = ptr_type());
Data(Block const &block, ptr_type buffer = ptr_type());
~Data();
void sync_in();
void sync_out();

ptr_type ptr();
const_ptr_type ptr() const;
stride_type stride(dimension_type) const;
length_type size(dimension_type) const;
length_type size() const;
length_type storage_size() const;
int cost() const;
};

```

```
}
}
```

7.1. Synchronization Policies

[dda.sync]

- 1 Blocks may be accessed as input (read-only), output (write-only), or input and output (read-write). In addition, temporary storage may be provided through which the block data is to be accessed. These characteristics are expressed through a synchronization policy.

```
typedef unsigned sync_policy;

sync_policy const in = 0x01;           // treat block as input
sync_policy const out = 0x02;        // treat block as output
sync_policy const inout = in | out;  // treat block as input and output
sync_policy const copy = 0x04;      // force access through temporary storage
```

- 2 Policy flags may be OR'ed together. A `sync_policy` with neither `in` nor `out` flag set is invalid.
- 3 An `in` policy expresses that the block is treated as input. Data is synchronized during construction of the proxy object.
- 4 An `out` policy expresses that the block is treated as output. The block is synchronized with the proxy object at the proxy object's destruction time.

[Note: if the `out` policy is used without the `in` policy, the proxy data may not be initialized, and should be treated as write-only.]

- 5 A `copy` policy expresses that the block should be copied into temporary storage, even if the implementation would otherwise provide a pointer to block-internal storage.

[Note: Users may provide their own temporary storage, for example to make the block data accessible through a particular type of storage.]

7.2. Helper functions

[dda.func]

```
1 template <typename Layout, typename Block>
  length_type required_buffer_size(Block const &b, bool forced_copy = false);

  template <typename Block>
  length_type required_buffer_size(Block const &b, bool forced_copy = false);
```

Returns

the size of a buffer required to hold `b`'s data while it is accessed via DDA.

Notes

The return value is zero if no buffer is required because the DDA object will provide a pointer to the block's internal storage rather than creating a copy.

The `forced_copy` parameter corresponds to the `copy` sync-policy. Setting it to true expresses that the DDA object should operate on block-external storage, and thus in this case a buffer is always required.

If called with a `layout` template argument, the function will report the buffer required to access the block with the specified layout. Without it, the block's own layout is used.

```
2 template <typename Layout, typename Block>
```

```
int cost(Block const &b);

template <typename Block>
int cost(Block const &b);
```

Returns:

A numeric value representing the cost of accessing the data via DDA.

Notes:

If called with a layout template argument, the function will report the cost of accessing the block with the specified layout. Without it, the block's own layout is used.

7.3. Data**[dda.data]****7.3.1. Template parameters****[dda.data.template]**

```
typename Block
```

Value:

The type of the block that is to be accessed.

```
sync_policy
```

Value:

A `sync_policy`.

```
typename Layout = unspecified
```

Value:

the constraints on the layout. By default, the layout is unconstrained.

7.3.2. Types and compile-time constants**[dda.data.types]**

```
typedef unspecified const_ptr_type;
typedef unspecified ptr_type;
```

Value:

The return types of the `ptr()` member function.

```
static int const ct_cost = unspecified;
```

Value:

An estimate (upper boundary) of the cost of accessing the block through an object of this type. If the access is guaranteed at compile-time to be possible without temporary storage and copies, this value is 0, a positive value otherwise.

[*Note:* The actual cost may be lower, if not enough information is available at compile-time to determine the cost accurately.]

7.3.3. Constructors, destructor, and synchronization functions**[dda.data.constructors]**

```
Data(Block const &block, ptr_type buffer = ptr_type());
```

Requires:

This constructor is available only for Data specializations using an `in` `sync_policy` (where the `sync_policy` parameter does not include the `out` flag).

If a buffer is provided, it needs to have a size at least as large as reported by the `required_buffer_size` function.

Effects:

Constructs a non-modifiable Data proxy object aliasing `block`. The implementation may copy the data into temporary storage. In that case, if a buffer is provided, that storage will be used to hold the data over the lifetime of this Data object.

Note:

Applications may require data to be accessible through a particular type of memory. This can be accomplished by using the `copy` sync-policy, together with an appropriate buffer argument, into which the data will be transferred:

```
typedef Data<Block, inout|copy> dda_type;
typedef dda_type::ptr_type shared_memory = ...;
dda_type data(block, shared_memory); // construct DDA proxy
process_data(data.ptr());           // access data through shared memory pointer
```

```
Data(Block &block, ptr_type buffer = ptr_type());
```

Requires:

This constructor is available only for Data specializations using an `out` `sync_policy`.

If a buffer is provided, it needs to have a size at least as large as reported by the `required_buffer_size` function.

Effects:

Constructs a modifiable Data proxy object aliasing `block`.

```
~Data();
```

Effects:

Destroys the Data proxy object.

```
void sync_in();
```

Effects:

Synchronizes data from the aliased block. This function is only present if `sync_policy` & `in` evaluates to `true`.

```
void sync_out();
```

Effects:

Synchronizes data to the aliased block. This function is only present if `sync_policy` & `out` evaluates to `true`.

7.3.4. Accessors**[dda.data.access]**

```
ptr_type ptr();
```


Returns:

a pointer to the data.

```
const_ptr_type ptr() const;
```

Returns:

a pointer to the data.

```
stride_type stride(dimension_type) const;
```

Returns:

the stride along the given direction.

```
length_type size(dimension_type d) const;
```

Returns:

the size in the given dimension. This is equivalent to `block->size(d)` where `block` is the block this Data object is constructed with.

```
length_type size() const;
```

Returns:

the size in the given dimension. This is equivalent to `block->size()` where `block` is the block this Data object is constructed with.

```
length_type storage_size() const;
```

Returns:

the size in bytes that is required to hold the data in the provided layout.

[Note: Some layouts may require padding, in which case the `storage_size` would be larger than `size() * sizeof(value_type)`.]

7.3.5. Aliasing rules

[dda.data.aliasing]

- 1 Multiple `in` Data objects may access a given block at any given point in time. Example:

```
Vector<float, Block> v = ...;
Data<Block, in> data1(v.block());
Data<Block, in> data2(v.block());
// these are all the same:
float v1 = v.get(0);
float v2 = data1.ptr()[0];
float v3 = data2.ptr()[0];
```

- 2 Modifications that are applied to the block after the creation of a Data object are only guaranteed to be visible through the Data object after a call to `sync_in`. Example:

```
Vector<float, Block> v = ...;
Data<Block, in> data(v.block());
v = ...;
float v1 = data.ptr()[0]; // Error: data not synchronized
data.sync_in();
```

```
float v2 = data.ptr()[0]; // OK: data is in sync with block.
```

- 3 Only one out Data object may access a given block at any given point in time. As long as a block is being referenced through an out Data object, the block may not be modified through any other means. Example:

```
Vector<float, Block> v = ...;
Data<Block, in> in_data(v.block());
Data<Block, out> out_data(v.block());
v.put(0, 0.f); // Error: v's data is owned by 'out_data'.
```

- 4 If an out Data object references a *sub-block* of a given block, the block's non-aliased elements may still be written to by other means, including other Data objects. Example:

```
typedef Vector<complex<float>, Block> view_type;
typedef view_type::realview_type::block_type realblock_type;
typedef view_type::imagview_type::block_type imagblock_type;
view_type v = ...;
Data<realblock_type, out> real_data(v.real().block());
Data<imagblock_type, out> imag_data(v.imag().block()); // OK: imag_data and real_data
// don't alias the same values
```

- 5 Any changes to a block through a Data object are only guaranteed to be synchronized back after a call to `sync_out` or after the Data object's lifetime has ended. Accessing a block's values that have been modified through anything but the Data object itself thus results in undefined behavior. Example:

```
Vector<float, Block> v = ...;
{
  Data<Block, in> in_data(v.block());
  Data<Block, out> out_data(v.block());
  out_data.ptr()[0] = 0.f;
  float x1 = in_data.ptr()[1]; // OK: This element hasn't been changed yet.
  float x0a = in_data.ptr()[0]; // Error: undefined behavior: This element has been
  // modified through 'out_data'
  float x0b = out_data.ptr()[0]; // OK: This element has been modified, but is accessed
  // through the same proxy object.
  out_data.ptr()[0] = 1.; // modify out_data
  out_data.sync_out(); // synchronize block from out_data
  in_data.sync_in(); // synchronize in_data from block
  float x0c = in_data.ptr()[0]; // OK: Data has been synchronised.
}
v.put(0, 0.f); // OK: At this point all changes made through 'out_data'
// are synchronized back into 'v'.
```

- 1 This clause describes components that VSIP++ programs may use to store and use data. A block is an interface to a logically contiguous array of data. The Dense class is a block. A view is an interface supporting data-parallel operations. Vector, Matrix, and Tensor classes satisfy this interface.
- 2 A map specifies how a block can be divided into subblocks. [Note: For a program executing on a single processor, there should be no need to indicate any particular map since default template arguments and default function arguments should suffice. A VSIP++ implementation restricted to supporting only a single processor will probably just define empty map classes and will probably not define the view constructors in [view.vector.constructors] , [view.matrix.constructors] , and [view.tensor.constructors] .]

8.1. View definitions

[view.view]

- 1 Every *view* is logically a contiguous array with dimension D between one and VSIP_MAX_DIMENSIONS, inclusive. The Domain<D> associated with a view indicates the set of Index<D>es that can be used to access the view. The dimension of a view does not change during its lifetime.
- 2 Views support data-parallel operations, such as the assignment of one view to another or the element-wise addition of two views.
- 3 Every view has an associated block which is responsible for storing or computing the data in the view. More than one view may be associated with the same block.
- 4 Views may be modifiable or non-modifiable. The interface of a *modifiable view* supports changing the view's data; the interface of a *non-modifiable view* does not support changing its data. [Note: The data of a non-modifiable view may be changed by another modifiable view accessing the same data.]
- 5 The type of objects stored in these components must meet the same requirements as specified for blocks.
- 6 Every view meets the requirements in Table 8.1, "View requirements". In Table 8.1, "View requirements", V denotes a view class of dimension D containing objects of type T with an underlying D-dimensional block of type B, v denotes a value of type V, b denotes a value of type B&, d denotes a value of type dimension_type, and i1, i2, . . . , iD denote D values of type index_type .

Table 8.1. View requirements

expression	return type	assertion/note pre/post-condition
V::dim	dimension_type	V::dim == D
V::block_type	B	B is a block
V::value_type	B::value_type	
V::reference_type	B::reference_type	
V::const_reference_type	B::const_reference_type	
V(b)		Constructs V object
v.block()	B const &	
v.get(i1,i2,...,iD)	value_type	

<code>v.size()</code>	<code>length_type</code>	post: product of size(d) over all $0 \leq d < D$
<code>v.size(d)</code>	<code>length_type</code>	pre: $0 \leq d < D$

- 7 Two views *overlap* if their domains overlap. Two views *exactly overlap* if their domains exactly overlap.
- 8 Two views are *element conformant* if their domains are element conformant.
- 9 Two values in separate views *correspond* if the values have corresponding `Index<D>`es.
- 10 Every modifiable view meets the requirements in Table 8.2, “Modifiable view requirements” in addition to the requirements in Table 8.1, “View requirements”. In Table 8.2, “Modifiable view requirements”, `V` denotes a modifiable view class, `v` denotes an object of type `V`, `t` denotes a value of type `T` and `v2` denote a view object (possibly of a type other than `V`).

Table 8.2. Modifiable view requirements

expression	return type	assertion/note pre/post-condition
<code>v.put(i1, i2, ..., iD, t)</code>	implementation-defined	post: <code>a.get(i1, ..., iD) == t</code>
<code>v = v2</code>	<code>const V &</code>	pre: <code>v, v2</code> element-conformant

- 11 A *subview* of a view object `v` refers to (possibly a subset of) `v`’s block.
- 12 Subviews use reference semantics. Consider a view `v` and a subview `subv` of `v`, an `Index<D>` position `idx` in `subv`’s domain, and its associated value `val`. Since `subv` is a subview, there is an associated `Index` in `v`’s `Domain<D>`. Changing the value at index position `idx` to a new value `val2` changes the value for both `v` and `subv`.
- 13 [*Note:* A subview’s domain is not required to be a subset of its referenced view’s domain. For example, the transpose of a non-square matrix will have one dimension longer than the original matrix.]
- 14 To help blocks implement reference counting, a view’s constructor that does not allocate the block must call its block’s `increment_count` member function exactly once. A constructor that does allocate its block must not invoke its block’s `increment_count` member function. A view’s destructor must call its block’s `decrement_count` exactly once.
- 15 [*Note:* Subviews use reference semantics so subviews, including entire copies, of views refer to the same block. Many views, e.g., `Vector`, `Matrix`, and `Tensor`, support modification of values via assignment. Users who are new to C++ should note that any statement beginning with a type specifier and involving an existing object with the same type is almost always a copy, not an assignment, even if an equal sign is present.]

8.1.1. View assignments

[view.view.assign]

- 1 Some views support assignment operations. A single view assignment may modify multiple values in the view. Each individual view value modification is an *individual assignment*. All individual assignments specified by a single assignment are collectively called the *collective assignment*.
- 2 The order of individual assignments within a single collective assignment can affect the collective result. [*Example:* Consider a collective assignment to a view `v` incorporating two individual assignments `v.put(0, v.get(1))` and `v.put(1, v.get(2))`. Let `v.get(1) == t1` and `v.get(2) == t2`. If the put to index 0 occurs before the put to 1, then, after the collective assignment, `v.get(0) == t1`. If the put to index 1 occurs before the put to 0, then, after the collective assignment, `v.get(0) == t2`.]

- 3 An *order-dependent assignment* is a collective assignment for which the order of individual assignments affects the collective result. An *order-independent assignment* is a collective assignment for which the order of individual assignments does not affect the collective result.
- 4 Assignments must be order-independent. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that assignments are order-independent.
- 5 Given an assignment statement, *order-independent assignment operands* are a left-hand side view v and right-hand side views w_0, \dots such that the assignment is order-independent.

8.2. Vector

[view.vector]

- 1 The `const_Vector` and `Vector` classes are views implementing the mathematical idea of vectors, i.e., one-dimensional storage and access to values. A `const_Vector` view is not modifiable, but a `Vector` view is modifiable.
- 2 The interfaces for `const_Vector` and `Vector` are similar so they are simultaneously specified except where noted. For these, *Vector* indicates both `const_Vector` and `Vector`. The term “vector” refers to a `const_Vector` or `Vector` object.

Header `<vsip/vector.hpp>` synopsis

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              typename Block = Dense<1, T> >
        class const_Vector;

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              typename Block = Dense<1, T> >
        class Vector;

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              typename Block = Dense<1, T> >
    class const_Vector
    {
    public:
        // compile-time values
        static dimension_type const dim = 1;
        typedef Block block_type;
        typedef typename block_type::value_type value_type;
        typedef typename block_type::reference_type reference_type;
        typedef typename block_type::const_reference_type
            const_reference_type;

        // subview types
        // [view.vector.subview_types]
        typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> subview_type;
        typedef subview_type const_subview_type;
        // present only for complex type T = complex<Tp>:
        typedef const_Vector<Tp, unspecified> realview_type;
        typedef realview_type const_realview_type;
        typedef const_Vector<Tp, unspecified> imagview_type;
        typedef imagview_type const_imagview_type;

        // constructors, copy, and destructor
        // [view.vector.constructors]
        const_Vector(length_type, T const& value);
        explicit const_Vector(length_type);
        const_Vector(Block&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        const_Vector(const_Vector const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        const_Vector(Vector const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~const_Vector() VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

```

// value accessors
// [view.vector.valaccess]
value_type get(index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_reference_type operator()(index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// subview accessors
// [view.vector.subviews]
const_subview_type get(Domain<1> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_subview_type operator()(Domain<1> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_Vector const &operator()(whole_domain_type) const { return *this;}
// present only for complex type T:
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// accessors
// [view.vector.accessors]
block_type const& block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size(dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};

template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          typename Block = Dense<1, T> >
class Vector
{
public:
// compile-time values
static dimension_type const dim = 1;
typedef Block block_type;
typedef typename block_type::value_type value_type;
typedef typename block_type::reference_type reference_type;
typedef typename block_type::const_reference_type
    const_reference_type;

// subview types
// [view.vector.subview_types]
typedef Vector<T, unspecified> subview_type;
typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> const_subview_type;
// present only for complex type T = complex<Tp>:
typedef Vector<Tp, unspecified> realview_type;
typedef const_Vector<Tp, unspecified> const_realview_type;
typedef Vector<Tp, unspecified> imagview_type;
typedef const_Vector<Tp, unspecified> const_imagview_type;

// constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor
// [view.vector.constructors]
Vector(length_type, T const& value);
explicit Vector(length_type);
Vector(Block&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
Vector(Vector const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector(Vector<T0, Block0> const&);
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
Vector& operator=(const_reference_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0>
Vector& operator=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
~Vector() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// assignment operators
// [view.vector.assign]
template <typename T0>
Vector& operator+=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator+=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

```

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator+=(Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Vector& operator--=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator--=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator--=(Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Vector& operator*=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator*=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator*=(Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Vector& operator/=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator/=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator/=(Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Vector& operator&=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator&=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator&=(Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Vector& operator|=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator|=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator|=(Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Vector& operator^=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator^=(const_Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector& operator^=(Vector<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// value accessors
// [view.vector.valaccess]
value_type get(index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
unspecified put(index_type, T const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
reference_type operator()(index_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_reference_type operator()(index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// subview accessors
// [view.vector.subviews]
const_subview_type get(Domain<1> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
subview_type operator()(Domain<1> const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_subview_type operator()(Domain<1> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

Vector const &operator()(whole_domain_type) const { return *this;}
Vector &operator()(whole_domain_type) { return *this;}
// present only for complex type T:
realview_type real() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
imagview_type imag() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// accessors

```

```

// [view.vector.accessors]
block_type& block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size(dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};

// a specialization
template <typename Dim0 = Block, ...,
         typename Dimn = Block>
// exactly VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION template parameters
class Vector<T, Dense<1, T, Map<Dim0, ..., Dimn> > >
{
public:

    // ... All members are the same as for Vector<T,
    // Block> except Vector's first two constructors are
    // replaced by:

    Vector(length_type, T const& value,
           Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ...,
           Dimn const& = Dimn())
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    explicit Vector(length_type, Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ...,
                   Dimn const& = Dimn())
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    Vector(length_type, T const& value, const_Vector<processor_type>,
           Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    Vector(length_type, const_Vector<processor_type>,
           Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    Vector(length_type, T const& value, processor_type const*,
           Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    Vector(length_type, processor_type const*,
           Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
};

// view conversion
template <template <typename, typename> class View,
         typename T, typename Block>
class ViewConversion;

```

8.2.1. Template parameters

[view.vector.template]

- 1 T specifies the type of values stored in the *Vector* object which has an associated block with type *Block* for storing the values. The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as *scalar_f*, *scalar_i*, *cscalar_f*, *cscalar_i*, *bool*, *index_type*, *Index<1>*, *Index<2>*, or *Index<3>*. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T.

2 Block

Requires:

T must be *Block::value_type*. *Block* must be a one-dimensional block.

Note:

Block need not be modifiable.

8.2.2. Subview types

[view.vector.subview_types]

- 1 *subview_type* specifies the type of a subview of a *Vector*. The type is a *Vector* with value type T and an unspecified block type.

- 2 `const_subview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable subview of a *Vector*. The type is a `const_Vector` with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 3 `realview_type` specifies the type of a subview of a *Vector* containing only the real parts of the *Vector*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a *Vector* with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.
- 4 `const_realview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable subview of a *Vector* containing only the real parts of the *Vector*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a `const_Vector` with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.
- 5 `imagview_type` specifies the type of a subview of a *Vector* containing only the imaginary parts of the *Vector*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a *Vector* with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.
- 6 `const_imagview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable subview of a *Vector* containing only the imaginary parts of the *Vector*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a `const_Vector` with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.

8.2.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[view.vector.constructors]

```
vector(length_type len, T const &value);
```

Requires:

`len > 0`. `Block` must be allocatable. `Block::map_type` must have a default constructor.

Effects:

Identical to `Vector(Block(Domain<1>(len), value, Block::map_type()))`.

Notes:

Blocks are created with the effect of `increment_count`, `Vector` does not invoke `increment_count` again for blocks it allocates.

```
vector(length_type len);
```

Requires:

`Block` must be allocatable. `Block::map_type` must have a default constructor.

Effects:

Identical to `Vector(Block(Domain<1>(len), Block::map_type()))`.

Notes:

Blocks are created with the effect of `increment_count`, `Vector` does not invoke `increment_count` again for blocks it allocates.

```
vector(Block &block) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

1-dimensional modifiable block.

Effects:

Constructs a `Vector` `v` with associated block `block`. `v.size(0) == block.size(1,0)`.

```
const_vector(Block &block) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

1-dimensional block.

Effects:

Constructs a `const_Vector` `v` with associated block `block`. `v.size(0) == block.size(1,0)`.

```
vector(Vector const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a subview `Vector` object of `v` such that its domain is the same as `v`'s domain.

Note:

`*this` and `v` are functionally equivalent.

```
const_Vector(Vector const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a subview `const_Vector` object of `v` such that its domain is the same as `v`'s domain.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
vector(Vector<T0, Block0> const &v);
```

Requires:

Block must be allocatable. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. Type `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

Equivalent to `Vector(Block(Domain<1>(v.size()), Block::map_type()))`;
`*this = v`;

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector<T,Block0> &operator=(const_Vector<T0,Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`v` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `v` must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. Type `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Returns:

`*this`.

Postconditions:

For all index positions `idx` in the domain, `v.get(idx) == this->get(idx)`.

```
Vector<T,Block> &operator=(const_reference_type val) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation if `T` is not `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `cscalar_f`.

Returns:

`*this`.

Postconditions:

For all index positions `idx` in the domain, `this->get(idx) == val`.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_vfill_i`, `vsip_vfill_f`, and `vsip_cvfill_f`.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector<T,Block> &operator=(T0 const &val) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for `T0` different than `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation if `T` is not `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `cscalar_f`. Type `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Returns:

`*this`.

Postconditions:

For all index positions `idx` in the domain, `this->get(idx) == val`.

```
~Vector() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

If this object is the only one using its block, the block is deleted. Otherwise, its block's use count is decremented by one. Regardless, the object is deallocated.

8.2.4. Assignment operators

[view.vector.assign]

1 Vector, but not `const_Vector`, has assignment operators.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector &operator+=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For `T` the same as `scalar_f` or `scalar_i`, the only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. For `T` the same as `cscalar_f`, the only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) + v)`.

Returns:

`*this`.

Note:

This function corresponds to some of the functionality of VSIPL functions `vsip_svadd_i`, `vsip_svadd_f`, `vsip_rscvadd_f`, and `vsip_csvadd_f`.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator+=(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator+=(Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`v` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `v` must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An

implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for `T` not the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, or `cscalar_f`. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) + v.get(idx))`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector &operator--(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For `T` the same as `scalar_f` or `scalar_i`, the only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. For `T` the same as `cscalar_f`, the only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) - v)`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator--(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator--(Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`v` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `v` must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for `T` not the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, or `cscalar_f`. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) - v.get(idx))`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector &operator*=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For `T` equal to `scalar_f`, the only specialization which must be supported is for `T0` the same as `T`. For `T` the same as `cscalar_f`, the only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) * v)`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator*=(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator*=(Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`v` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `v` must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for `T` not the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, or `cscalar_f`. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) * v.get(idx))`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector &operator/=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For `T` equal to `scalar_f`, the only specialization which must be supported is for `T0` the same as `T`. For `T` the same as `cscalar_f`, the only specialization which must be supported is for `T0` the same as `scalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) / v)`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator/=(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator/=(Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`v` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `v` must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for `T` not the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, or `cscalar_f`. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) / v.get(idx))`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector &operator+=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) & v)`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator+=(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator+=(Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`v` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `v` must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of `T0`. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) & v.get(idx))`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector &operator|=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions `idx` in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx, this->get(idx) | v)`.

Returns:

`*this`.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator|=(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator|=(Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

v must be element-conformant with *this. *this and v must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of T0. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions idx in *this's domain, this->put(idx, this->get(idx) | v.get(idx)).

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0>
Vector &operator^=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions idx in *this's domain, this->put(idx, this->get(idx)^ v).

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator^=(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Vector &operator^=(Vector<T0, Block0> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

v must be element-conformant with *this. *this and v must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of T0. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions idx in *this's domain, this->put(idx, this->get(idx) ^ v.get(idx)).

Returns:

*this.

8.2.5. Value accessors**[view.vector.valaccess]**

```
reference_type operator()(index_type idx) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

This value accessor is provided only by Vector, not const_Vector. idx < size(). An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

The value at the index position idx.

Note:

A VSIP++ Library implemented using a VSIPL implementation cannot provide this accessor because VSIPL does not provide such functionality.

```
const_reference_type operator()(index_type idx) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`idx < size()`. An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

Value at the index position `idx`.

Note:

A VSIP++ Library implemented using a VSIPL implementation can provide this accessor but not its non-const version.

- [*Note:* `const_Vector` and `Vector` element access uses parentheses, not brackets, since parentheses, not brackets, are used for multi-dimensional views.]

8.2.6. Subviews

[view.vector.subviews]

- These functions return subviews of a `const_Vector` or `Vector` object.

```
const_subview_type get(Domain<1> const &d) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`d` is a subset of the *Vector*'s domain.

Returns:

A subview object of `*this` with domain `Domain<1>(d.size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
subview_type operator()(Domain<1> const &d) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`*this` must be a `Vector` object. `d` is a subset of the `Vector`'s domain.

Returns:

A subview `Vector` object of `*this` with domain `Domain<1>(d.size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_subview_type operator()(Domain<1> const &d) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`d` is a subset of the *Vector*'s domain.

Returns:

A subview object of `*this` with domain `Domain<1>(d.size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.


```
Vector &operator()(whole_domain_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

This value accessor is provided only by `Vector`, not `const_Vector`. An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

*this.

Note:

This operator only exists to prevent the expression `vector(whole_domain)` from matching the value access call-operator above.

```
const_Vector &operator()(whole_domain_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

*this.

Note:

This operator only exists to prevent the expression `vector(whole_domain)` from matching the value access call-operator above.

```
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `const_Vector` object of *this with the same domain but accessing only the real parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
realview_type real() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `Vector` object of *this with the same domain but accessing only the real parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `const_Vector` object of `*this` with the same domain but accessing only the imaginary parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
imagview_type imag() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `Vector` object of `*this` with the same domain but accessing only the imaginary parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

8.2.7. Accessors**[view.vector.accessors]**

```
block_type const &block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
block_type &block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The vector's underlying block. `const_Vector::block()` returns a `block_type const&` while `Vector::block()` returns a `block_type &`.

```
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of values in the vector.

```
length_type size(dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`this->size()`.

```
length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`this->size()`.

8.2.8. Vector type conversion**[view.vector.convert]**

- 1 [Note: The class `ViewConversion` converts between constant and non-constant view classes.]
- 2 `ViewConversion<Vector, T, Block>::const_view_type` equals `const_Vector<T, Block>` and `ViewConversion<Vector, T, Block>::view_type` equals `Vector<T, Block>`.

8.3. Matrix

[view.matrix]

- 1 The `const_Matrix` and `Matrix` classes are views implementing the mathematical idea of matrices, i.e., two-dimensional storage and access to values. A `const_Matrix` view is not modifiable, but a `Matrix` view is modifiable.
- 2 The interfaces for `const_Matrix` and `Matrix` are similar so they are simultaneously specified except where noted. For these, *Matrix* indicates both `const_Matrix` and `Matrix`. The term “matrix” refers to a `const_Matrix` or `Matrix` object.

Header `<vsip/matrix.hpp>` synopsis

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              class Block = Dense<2, T> >
    class const_Matrix;

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              class Block = Dense<2, T> >
    class Matrix;

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              class Block = Dense<2, T> >
    class const_Matrix
    {
    public:
        // compile-time values
        static dimension_type const dim = 2;
        typedef Block block_type;
        typedef typename block_type::value_type value_type;
        typedef typename block_type::reference_type reference_type;
        typedef typename block_type::const_reference_type
            const_reference_type;

        // subview types
        // [view.matrix.subview_types]
        typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> subview_type;
        typedef subview_type const_subview_type;
        typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> col_type;
        typedef col_type const_col_type;
        typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> diag_type;
        typedef diag_type const_diag_type;
        typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> row_type;
        typedef row_type const_row_type;
        typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> transpose_type;
        typedef transpose_type const_transpose_type;
        // present only for complex type T = complex<Tp>:
        typedef const_Matrix<Tp, unspecified> realview_type;
        typedef realview_type const_realview_type;
        typedef const_Matrix<Tp, unspecified> imagview_type;
        typedef imagview_type const_imagview_type;

        // constructors, copy, and destructor
        // [view.matrix.constructors]
        const_Matrix(length_type num_of_rows, length_type num_of_columns, T const& value);
        const_Matrix(length_type num_of_rows, length_type num_of_columns);
        const_Matrix(Block&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        const_Matrix(const_Matrix const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        const_Matrix(Matrix const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~const_Matrix() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // value accessors
        // [view.matrix.valaccess]

```

```

value_type get(index_type, index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_reference_type operator()(index_type, index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// subview accessors
// [view.matrix.subviews]
const_subview_type get(Domain<2> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_subview_type operator()(Domain<2> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_col_type col(index_type column_index) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_col_type operator()(whole_domain_type, vsip::index_type i) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_row_type operator()(vsip::index_type i, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_diag_type diag(index_difference_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_row_type row(index_type row_index) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_transpose_type transpose() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
// present only for complex type T:
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// accessors
// [view.matrix.accessors]
block_type const& block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size(dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};

template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          class Block = Dense<2, T> >
class Matrix
{
public:
    // compile-time values
    static dimension_type const dim = 2;
    typedef Block block_type;
    typedef typename block_type::value_type value_type;
    typedef typename block_type::reference_type reference_type;
    typedef typename block_type::const_reference_type
        const_reference_type;

    // subview types
    // [view.matrix.subview_types]
    typedef Matrix<T, unspecified> subview_type;
    typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> const_subview_type;
    typedef Vector<T, unspecified> col_type;
    typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> const_col_type;
    typedef Vector<T, unspecified> diag_type;
    typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> const_diag_type;
    typedef Vector<T, unspecified> row_type;
    typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> const_row_type;
    typedef Matrix<T, unspecified> transpose_type;
    typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> const_transpose_type;
    // present only for complex type T = complex<Tp>:
    typedef Matrix<Tp, unspecified> realview_type;
    typedef const_Matrix<Tp, unspecified> const_realview_type;
    typedef Matrix<Tp, unspecified> imagview_type;
    typedef const_Matrix<Tp, unspecified> const_imagview_type;

    // constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor
    // [view.matrix.constructors]
    Matrix(length_type num_of_rows, length_type num_of_columns, T const& value);
    Matrix(length_type num_of_rows, length_type num_of_columns);
    Matrix(Block&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Matrix(Matrix const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <typename T0, typename Block0>
    Matrix(Matrix<T0, Block0> const&);
    template <typename T0, typename Block0>
    Matrix& operator=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

```

Matrix& operator=(const_reference_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
~Matrix() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// assignment operators
// [view.matrix.assign]
template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator+=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator+=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator+=(Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator-=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator-=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator-=(Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator*=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator*=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator*=(Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator/=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator/=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator/=(Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator&=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator&=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator&=(Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator|=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator|=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator|=(Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Matrix& operator^=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator^=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix& operator^=(Matrix<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// value accessors
// [view.matrix.valaccess]
value_type get(index_type, index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
unspecified put(index_type, index_type, T const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
reference_type operator()(index_type, index_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_reference_type operator()(index_type, index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// subview accessors
// [view.matrix.subviews]
const_subview_type get(Domain<2> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
subview_type operator()(Domain<2> const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

```

const_subview_type operator()(Domain<2> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
col_type col(index_type column_index) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_col_type col(index_type column_index) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
col_type operator()(whole_domain_type, vsip::index_type i) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_col_type operator()(whole_domain_type, vsip::index_type i) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
row_type operator()(vsip::index_type i, whole_domain_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_row_type operator()(vsip::index_type i, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
diag_type diag(index_difference_type = 0) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_diag_type diag(index_difference_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
row_type row(index_type row_index) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_row_type row(index_type row_index) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
transpose_type transpose() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_transpose_type transpose() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
// present only for complex type T:
realview_type real() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
imagview_type imag() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// accessors
// [view.matrix.accessors]
block_type& block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size(dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};

// a specialization
template <typename Dim0 = Block, ...,
          typename Dimn = Block>
    // exactly VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION template parameters
class Matrix<T, Dense<2, T, Map<Dim0, ..., Dimn> > >
{
public:

// ... All members are the same as for Matrix<T,
// Block> except Matrix's first two constructors are
// replaced by:

Matrix(length_type, length_type, T const& value,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Matrix(length_type, length_type,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Matrix(length_type, length_type, T const& value,
        const_Vector<processor_type>,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Matrix(length_type, length_type,
        const_Vector<processor_type>,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Matrix(length_type, length_type, T const& value, processor_type const*,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Matrix(length_type, length_type, processor_type const*,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
};

// view conversion
template <template <typename, typename> class View,
          typename T, typename Block>
class ViewConversion;

```

```
}

```

8.3.1. Template parameters

[view.matrix.template]

- 1 T specifies the type of values stored in the *Matrix* object which has an associated block with type *Block* for storing the values. The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `cscalar_f`, `cscalar_i`, or `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T.

- 2 `Block`

Requires:

T must be `Block::value_type`. *Block* must be a two-dimensional block.

Note:

Block need not be modifiable.

8.3.2. Subview Types

[view.matrix.subview_types]

- 1 `subview_type` specifies the type of a two-dimensional subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a *Matrix* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 2 `const_subview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable two-dimensional subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a `const_Matrix` with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 3 `col_type` specifies the type of a column subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a *Vector* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 4 `const_col_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable column subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a `const_Vector` with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 5 `diag_type` specifies the type of a diagonal subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a *Vector* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 6 `const_diag_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable diagonal subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a `const_Vector` with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 7 `row_type` specifies the type of a row subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a *Vector* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 8 `const_row_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable row subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a `const_Vector` with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 9 `transpose_type` specifies the type of a two-dimensional transpose subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a *Matrix* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 10 `const_transpose_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable two-dimensional transpose subview of a *Matrix*. The type is a `const_Matrix` with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 11 `realview_type` specifies the type of a subview of a *Matrix* containing only the real parts of the *Matrix*'s values. This type is defined only if T is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a *Matrix* with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.
- 12 `const_realview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable subview of a *Matrix* containing only the real parts of the *Matrix*'s values. This type is defined only if T is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a `const_Matrix` with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.

13 `imagview_type` specifies the type of a subview of a *Matrix* containing only the imaginary parts of the *Matrix*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a *Matrix* with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.

14 `const_imagview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable subview of a *Matrix* containing only the imaginary parts of the *Matrix*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a `const_Matrix` with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.

8.3.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[view.matrix.constructors]

```
Matrix(length_type number_of_rows, length_type number_of_columns, T const &value);
```

Requires:

`row_length > 0` and `column_length > 0`. Block must be allocatable. `Block::map_type` must have a default constructor.

Effects:

Identical to `Matrix(Block(Domain<2>(number_of_rows, number_of_columns), value, Block::map_type()))`.

Notes:

Blocks are created with the effect of `increment_count`, `Matrix` does not invoke `increment_count` again for blocks it allocates.

```
Matrix(length_type number_of_rows, length_type number_of_columns);
```

Requires:

`row_length > 0` and `column_length > 0`. Block must be allocatable. `Block::map_type` must have a default constructor.

Effects:

Identical to `Matrix(Block(Domain<2>(number_of_rows, number_of_columns), Block::map_type()))`.

Notes:

Blocks are created with the effect of `increment_count`, `Matrix` does not invoke `increment_count` again for blocks it allocates.

```
Matrix(Block &block) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

2-dimensional modifiable block.

Effects:

Constructs a `Matrix` `m` with associated block `block`. `m.size(0) == block.size(2,0)`.
`m.size(1) == block.size(2,1)`.

```
const_Matrix(Block &block) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

2-dimensional block.

Effects:

Constructs a `const_Matrix` `m` with associated block `block`. `m.size(0) == block.size(2,0)`.
`m.size(1) == block.size(2,1)`.

```
Matrix(Matrix const &m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a subview *Matrix* object of `m` such that its domain is the same as `m`'s domain.

```
const_Matrix(Matrix const &m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a subview `const_Matrix` object of `m` such that its domain is the same as `m`'s domain.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix(Matrix<T0, Block0> const &m);
```

Requires:

`Block` must be allocatable. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. Type `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

Identical to `Matrix(Block(Domain<2>(m.size(0), m.size(1)), Block::map_type()))`; `*this = m`;

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Matrix<T,Block0> &operator=(const_Matrix<T0,Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`m` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `m` must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for `T0` the same as `T`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`. Type `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Returns:

`*this`.

Postconditions:

For all `Index<2>` positions `{(idx0,idx1)}` in the domain, `m.get(idx0,idx1) == this->get(idx0,idx1)`.

```
Matrix<T,Block> &operator=(const_reference_type val) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation if `T` is not `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `cscalar_f`.

Returns:

`*this`.

Postconditions:

For all `Index<2>` positions `{(idx0,idx1)}` in the domain, `this->get(idx0,idx1) == val`.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_mfill_i`, `vsip_mfill_f`, and `vsip_cmfill_f`.

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix<T,Block> &operator=(T0 const &val) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for T0 different than T. Type T0 must be assignable to T.

Returns:

*this.

Postconditions:

For all Index<2> positions {(idx0,idx1)} in the domain, this->get(idx0,idx1) == val.

```
~Matrix() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

If this object is the only one using its block, the block is deallocated. Otherwise, its block's use count is decremented by one. Regardless, *this is deallocated.

8.3.4. Assignment operators**[view.matrix.assign]**

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix &operator+=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For T the same as scalar_f or scalar_i, the only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as T. For T the same as cscalar_f, the only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as scalar_f or cscalar_f. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) + v).

Returns:

*this.

Note:

This function corresponds to some of the functionality of VSIPL functions vsip_smadd_i, vsip_smadd_f, vsip_rscmadd_f, and vsip_csmadd_f.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator+=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator+=(Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

m must be element-conformant with *this. *this and m must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as T. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for T not the same as scalar_i, scalar_f, or cscalar_f. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, `this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) + m.get(idx0, idx1))`.

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix &operator+=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For T the same as `scalar_f` or `scalar_i`, the only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as T. For T the same as `cscalar_f`, the only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, `this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) - v)`.

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator+=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator+=(Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

m must be element-conformant with *this. *this and m must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as T. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for T not the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, or `cscalar_f`. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, `this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) - m.get(idx0, idx1))`.

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix &operator*=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For T equal to `scalar_f`, the only specialization which must be supported is for T0 the same as T. For T the same as `cscalar_f`, the only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, `this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) * v)`.

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator*=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator*=(Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

m must be element-conformant with *this . *this and m must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as T . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for T not the same as scalar_i, scalar_f, or cscalar_f . T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) * m.get(idx0, idx1)).

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix &operator/=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

For T equal to scalar_f, the only specialization which must be supported is for T0 the same as T . For T the same as cscalar_f, the only specialization which must be supported is for T0 the same as scalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) / v).

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator/=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator/=(Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

m must be element-conformant with *this . *this and m must be order-independent assignment operands. The only specializations which must be supported are for T0 the same as T . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for T not the same as scalar_i, scalar_f, or cscalar_f . T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) / m.get(idx0, idx1)).

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix &operator+=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) & v) .

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator+=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator+=(Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

m must be element-conformant with *this . *this and m must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of T0 . T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) & m.get(idx0, idx1)) .

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix &operator|=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) | v) .

Returns:

*this.

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator|=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator|=(Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

m must be element-conformant with *this . *this and m must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of T0 . T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) | m.get(idx0, idx1)).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0>
Matrix &operator ^=(T0 const &v) VSIP_NO_THROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) ^ v).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator ^=(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NO_THROW;

template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Matrix &operator ^=(Matrix<T0, Block0> m) VSIP_NO_THROW;
```

Requires:

m must be element-conformant with *this . *this and m must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of T0 . T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, this->get(idx0, idx1) ^ m.get(idx0, idx1)).

Returns:

*this .

8.3.5. Value accessors

[view.matrix.valaccess]

[Note: The restrictions for get and put follow from the view requirements in [view.view] . Only additional restrictions occur here.]

```
reference_type operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1) VSIP_NO_THROW;
```

Requires:

This value accessor is provided only by Matrix, not const_Matrix. idx0 < this->size(0) and idx1 < this->size(1). An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

Value at the Index<2> position (idx0,idx1).

Note:

A VSIP++ Library implemented using a VSIP implementation cannot provide this accessor because VSIP does not provide such functionality.

```
const_reference_type operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`idx0 < this->size(0)` and `idx1 < this->size(1)`. An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

Value at the `Index<2>` position (`idx0`, `idx1`).

Note:

A VSIP++ Library implemented using a VSIP implementation can provide this accessor but not its non-const version.

8.3.6. Subviews

[view.matrix.subviews]

- 1 These functions return subviews of a `const_Matrix` or `Matrix` object.

```
const_subview_type get(Domain<2> const& d) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`d` is a subset of the *Matrix*'s domain.

Returns:

A subview *Matrix* object of `*this` with domain `Domain<2>(d[0].size(), d[1].size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
subview_type operator()(Domain<2> const& d) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`*this` must be a *Matrix* object. `d` is a subset of the *Matrix*'s domain.

Returns:

A subview *Matrix* object of `*this` with domain `Domain<2>(d[0].size(), d[1].size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_subview_type operator()(Domain<2> const &d) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`d` is a subset of the *Matrix*'s domain.

Returns:

A subview *Matrix* object of `*this` with domain `Domain<2>(d[0].size(), d[1].size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
col_type col(index_type column_index) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Matrix object. `column_index < this->size(1)`.

Returns:

A subview of the Matrix object containing the specified column number `column_index` with domain `Domain<1>(this->size(0))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_col_type col(index_type column_index) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`column_index < this->size(1)`.

Returns:

A subview of the *Matrix* object containing the specified column number `column_index` with domain `Domain<1>(this->size(0))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
col_type operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type column_index) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

Same as `col(column_index)`.

Returns:

Same as `col(column_index)`.

Throws:

Same as `col(column_index)`.

```
const_col_type operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type column_index) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_al
```

Requires:

Same as `col(column_index)`.

Returns:

Same as `col(column_index)`.

Throws:

Same as `col(column_index)`.

```
diag_type diag(index_difference_type diagonal_offset = 0) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Matrix object. If `diagonal_offset` is positive, `diagonal_offset < this->size(1)`. If `diagonal_offset` is negative, `-diagonal_offset < this->size(0)`.

Returns:

If `diagonal_offset == 0`, a subview of the `Matrix` object containing its diagonal values. If `diagonal_offset > 0`, return a subview of the `Matrix` object containing values in the diagonal `diagonal_offset` above the main diagonal. Its domain is `Domain<1>(min(this->size(0), this->size(1) - diagonal_offset))`. If `diagonal_offset < 0`, return a subview of the `Matrix` object containing values in the diagonal `diagonal_offset` below the main diagonal. Its domain is `Domain<1>(min(this->size(0) + diagonal_offset, this->size(1)))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_diag_type diag(index_difference_type diagonal_offset = 0) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

If `diagonal_offset` is positive, `diagonal_offset < this->size(1)`. If `diagonal_offset` is negative, `-diagonal_offset < this->size(0)`.

Returns:

If `diagonal_offset == 0`, a subview of the `Matrix` object containing its diagonal values. If `diagonal_offset > 0`, return a subview of the `Matrix` object containing values in the diagonal `diagonal_offset` above the main diagonal. Its domain is `Domain<1>(min(this->size(0), this->size(1) - diagonal_offset))`. If `diagonal_offset < 0`, return a subview of the `Matrix` object containing values in the diagonal `diagonal_offset` below the main diagonal. Its domain is `Domain<1>(min(this->size(0) + diagonal_offset, this->size(1)))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
row_type row(index_type row_index) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`*this` must be a `Matrix` object. `row_index < this->size(0)`.

Returns:

A subview of the `Matrix` object containing the specified row number `row_index` and having domain `Domain<1>(this->size(1))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_row_type row(index_type row_index) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`row_index < this->size(0)`.

Returns:

A subview of the `Matrix` object containing the specified row number `row_index` and having domain `Domain<1>(this->size(1))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
row_type operator()(index_type row_index, whole_domain_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

Same as `row(row_index)`.

Returns:

Same as `row(row_index)`.

Throws:

Same as `row(row_index)`.

```
const_row_type operator()(index_type row_index, whole_domain_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

Same as `row(row_index)`.

Returns:

Same as `row(row_index)`.

Throws:

Same as `row(row_index)`.

```
transpose_type transpose() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Matrix object.

Returns:

A subview of the Matrix object containing its transpose and having domain `Domain<2>(this->size(1), this->size(0))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

Note:

The result is a subview of the original view so modifying values in the original view also changes values in the subview. Many implementations will choose to implement this subview by reordering indices. See [\[math.matvec.transpose\]](#) for an alternate transpose implementation.

```
const_transpose_type transpose() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Returns:

A subview of the Matrix object containing its transpose and having domain `Domain<2>(this->size(1), this->size(0))`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

Note:

The result is a subview of the original view. Many implementations will choose to implement this subview by reordering indices. See [\[math.matvec.transpose\]](#) for an alternate transpose implementation.

```
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `const_Matrix` object of `*this` with the same domain but accessing only the real parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
realview_type real() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview *Matrix* object of `*this` with the same domain but accessing only the real parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `const_Matrix` object of `*this` with the same domain but accessing only the imaginary parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
imagview_type imag() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview *Matrix* object of `*this` with the same domain but accessing only the imaginary parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

8.3.7. Accessors**[view.matrix.accessors]**

```
block_type const &block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

```
block_type &block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The matrix's underlying block. `const_Matrix::block()` returns a `block_type const&` while `Matrix::block()` returns a `block_type &`.

```
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of values in the matrix.

```
length_type size(dimension_type d) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

$0 \leq d \leq 1$.

Returns:

The number of values in the specified dimension.

8.3.8. Matrix type conversion

[view.matrix.convert]

- [*Note:* The class `ViewConversion` converts between constant and non-constant view classes.]
- `ViewConversion<Matrix, T, Block>::const_view_type` equals `const_Matrix<T, Block>` and `ViewConversion<Matrix, T, Block>::view_type` equals `Matrix<T, Block>`.

8.4. Tensor

[view.tensor]

- The `const_Tensor` and `Tensor` classes are views implementing the mathematical idea of tensors. A `const_Tensor` view is not modifiable, but a `Tensor` view is modifiable.
- The interfaces for `const_Tensor` and `Tensor` are similar so they are simultaneously specified except where noted. For these, *Tensor* indicates both `const_Tensor` and `Tensor`. The term “tensor” refers to a `const_Tensor` or `Tensor` object.

Header `<vsip/tensor.hpp>` synopsis

```
namespace vsip
{
    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              class Block = Dense<3, T> >
        class const_Tensor;

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              class Block = Dense<3, T> >
        class Tensor;

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              class Block = Dense<3, T> >
        class const_Tensor
        {
        public:
            // compile-time values
            static dimension_type const dim = 3;
            typedef Block block_type;
            typedef typename block_type::value_type value_type;
            typedef typename block_type::reference_type reference_type;
            typedef typename block_type::const_reference_type
                const_reference_type;
        };
};
```

```

// subview types
// [view.tensor.subview_types]
typedef const_Tensor<T, unspecified> subview_type;
typedef subview_type const_subview_type;
template <dimension_type D1, dimension_type D2>
struct subvector
{
    typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> type;
    typedef type const_type;
    typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> subset_type;
    typedef subset_type const_subset_type;
};
template <dimension_type D>
struct submatrix
{
    typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> type;
    typedef type const_type;
    typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> subset_type;
    typedef subset_type const_subset_type;
};
template <dimension_type D0, dimension_type D1, dimension_type D2>
struct transpose_view
{
    typedef const_Tensor<T, unspecified> type;
    typedef type const_type;
};
// present only for complex type T = complex<Tp>:
typedef const_Tensor<Tp, unspecified> realview_type;
typedef realview_type const_realview_type;
typedef const_Tensor<Tp, unspecified> imagview_type;
typedef imagview_type const_imagview_type;

// constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor
// [view.tensor.constructors]
const_Tensor(length_type z_length, length_type y_length,
             length_type x_length, T const& value);
const_Tensor(length_type z_length, length_type y_length,
             length_type x_length);
const_Tensor(Block&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_Tensor(const_Tensor const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_Tensor(Tensor const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
~const_Tensor() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// transposition
// [view.tensor.transpose]
template <dimension_type D0, dimension_type D1, dimension_type D2>
typename transpose_view<D0, D1, D2>::const_type
transpose() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// value accessors
// [view.tensor.valaccess]
value_type get(index_type, index_type, index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_reference_type operator()(index_type, index_type, index_type) const
    VSIP_NOTHROW;

// subview accessors
// [view.tensor.subviews]
const_subview_type
get(Domain<3> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_subview_type
operator()(Domain<3> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename subvector<0, 1>::const_type
operator()(index_type, index_type, whole_domain_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 2>::const_type
operator()(index_type, whole_domain_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

```

typename subvector<1, 2>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename subvector<0, 1>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type, index_type, Domain<1> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 2>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type, Domain<1> const&, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<1, 2>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, index_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename submatrix<0>::const_type
operator()(index_type, whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<1>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<2>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type, index_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename submatrix<0>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type, Domain<1> const&, Domain<1> const&) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<1>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, index_type, Domain<1> const&) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<2>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, Domain<1> const&, index_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// present only for complex type T:
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// accessors
// [view.tensor.accessors]
block_type& block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size(dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};

template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          class Block = Dense<3, T> >
class Tensor
{
public:
    // compile-time values
    static dimension_type const dim = 3;
    typedef Block block_type;
    typedef typename block_type::value_type value_type;
    typedef typename block_type::reference_type reference_type;
    typedef typename block_type::const_reference_type
        const_reference_type;

    // subview types
    // [view.tensor.subview_types]
    typedef Tensor<T, unspecified> subview_type;
    typedef const_Tensor<T, unspecified> const_subview_type;
    template <dimension_type D1, dimension_type D2>
    struct subvector
    {
        typedef Vector<T, unspecified> type;
        typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> const_type;
        typedef Vector<T, unspecified> subset_type;
        typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> const_subset_type;
    };
    template <dimension_type D>

```

```

struct submatrix
{
    typedef Matrix<T, unspecified> type;
    typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> const_type;
    typedef Matrix<T, unspecified> subset_type;
    typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> const_subset_type;
};
template <dimension_type D0, dimension_type D1, dimension_type D2>
struct transpose_view
{
    typedef Tensor<T, unspecified> type;
    typedef const_Tensor<T, unspecified> const_type;
};
// present only for complex type T = complex<Tp>:
typedef Tensor<Tp, unspecified> realview_type;
typedef const_Tensor<Tp, unspecified> const_realview_type;
typedef Tensor<Tp, unspecified> imagview_type;
typedef const_Tensor<Tp, unspecified> const_imagview_type;

// constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor
// [view.tensor.constructors]
Tensor(length_type z_length, length_type y_length,
        length_type x_length, T const& value);
Tensor(length_type z_length, length_type y_length,
        length_type x_length);
Tensor(Block&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
Tensor(Tensor const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor(Tensor<T0, Block0> const&);
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator=(const_Tensor<T0,Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
Tensor &operator=(const_reference_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
~Tensor() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// assignment operators
// [view.tensor.assign]
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator+=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator+=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor& operator+=(Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator--=(T0 const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator--=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator--=(Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator*=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator*=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator*=(Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator/=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator/=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor& operator/=(Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>

```

```

Tensor &operator+=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator+=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator+=(Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator|=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator|=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator|=(Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator^=(T0 const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator^=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T0, typename Block0>
Tensor &operator^=(Tensor<T0, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// transposition
// [view.tensor.transpose]
template <dimension_type D0, dimension_type D1, dimension_type D2>
typename transpose_view<D0, D1, D2>::const_type
transpose() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <dimension_type D0, dimension_type D1, dimension_type D2>
typename transpose_view<D0, D1, D2>::type
transpose() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// value accessors
// [view.tensor.valaccess]
value_type get(index_type, index_type, index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
unspecified put(index_type, index_type, index_type, T const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
reference_type operator()(index_type, index_type, index_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
const_reference_type operator()(index_type, index_type, index_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// subview accessors
// [view.tensor.subviews]
const_subview_type
get(Domain<3> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
subview_type
operator()(Domain<3> const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_subview_type
operator()(Domain<3> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename subvector<0, 1>::type
operator()(index_type, index_type, whole_domain_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 1>::const_type
operator()(index_type, index_type, whole_domain_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 2>::type
operator()(index_type, whole_domain_type, index_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 2>::const_type
operator()(index_type, whole_domain_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<1, 2>::type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type, index_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<1, 2>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename subvector<0, 1>::subset_type
operator()(index_type, index_type, Domain<1> const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 1>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type, index_type, Domain<1> const&) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 2>::subset_type
operator()(index_type, Domain<1> const&, index_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<0, 2>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type, Domain<1> const&, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<1, 2>::subset_type

```



```

operator()(Domain<1> const&, index_type, index_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename subvector<1, 2>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, index_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename submatrix<0>::type
operator()(index_type, whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<0>::const_type
operator()(index_type, whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<1>::type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type, whole_domain_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<1>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<2>::type
operator()(whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type, index_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<2>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type, index_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

typename submatrix<0>::subset_type
operator()(index_type, Domain<1> const&, Domain<1> const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<0>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type, Domain<1> const&, Domain<1> const&) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<1>::subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, index_type, Domain<1> const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<1>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, index_type, Domain<1> const&) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<2>::subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, Domain<1> const&, index_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
typename submatrix<2>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const&, Domain<1> const&, index_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// present only for complex type T:
const_realview_type real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
realview_type real() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
const_imagview_type imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
imagview_type imag() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

// accessors
// [view.tensor.accessors]
block_type& block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type size(dimension_type) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};

// a specialization
template <typename Dim0 = Block, ...,
          typename Dimn = Block>
    // exactly VSIP_MAX_DIMENSION template parameters
class Tensor<T, Dense<3, T, Map<Dim0, ..., Dimn> > >
{
public:

// ... All members are the same as for Tensor<T,
// Block> except Tensor's first two constructors are
// replaced by:

Tensor(length_type, length_type, length_type, T const& value,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Tensor(length_type, length_type, length_type,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

```

Tensor(length_type, length_type, length_type,
        T const& value, const_Vector<processor_type>,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Tensor(length_type, length_type, length_type,
        const_Vector<processor_type>,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Tensor(length_type, length_type, length_type,
        T const& value, processor_type const*,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Tensor(length_type, length_type, length_type,
        processor_type const*,
        Dim0 const& = Dim0(), ..., Dimn const& = Dimn())
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
};

// view conversion
template <template <typename, typename> class View,
        typename T, typename Block>
class ViewConversion;
}

```

8.4.1. Template parameters

[view.tensor.template]

- 1 T specifies the type of values stored in the *Tensor* object which has an associated block with type *Block* for storing the values. The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as *scalar_f*, *scalar_i*, *cscalar_f*, *cscalar_i*, or *bool* . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T .

2

Block

Requires:

T must be *Block::value_type* . Block must be a three-dimensional block.

Note:

Block need not be modifiable.

8.4.2. Subview Types

[view.tensor.subview_types]

- 1 *subview_type* specifies the type of a three-dimensional subview of a *Tensor* . The type is a *Tensor* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 2 *const_subview_type* specifies the type of a non-modifiable three-dimensional subview of a *Tensor* . The type is a *const_Tensor* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 3 *subvector<D1, D2>::type* (where D1 and D2 are *dimension_types*) specifies the type of a one-dimensional whole-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimensions D1 and D2. The type is a *Vector* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 4 *subvector<D1, D2>::const_type* (where D1 and D2 are *dimension_types*) specifies the type of a non-modifiable one-dimensional whole-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimensions D1 and D2. The type is a *const_Vector* with value type T and an unspecified block type.
- 5 *subvector<D1, D2>::subset_type* (where D1 and D2 are *dimension_types*) specifies the type of a one-dimensional subset-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimensions D1 and D2. The type is a *Vector* with value type T and an unspecified block type.

- 6 `subvector<D1, D2>::const_subset_type` (where `D1` and `D2` are `dimension_types`) specifies the type of a non-modifiable one-dimensional subset-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimensions `D1` and `D2`. The type is a `const_Vector` with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 7 `submatrix<D>::type` (where `D` is a `dimension_type`) specifies the type of a two-dimensional whole-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimension `D`. The type is a *Matrix* with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 8 `submatrix<D>::const_type` (where `D` is a `dimension_type`) specifies the type of a non-modifiable two-dimensional whole-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimension `D`. The type is a `const_Matrix` with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 9 `submatrix<D>::subset_type` (where `D` is a `dimension_type`) specifies the type of a two-dimensional subset-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimension `D`. The type is a *Matrix* with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 10 `submatrix<D>::const_subset_type` (where `D` is a `dimension_type`) specifies the type of a non-modifiable two-dimensional subset-domain subview of a *Tensor* with fixed-dimension `D`. The type is a `const_Matrix` with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 11 `transpose_view<D0, D1, D2>::type` specifies the type of a three-dimensional transpose subview of a *Tensor* for dimension permutation `D0, D1, D2`. The type is a *Tensor* with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 12 `transpose_view<D0, D1, D2>::const_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable, three-dimensional transpose subview of a *Tensor* for dimension permutation `D0, D1, D2`. The type is a `const_Tensor` with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 13 `realview_type` specifies the type of a subview of a *Tensor* containing only the real parts of the *Tensor*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a *Tensor* with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.
- 14 `const_realview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable subview of a *Tensor* containing only the real parts of the *Tensor*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a `const_Tensor` with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.
- 15 `imagview_type` specifies the type of a subview of a *Tensor* containing only the imaginary parts of the *Tensor*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a *Tensor* with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.
- 16 `const_imagview_type` specifies the type of a non-modifiable subview of a *Tensor* containing only the imaginary parts of the *Tensor*'s values. This type is defined only if `T` is a complex type `complex<Tp>`. The type is a `const_Tensor` with value type `Tp` and an unspecified block type.

8.4.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[view.tensor.constructors]

```
Tensor(length_type z_length, length_type y_length, length_type x_length, T const& value);
```

Requires:

`z_length > 0 && y_length > 0 && x_length > 0`. Block must be allocatable.
`Block::map_type` must have a default constructor.

Effects:

Identical to `Tensor(Block(Domain<3>(z_length, y_length, x_length), value, Block::map_type()))`.

Notes:

Blocks are created with the effect of `increment_count`, Tensor does not invoke `increment_count` again for blocks it allocates.

```
Tensor(length_type z_length, length_type y_length, length_type x_length);
```

Requires:

`z_length > 0 && y_length > 0 && x_length > 0`. Block must be allocatable. `Block::map_type` must have a default constructor.

Effects:

Identical to `Tensor(Block(Domain<3>(z_length, y_length, x_length), Block::map_type()))`.

Notes:

Blocks are created with the effect of `increment_count`, Tensor does not invoke `increment_count` again for blocks it allocates.

```
Tensor(Block& block) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

3-dimensional modifiable block .

Effects:

Constructs a Tensor `t` with associated block `block`. `t.size(0) == block.size(3,0)`. `t.size(1) == block.size(3,1)`. `t.size(2) == block.size(3,2)`.

```
const_Tensor(Block& block) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

3-dimensional block .

Effects:

Constructs a `const_Tensor` `t` with associated block `block`. `t.size(0) == block.size(3,0)`. `t.size(1) == block.size(3,1)`. `t.size(2) == block.size(3,2)`.

```
Tensor(Tensor const& t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a subview *Tensor* object of `t` such that its domain is the same as `t`'s domain.

```
const_Tensor(Tensor const& t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

Constructs a subview `const_Tensor` object of `t` such that its domain is the same as `t`'s domain.

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor(Tensor<T0, Block0> const& t);
```

Requires:

Block must be allocatable. The only specifications which must be supported are for T0 the same as T. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. Type T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

Identical to `Tensor(Block(Domain<3>(t.size(0), t.size(1), t.size(2)), Block::map_type())); *this = t;`

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor<T,Block> &operator=(const_Tensor<T0,Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

t must be element-conformant with *this. *this and t must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. Type T0 must be assignable to T.

Returns:

*this.

Postconditions:

For all Index<3> positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, `t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2) == this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2)`.

```
Tensor<T,Block> &operator=(const_reference_type val) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation.

Returns:

*this.

Postconditions:

For all Index<3> positions (idx0,idx1,idx2) in *this's domain, `this->get(idx0,idx1,idx2) == val`.

```
template <typename T0>
Tensor<T,Block> &operator=(T0 const& val) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. Type T0 must be assignable to T.

Returns:

*this.

Postconditions:

For all Index<3> positions (idx0,idx1,idx2) in *this's domain, `this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) == val`.

```
~Tensor() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Effects:

If this object is the only one using its block, the block is deallocated. Otherwise, its block's use count is decremented by one. Regardless, the object is deallocated.

8.4.4. Assignment operators

[view.tensor.assign]

- 1 Tensor, but not const_Tensor, has assignment operators.

```
template <typename T0>
Tensor&operator+=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) + v).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0,
         typename Block0>
Tensor &operator+=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0,
         typename Block0>
Tensor &operator+=(Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

t must be element-conformant with *this . *this and t must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) + t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2)).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator-=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T.

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) - v).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0,
         typename Block0>
Tensor &operator-=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0,
         typename Block0>
Tensor &operator-=(Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

t must be element-conformant with *this . *this and t must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) - t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2)).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator*=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) * v).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator*=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator*=(Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

t must be element-conformant with *this . *this and t must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) * t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2)).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator/=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) / v).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator/=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator/=(Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

t must be element-conformant with *this . *this and t must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) / t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2)).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator&=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) & v).

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator&=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator&=(Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

t must be element-conformant with *this . *this and t must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of T0 . T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) & t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2)).

Returns:

*this .


```
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator|=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) | v) .

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator|=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator|=(Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

t must be element-conformant with *this . *this and t must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of T0 . T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) | t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2)) .

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0>
Tensor &operator^=(T0 const& v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation. T0 must be assignable to T .

Effects:

For all index positions (idx0, idx1, idx2) in *this's domain, this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) ^ v) .

Returns:

*this .

```
template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator^=(const_Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0,
          typename Block0>
Tensor &operator^=(Tensor<T0, Block0> t) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`t` must be element-conformant with `*this`. `*this` and `t` must be order-independent assignment operands. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for any choice of `T0`. `T0` must be assignable to `T`.

Effects:

For all index positions $(idx0, idx1, idx2)$ in `*this`'s domain, `this->put(idx0, idx1, idx2, this->get(idx0, idx1, idx2) ^ t.get(idx0, idx1, idx2))`.

Returns:

`*this`.

8.4.5. Transpositions

[view.tensor.transpose]

- 1 These functions return transpositions of a *Tensor* object.

```
template <dimension_type D0,
          dimension_type D1,
          dimension_type D2>
typename transpose_view<D0, D1, D2>::const_type transpose() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`D0 < 3 && D1 < 3 && D2 < 3`.

Returns:

A subview of the Tensor object containing a transposition of the specified dimensions. The Z , Y , and X dimensions are numbered 0, 1, and 2, respectively. `D0` should indicate `dimension_0` of the transposed subview. `D1` and `D2` are similar.

Note:

It is legal for `D0 == 0 && D1 = 1 && D2 = 2`, but this yields a subview equal to `*this`.

```
template <dimension_type D0,
          dimension_type D1,
          dimension_type D2>
typename transpose_view<D0, D1, D2>::type transpose() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`*this` must be a Tensor object. `D0 < 3 && D1 < 3 && D2 < 3`.

Returns:

A subview of the Tensor object containing a transposition of the specified dimensions. The Z , Y , and X dimensions are numbered 0, 1, and 2, respectively. `D0` should indicate dimension 0 of the transposed subview. `D1` and `D2` are similar.

Note:

It is legal for `D0 == 0 && D1 = 1 && D2 = 2`, but this yields a subview equal to `*this`.

8.4.6. Value accessors

[view.tensor.valaccess]

[*Note:* The restrictions for `get` and `put` follow from the view requirements in [view.view]. Only additional restrictions occur here.]

```
reference_type
operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1, index_type idx2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

This value accessor is provided only by Tensor, not const_Tensor. `idx0 < this->size(0)`, `idx1 < this->size(1)`, and `idx2 < this->size(2)`. An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

Value at the Index<3> position (idx0,idx1,idx2).

Note:

A VSIPL++ Library implemented using a VSIPL implementation cannot provide this accessor because VSIPL does not provide such functionality.

```
const_reference_type
operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1, index_type idx2) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`idx0 < size(0)`, `idx1 < size(1)`, and `idx2 < size(2)`. An implementation should provide this accessor but is not required to do so.

Returns:

Value at the Index<3> position (idx0,idx1,idx2).

Note:

A VSIPL++ Library implemented using a VSIPL implementation can provide this accessor but not its non-const version.

8.4.7. Subviews**[view.tensor.subviews]**

- 1 These functions return subviews of a const_Tensor or Tensor object.

```
const_subview_type
get(Domain<3> const& d) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

d is a subset of the Tensor's domain.

Returns:

A subview object of *this with domain `Domain<3>(d[0].size(), d[1].size(), d[2].size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
subview_type
operator()(Domain<3> const& d) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Tensor object. d is a subset of the Tensor's domain.

Returns:

A subview Tensor object of *this with domain `Domain<3>(d[0].size(), d[1].size(), d[2].size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_subview_type
operator()(Domain<3> const& d) const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

d is a subset of the *Tensor*'s domain.

Returns:

A subview object of **this* with domain `Domain<3>(d[0].size(), d[1].size(), d[2].size())`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<0, 1>::type
operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1, whole_domain_type)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

**this* must be a *Tensor* object. `idx0 < this->size(0)` . `idx1 < this->size(1)` .

Returns:

An X subview *Vector* object of **this* with the whole domain of `Domain<1>(this->size(2))` , fixed Z value `idx0`, and fixed y value `idx1` .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<0, 1>::const_type
operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1, whole_domain_type) const
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`idx0 < this->size(0)` . `idx1 < this->size(1)` .

Returns:

An X subview `const_Vector` object of **this* with the whole domain of `Domain<1>(this->size(2))` , fixed Z value `idx0`, and fixed y value `idx1` .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<0, 2>::type
operator()(index_type idx0, whole_domain_type, index_type idx2)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

**this* must be a *Tensor* object. `idx0 < this->size(0)` . `idx2 < this->size(2)` .

Returns:

An y subview *Vector* object of **this* with the whole domain of `Domain<1>(this->size(1))` , fixed Z value `idx0`, and fixed x value `idx2` .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```

typename subvector<0, 2>::const_type
operator()(index_type idx0, whole_domain_type, index_type idx2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

$\text{idx0} < \text{this->\text{size}(0)}$. $\text{idx2} < \text{this->\text{size}(2)}$.

Returns:

An \mathcal{Y} subview `const_Vector` object of `*this` with the whole domain of `Domain<1>(this->size(1))`, fixed \mathcal{Z} value `idx0`, and fixed \mathcal{X} value `idx2` .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```

typename subvector<1, 2>::type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type idx1, index_type idx2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

`*this` must be a `Tensor` object. $\text{idx1} < \text{this->\text{size}(1)}$. $\text{idx2} < \text{this->\text{size}(2)}$.

Returns:

An \mathcal{Z} subview `Vector` object of `*this` with the whole domain of `Domain<1>(this->size(0))`, fixed \mathcal{Y} value `idx1`, and fixed \mathcal{X} value `idx2` .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```

typename subvector<1, 2>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type idx1, index_type idx2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

$\text{idx1} < \text{this->\text{size}(1)}$. $\text{idx2} < \text{this->\text{size}(2)}$.

Returns:

An \mathcal{Z} subview `const_Vector` object of `*this` with the whole domain of `Domain<1>(this->size(0))`, fixed \mathcal{Y} value `idx1`, and fixed \mathcal{X} value `idx2` .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```

typename subvector<0, 1>::subset_type
operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1, Domain<1> const &d)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

`*this` must be a `Tensor` object. $\text{idx0} < \text{this->\text{size}(0)}$. $\text{idx1} < \text{this->\text{size}(1)}$. `d` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(2))` .

Returns:

An \mathcal{X} subview `Vector` object of `*this` object such that its domain `Domain<1>(d.size())` is the subdomain specified by `d`, has fixed \mathcal{Z} value `idx0`, and has fixed \mathcal{Y} value `idx1`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<0, 1>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type idx0, index_type idx1, Domain<1> const &d) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`idx0 < this->size(0)` . `idx1 < this->size(1)` . `d` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(2))` .

Returns:

An \mathcal{X} subview object of `*this` such that its domain `Domain<1>(d.size())` is the subdomain specified by `d`, has fixed \mathcal{Z} value `idx0`, and has fixed \mathcal{Y} value `idx1` .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<0, 2>::subset_type
operator()(index_type idx0, Domain<1> const &d, index_type idx2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`*this` must be a Tensor object. `idx0 < this->size(0)` . `d` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(1))` . `idx2 < this->size(2)` .

Returns:

An \mathcal{Y} subview Vector object of `*this` such that its domain `Domain<1>(d.size())` is the subdomain specified by `d`, has fixed \mathcal{Z} value `idx0`, and has fixed \mathcal{X} value `idx2`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<0, 2>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type idx0, Domain<1> const &d, index_type idx2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`idx0 < this->size(0)` . `d` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(1))` . `idx2 < this->size(2)` .

Returns:

An \mathcal{Y} subview object of `*this` such that its domain `Domain<1>(d.size())` is the subdomain specified by `d`, has fixed \mathcal{Z} value `idx0`, and has fixed \mathcal{X} value `idx2`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<1, 2>::subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const& d, index_type idx1, index_type idx2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`*this` must be a Tensor object. `d` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(0))` . `idx1 < this->size(1)` . `idx2 < this->size(2)` .

Returns:

An Z subview Vector object of t such that its domain $\text{Domain}<1>(\text{d.size}())$ is the subdomain specified by d , has fixed y value idx1 , and has fixed x value idx2 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename subvector<1, 2>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const &d, index_type idx1, index_type idx2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

d is a subdomain of $\text{Domain}<1>(\text{this->size}(0))$. $\text{idx1} < \text{this->size}(1)$. $\text{idx2} < \text{this->size}(2)$.

Returns:

An Z subview object of t such that its domain $\text{Domain}<1>(\text{d.size}())$ is the subdomain specified by d , has fixed y value idx1 , and has fixed x value idx2 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<0>::type
operator()(index_type idx0, whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

$*\text{this}$ must be a Tensor object. $\text{idx0} < \text{this->size}(0)$.

Returns:

An y - x subview Matrix object of $*\text{this}$ with the whole domain of $\text{Domain}<2>(\text{this->size}(1), \text{this->size}(2))$ and fixed Z value idx0 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<0>::const_type
operator()(index_type idx0, whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

$\text{idx0} < \text{this->size}(0)$.

Returns:

An y - x subview `const_Matrix` object of $*\text{this}$ with the whole domain of $\text{Domain}<2>(\text{this->size}(1), \text{this->size}(2))$ and fixed Z value idx0 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<1>::type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type idx1, whole_domain_type)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Tensor object. $\text{idx1} < \text{this->size}(1)$.

Returns:

An Z - x subview Matrix object of *this with the whole domain of $\text{Domain}<2>(\text{this->size}(0), \text{this->size}(2))$ and fixed y value idx1 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<1>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, index_type idx1, whole_domain_type) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

$\text{idx1} < \text{this->size}(1)$.

Returns:

An Z - x subview `const_Matrix` object of *this with the whole domain of $\text{Domain}<2>(\text{this->size}(0), \text{this->size}(2))$ and fixed y value idx1 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<2>::type
operator()(whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type, index_type idx2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Tensor object. $\text{idx2} < \text{this->size}(2)$.

Returns:

An Z - y subview Matrix object of *this with the whole domain of $\text{Domain}<2>(\text{this->size}(0), \text{this->size}(1))$ and fixed x value idx2 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<2>::const_type
operator()(whole_domain_type, whole_domain_type, index_type idx2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

$\text{idx2} < \text{this->size}(2)$.

Returns:

An Z - y subview `const_Matrix` object of *this with the whole domain of $\text{Domain}<2>(\text{this->size}(0), \text{this->size}(1))$ and fixed x value idx2 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<0>::subset_type
operator()(index_type idx0, Domain<1> const &d1, Domain<1> const &d2)
```



```
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Tensor object. $\text{idx0} < \text{this->\text{size}(0)}$. $d1$ is a subdomain of $\text{Domain}\langle 1 \rangle(\text{this->\text{size}(1)})$. $d2$ is a subdomain of $\text{Domain}\langle 1 \rangle(\text{this->\text{size}(2)})$.

Returns:

A \mathcal{Y} - \mathcal{X} subview Matrix object of *this such that its domain $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d1.\text{size}(), d2.\text{size}())$ is the subdomain specified by $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d1, d2)$ and has fixed \mathcal{Z} value idx0 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<0>::const_subset_type
operator()(index_type idx0, Domain<1> const &d1, Domain<1> const &d2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

$\text{idx0} < \text{this->\text{size}(0)}$. $d1$ is a subdomain of $\text{Domain}\langle 1 \rangle(\text{this->\text{size}(1)})$. $d2$ is a subdomain of $\text{Domain}\langle 1 \rangle(\text{this->\text{size}(2)})$.

Returns:

A \mathcal{Y} - \mathcal{X} subview object of *this such that its domain $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d1.\text{size}(), d2.\text{size}())$ is the subdomain specified by $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d1, d2)$ and has fixed \mathcal{Z} value idx0 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<1>::subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const &d0, index_type idx1, Domain<1> const &d2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Tensor object. $d0$ is a subdomain of $\text{Domain}\langle 1 \rangle(\text{this->\text{size}(0)})$. $\text{idx1} < \text{this->\text{size}(1)}$. $d2$ is a subdomain of $\text{this->\text{size}(2)}$.

Returns:

A \mathcal{Z} - \mathcal{X} subview Matrix object of *this such that its domain $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d0.\text{size}(), d1.\text{size}())$ is the subdomain specified by $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d0, d2)$ and has fixed \mathcal{Y} value idx1 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<1>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const &d0, index_type idx1, Domain<1> const &d2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

$d0$ is a subdomain of $\text{Domain}\langle 1 \rangle(\text{this->\text{size}(0)})$. $\text{idx1} < \text{this->\text{size}(1)}$. $d2$ is a subdomain $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d0.\text{size}(), d2.\text{size}())$ of $\text{Domain}\langle 1 \rangle(\text{this->\text{size}(2)})$.

Returns:

A \mathcal{Z} - \mathcal{X} subview object of *this such that its domain is the subdomain specified by $\text{Domain}\langle 2 \rangle(d0, d2)$ and has fixed \mathcal{Y} value idx1 .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<2>::subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const& d0, Domain<1> const& d1, index_type idx2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Tensor object. `d0` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(0))`. `d1` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(1))`. `idx2 < this->size(2)`.

Returns:

A Z - Y subview Matrix object of *this such that its domain `Domain<2>(d0.size(), d1.size())` is the subdomain specified by `Domain<2>(d0, d1)` and has fixed X value `idx2`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
typename submatrix<2>::const_subset_type
operator()(Domain<1> const& d0, Domain<1> const& d1, index_type idx2) const
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`d0` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(0))`. `d1` is a subdomain of `Domain<1>(this->size(1))`. `idx2 < this->size(2)`.

Returns:

A Z - Y subview object of *this such that its domain `Domain<2>(d0.size(), d1.size())` is the subdomain specified by `Domain<2>(d0, d1)` and has fixed X value `idx2`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_realview_type
real() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`T` must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `const_Tensor` object of *this with the same domain but accessing only the real parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
realview_type
real() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

*this must be a Tensor object. `T` must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview *Tensor* object of **this* with the same domain but accessing only the real parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
const_imagview_type
imag() const VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview `const_Tensor` object of **this* with the same domain but accessing only the imaginary parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

```
imagview_type
imag() VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

**this* must be a `Tensor` object. T must be a complex type.

Returns:

A subview *Tensor* object of **this* with the same domain but accessing only the imaginary parts of the complex values of the object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the underlying block failed.

8.4.8. Accessors**[view.tensor.accessors]**

```
block_type &block() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The tensor's underlying block. `const_Tensor::block()` returns a `block_type const&` while `Tensor::block()` returns a `block_type &`.

```
length_type size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of values in the tensor.

```
length_type size(dimension_type d) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

$0 \leq d \leq 2$.

Returns:

The number of values in the specified dimension of the tensor.

8.4.9. Tensor type conversion**[view.tensor.convert]**

- 1 [Note: The class ViewConversion converts between constant and non-constant view classes.]
- 2 For type View equal to Tensor or to const_Tensor, ViewConversion<View, T, Block>::const_view_type equals const_Tensor<T, Block> and ViewConversion<View, T, Block>::view_type equals Tensor<T, Block>.

- 1 This clause defines complex numbers, which are composed of real and imaginary parts.
- 2 (ISO14882, [lib.complex.numbers]) is incorporated by reference. These classes and functions are incorporated into the vsip namespace. [*Example:* vsip::complex and vsip::polar are synonyms for the class template std::complex and the function std::polar.]

Header <vsip/complex.hpp> synopsis

```

namespace vsip
{
    using std::complex;
    using std::polar;
    template <typename T1, typename T2>
    void recttopolar(complex<T1> const, T2&, T2&) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    template <typename T1,
              typename T2,
              template <typename> class const_View,
              typename Block0,
              typename Block1,
              typename Block2>
    void recttopolar(const_View<complex<T1>, Block0>,
                    View<T2, Block1>, View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    template <typename T>
    complex<T> polartorect(T const& rho, T const& theta = 0) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    template <typename T,
              typename Block0,
              typename Block1>
    const_View<complex<T>, unspecified> polartorect(const_View<T, Block0>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    template <typename T,
              typename Block0,
              typename Block1>
    const_View<complex<T>, unspecified>
    polartorect(const_View<T, Block0>, const_View<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}

```

9.1. Conversions

[complex.convert]

- 1 [*Note:* The functionality of the VSIPL functions vsip_polar_f, vsip_vpolar_f, and vsip_mpolar_f, which produce magnitude and phase angle values from given complex values, is provided by recttopolar. This function is so named to avoid conflict with the VSIPL++ function polar, which, as specified in (ISO14882, [lib.complex.value.ops]), constructs a complex number given a magnitude and phase angle.]
- 2 [*Note:* The VSIPL++ equivalents of VSIPL functions vsip_rect_f, vsip_vrect_f, and vsip_mrect_f, which produce complex numbers given magnitude and phase angle values, are polartorect and its synonym polar.]

```

template <typename T1, typename T2>
void

```

```
recttopolar(complex<T1> const z, T2& rho, T2& theta) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T1 and T2 both the same as `scalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T1 and T2. T1 must be assignable to T2. (`z.real() != 0`) || (`z.imag() != 0`).

Effects:

Stores the polar representation in rho and theta. rho contains the radius, and theta contains the phase argument.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_polar_f`.

```
template <typename T1,
          typename T2,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          template <typename, typename> class View,
          typename Block0,
          typename Block1,
          typename Block2>
void
recttopolar(const_View<complex<T1>, Block0>& z,
             View<T2, Block1> rho,
             View<T2, Block2> theta) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`z`, `rho`, and `theta` must be element conformant. The only specializations which must be supported have T1 and T2 both the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` and `View` the same as `const_Vector` and `Vector` or `const_Matrix` and `Matrix`, respectively. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T1, T2, and `View`. T1 must be assignable to T2. For no value `val` in `z`, `val.real() == 0` && `val.imag() == 0`.

Effects:

Stores the polar representations of the complex numbers in `z` in `rho` and `theta`. `rho` contains the radii, and `theta` contains the phase arguments such that, for corresponding values `val_z`, `val_rho`, and `val_theta` and `recttopolar(val_z, val_rho, val_theta)`, `val_rho == val_rho` && `val_theta == val_theta`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_vpolar_f` and `vsip_mpolar_f`.

```
template <typename T>
complex<T>
polartorect(T const& rho, T const& theta = 0) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T the same as `scalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `polartorect<T>` for other choices of T.

Returns:

`vsip::polar(rho, theta)`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_rect_f`.

```

template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<complex<T>, unspecified>
polartorect(const_View<T, Block> rho) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `polartorect<T>` for other choices of T and `const_View`.

Returns:

A `const_View` v such that, for every value `val_v` in v, `val_v == polartorect(val_rho, 0)` where `val_rho` is the corresponding value in rho, respectively.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP functions `vsip_vrect_f` and `vsip_mrect_f`.

```

template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block0,
         typename Block1>
const_View<complex<T>, unspecified>
polartorect(const_View<T, Block0> rho, const_View<T, Block1> theta) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Requires:

rho and theta must be element conformant. The only specialization which must be supported has T the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `polartorect<T>` for other choices of T and `const_View`.

Returns:

A `const_View` v such that, for every value `val_v` in v, `val_v == polartorect(val_rho, val_theta)` where `val_rho` and `val_theta` are the corresponding values in rho and theta, respectively.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP functions `vsip_vrect_f` and `vsip_mrect_f`.

- 1 VSIP++ supports a wide variety of mathematical C++ functions. Many of these can be applied to both scalars and views. For example, applying `sin` to a floating point number yields its sine. Applying it to a one-dimensional view `v` yields another one-dimensional view of the same size with values equal to the sines of corresponding `v` values.
- 2 `<vsip/math.hpp>` contains all declarations in this clause unless otherwise indicated.

10.1. Enumerations

[math.enum]

```

namespace vsip
{
    // enumerations
    enum mat_op_type { mat_ntrans, mat_trans, mat_herm, mat_conj};
    enum product_side_type { mat_lside, mat_rside};
    enum storage_type { qrd_nosaveq, qrd_saveq1, qrd_saveq, svd_uvnos, svd_uvpart, svd_uvfull};
}

```

- 1 [Note: The `mat_op_type` enumerated value `mat_ntrans` indicates the matrix should not be transposed. `mat_trans` indicates matrix transpose. `mat_herm` indicates the Hermitian transpose or conjugate transpose. `mat_conj` indicates the complex conjugate of matrix entries should occur.]
- 2 [Note: `enum product_side_type` indicates whether to use left or right multiplication in matrix products.]
- 3 [Note: `enum storage_type` indicates the storage format for decomposed matrixes. Constants appropriate for QR decomposition begin with a `qrd` prefix. See [math.solvers.qr] for an explanation of these constants. Constants appropriate for singular value decomposition begin with an `svd` prefix. See [math.solvers.svd] for an explanation of these constants.]

10.2. Definitions

[math.definitions]

- 1 A C++ function `f` on a scalar can be *extended element-wise* to a view by applying `f` to each value in the view. That is, a function `f` operating on a view `v` yields another view `w` such that, for all `Index<d>es (i1,...,id)` in `v`'s domain, a corresponding `Index<d> (j1,...,jd)` is in `w`'s domain and `w(j1,...,jd) == f(v(i1,...,id))`. If `val` has `v::value_type` type and `f(val)` is a valid C++ expression and yields a value with type `t`, then `w::value_type` is `t`. Element-wise extensions to more than one view are analogously defined.
- 2 A binary C++ function `f` on scalars can be *extended element-wise* to a function on a view and a scalar by applying `f` to each pair of a value in the view and the scalar. That is, a function `f` operating on a view `v` and a scalar `s` yields another view `w` such that, for all `Index<d>es (i1,...,id)` in `v`'s domain, a corresponding `Index<d> (j1,...,jd)` is in `w`'s domain and `w(j1,...,jd) = f(v(i1,...,id),s)`. If `val` has `v::value_type` type and `f(val,s)` is a valid C++ expression and yields a value with type `t`, then `w::value_type` is `t`.
- 3 [Example: `max` can be extended element-wise to a function on a one-dimensional vector and a scalar. Given a `Vector v` containing the index-value pairs (0,0), (1,4), (2,-2), (3,-20), `max(v,0)` is a `Vector` containing (0,0), (1,4), (2,0), (3,0).]
- 4 A binary C++ function `f` on scalars can be *extended element-wise* to a function on a scalar and a view and is defined analogously to the element-wise extension of a binary function on a view and a scalar.
- 5 [Note: Extending C++ functions to views uses the concept of conformance in two different ways. A unary function's element-wise extension yields a view element-conformant to its input view if

the output view has one value for each input value. When a function takes multiple input operands, frequently they must be element-conformant. For example, element-wise addition (+) is restricted to element-conformant views because these views have corresponding values that can be added using the scalar addition function.]

10.3. Integral, real, complex, and boolean functions

[math.fns]

- 1 This subclause defines common mathematical functions on scalars and views.

```

namespace vsip
{
    // type promotion traits
    template <typename, typename>
    class Promotion;

    // scalar functions and element-wise extensions
    // [math.fns.scalar] and [math.fns.elementwise]

    //acos
    template <typename T>
    T acos(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <typename T,
              template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename Block>
    const_View<T, unspecified>
    acos(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    //add, +
    template <typename T1, typename T2>
    typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
    add(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <typename T1, typename T2,
              template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename Block1, typename Block2>
    const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
    add(const_View<T1, Block1>,
        const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    template <typename T1, typename T2>
    typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
    operator+(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    template <typename T1, typename T2,
              template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename Block1, typename Block2>
    const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
    operator+(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    //am
    template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
              template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename Block1, typename Block2, typename Block3>
    const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
              typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
              unspecified>
    am(const_View<T1, Block1>,
        const_View<T2, Block2>,
        const_View<T3, Block3>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    //land, band, &&, &
    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename Block1, typename Block2>
    const_View<bool, unspecified>
    land(const_View<bool, Block1>,
         const_View<bool, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

```

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
band(const_View<T1, Block1>,
     const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator&&(const_View<bool, Block1>, const_View<bool, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator&(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//arg
template <typename T>
T arg(const complex<T> const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
arg(const_View<complex<T>, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//asin
template <typename T>
T asin(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
asin(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//atan, atan2
template <typename T>
T atan(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
atan(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
atan2(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
atan2(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//ceil
template <typename T>
T ceil(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
ceil(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//cmplx
template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,

```

```

        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<complex<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type>,
        unspecified>
cmplx(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//conj
template <typename T>
complex<T>
conj(complex<T> const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<complex<T>, unspecified>
conj(const_View<complex<T>, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//cos
template <typename T>
T cos(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
cos(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//cosh
template <typename T>
T cosh(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
cosh(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//div, /
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
div(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
div(const_View<T1, Block1>,
        const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
operator/(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator/(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//eq, ==
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
eq(const_View<T1, Block1>,
        const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator==(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

```

//euler
template <typename T,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block>
const_View<complex<T>, unspecified>
euler(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//exp, expl0
template <typename T>
T exp(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
exp(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T>
T expl0(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
expl0(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//floor
template <typename T>
T floor(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
floor(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//fmod
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
fmod(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
fmod(const_View<T1, Block1>,
      const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//ge, >=
template <typename T1, typename T2,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
ge(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator>=(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//gt, >
template <typename T1, typename T2,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
gt(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,

```

```

        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator>(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//hypot
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
hypot(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
hypot(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//imag
template <typename T>
T imag(complex<T> const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
imag(const_View<complex<T>, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//jmul
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
jmul(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
jmul(const_View<T1, Block1>,
        const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//le, <=
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
le(const_View<T1, Block1>,
        const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator<=(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//log, log10
template <typename T>
T log(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
log(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T>
T log10(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
log10(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//lt, <

```

```

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
lt(const_View<T1, Block1>,
   const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator<(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//ma
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2, typename Block3>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
                             typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
          unspecified>
ma(const_View<T1, Block1>,
   const_View<T2, Block2>,
   const_View<T3, Block3>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//mag, magsq
template <typename T>
T mag(complex<T> const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
mag(const_View<complex<T>, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T>
T mag(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
mag(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T>
T magsq(complex<T> const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
magsq(const_View<complex<T>, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//max, maxmg, maxmgsq
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
max(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
max(const_View<T1, Block1>,
   const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
maxmg(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,

```

```

        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
maxmgsq(const_View<complex<T1>, Block1>, const_View<complex<T2>, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//min, minmg, minmgsq
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
min(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
min(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
minmg(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
minmgsq(const_View<complex<T1>, Block1>, const_View<complex<T2>, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//msb
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2, typename Block3>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
            typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
            unspecified>
msb(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>,
    const_View<T3, Block3>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//mul, *
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
mul(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
mul(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
operator*(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator*(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//ne, !=
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
ne(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

```

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator!=(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//neg, -
template <typename T>
T neg(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
neg(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T>
T operator-(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
operator-(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//lnot, bnot, !, ~
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
lnot(const_View<bool, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
bnot(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator!(const_View<bool, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator~(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//lor, bor, ||, |
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
lor(const_View<bool, Block1>,
    const_View<bool, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
bor(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
operator||(const_View<bool, Block1>,
           const_View<bool, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```



```

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator|(const_View<T1, Block1>,
         const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//pow
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
pow(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
pow(const_View<T1, Block1>,
     const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//real
template <typename T>
T real(complex<T> const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
real(const_View<complex<T>, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//recip
template <typename T>
T recip(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
recip(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//rsqrt
template <typename T>
T rsqrt(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
rsqrt(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sbm
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2, typename Block3>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
         typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
         unspecified>
sbm(const_View<T1, Block1>,
     const_View<T2, Block2>,
     const_View<T3, Block3>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sin
template <typename T>
T sin(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
sin(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sinh
template <typename T>

```

```

T sinh(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
sinh(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sq
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
sq(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sqrt
template <typename T>
T sqrt(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
sqrt(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sub, -
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
sub(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
sub(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator-(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//tan
template <typename T>
T tan(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
tan(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//tanh
template <typename T>
T tanh(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
tanh(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//lxor, bxor, ^
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<bool, unspecified>
lxor(const_View<bool, Block1>,
    const_View<bool, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,

```

```

        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
bxor(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator^(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// element-wise extensions with scalars
// [math.fns.scalarview]
//add, +
template <typename T1, typename T2,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
add(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator+(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//am
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, typename
    Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
    unspecified>
am(const_View<T1, Block1>,
    T2,
    const_View<T3, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//div, /
template <typename T1, typename T2,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
div(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
div(const_View<T1, Block>, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator/(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
    typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator/(const_View<T1, Block>, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//expoavg
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
    template <typename, typename> class const_View,

```

```

        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
        typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
        unspecified>
expoavg(T1, const_View<T2, Block1>, const_View<T3, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//ma
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
        typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
        unspecified>
ma(const_View<T1, Block>, T2, T3) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
        typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
        unspecified>
ma(const_View<T1, Block1>, T2, const_View<T3, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1,
        typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type,
        unspecified>
ma(const_View<T1, Block1>, const_View<T2, Block2>, T3) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//mul, *
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
mul(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator*(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sub, -
template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
sub(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T1, typename T2,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type, unspecified>
operator-(T1, const_View<T2, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Element-wise extensions of user-specified functions
// [math.fns.userelt]
//unary
template <typename OutputType,
        typename UnaryFunction,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename InputType,
        typename Block>
const_View<OutputType, unspecified>
unary(UnaryFunction f, const_View<InputType, Block>);

template <typename OutputType,

```

```

        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename InputType,
            typename Block>
const_View<OutputType, unspecified>
unary(OutputType (*)(InputType), const_View<InputType, Block>);

template <typename UnaryFunction,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
const_View<typename UnaryFunction::result_type, unspecified>
unary(UnaryFunction,
        const_View<typename UnaryFunction::argument_type, Block>);

//binary
template <typename OutputType,
        typename BinaryFunction,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename InputType0,
        typename Block0,
        typename InputType1,
        typename Block1>
const_View<OutputType, unspecified>
binary(BinaryFunction f,
        const_View<InputType0, Block0>,
        const_View<InputType1, Block1>);

template <typename OutputType,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename InputType0,
        typename Block0,
        typename InputType1,
        typename Block1>
const_View<OutputType, unspecified>
binary(OutputType (*)(InputType0, InputType1),
        const_View<InputType0, Block0>,
        const_View<InputType1, Block1>);

template <typename BinaryFunction,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block0,
        typename Block1>
const_View<typename BinaryFunction::result_type, unspecified>
binary(BinaryFunction,
        const_View<typename BinaryFunction::first_argument_type, Block0>,
        const_View<typename BinaryFunction::second_argument_type, Block1>);

//ternary
template <typename OutputType,
        typename TernaryFunction,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename InputType0,
        typename Block0,
        typename InputType1,
        typename Block1,
        typename InputType2,
        typename Block2>
const_View<OutputType, unspecified>
ternary(TernaryFunction f,
        const_View<InputType0, Block0>,
        const_View<InputType1, Block1>,
        const_View<InputType2, Block2>);

template <typename OutputType,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename InputType0,
        typename Block0,
        typename InputType1,

```

```

        typename Block1,
        typename InputType2,
        typename Block2>
const_View<OutputType, unspecified>
ternary(OutputType (*)(InputType0, InputType1, InputType2),
        const_View<InputType0, Block0>,
        const_View<InputType1, Block1>,
        const_View<InputType2, Block2>);

// Reduction functions
// [math.fns.reductions]
//alltrue
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T alltrue(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//anytrue
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T anytrue(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//meanval, meansqval
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T meanval(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T meansqval(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//sumval, sumsqval
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T sumval(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
length_type
sumval(const_View<bool, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T sumsqval(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Reduction functions also returning indices
// [math.fns.reductidx]
//maxmgsqval, maxmgval, maxval
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T maxmgsqval(const_View<complex<T>, Block>,
            Index<View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>&)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename Block>
T maxmgval(const_View<complex<T>, Block>,
            Index<View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>&)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,

```

```

        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block>
T maxval(const_View<T, Block>, Index<View<T, Block>::dim>&) VSIP_NOTHROW;

//minmgsqval, minmgval, minval
template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block>
T minmgsqval(const_View<complex<T>, Block>,
            Index<View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>&)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block>
T minmgval(const_View<complex<T>, Block>,
            Index<View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>&)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T,
        template <typename, typename> class const_View,
            typename Block>
T minval(const_View<T, Block>, Index<View<T, Block>::dim>&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}

```

10.3.1. Type Promotions

[math.fns.promotions]

- 1 The class Promotion implements standard arithmetic conversions in (ISO14882, [conv]). [Note: When operating on two views containing different value types T1 and T2, Promotion<T1, T2>::type usually yields the resulting view's value type.] [Example: Promotion<char, int>::type is int since adding a char and an int yields an int . Promotion is not needed when operating on two values with the same type so, for all types T, Promotion<T, T>::type is T .]
- 2 An implementation supporting only operations on views specialized for particular value types need not define the Promotion template class, but all declarations using the template class must be equivalent to those if it was defined.
- 3 For all ordered pairs T1 and T2 of bool, integral types, and floating types, Promotion<T1, T2>::type is the type specified in (ISO14882, [conv]).
- 4 For all types T, Promotion<T, T>::type is T .
- 5 For all types T1 and T2, Promotion<complex<T1>, complex<T2> >::type is complex<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type>, Promotion<complex<T1>, T2>::type is complex<Promotion<T1, T2>::type>, and Promotion<T1, complex<T2> >::type is complex<Promotion<T1, T2>::type>, whichever applies first.

10.3.2. Domain and range errors

[math.fns.errors]

- 1 Behavior for domain, range, overflow, and underflow errors and for undefined values conforms to VSIP, i.e., the result is undefined behavior. For functions on views defined using scalar functions, this behavior is extended element-wise, as defined in [math.definitions] .

10.3.3. Scalar functions

[math.fns.scalar]

```

template <typename T>
T acos(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `acos<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `acos<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The principal radian value in the range $[0, \pi]$ of the arccosine of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_acos_f`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type add(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `add<scalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `add<cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `add<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2` .

Returns:

The sum of the two operands.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_rcadd_f` and `vsip_cadd_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T arg(complex<T> const& a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `arg<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `arg<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The argument of `a` in radians. See `vsip_arg_f` for the mathematical specification.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_arg_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T asin(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `asin<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `asin<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The principal radian value $[0, \pi]$ of the arcsine of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_asin_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T atan(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```


Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `atan<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `atan<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The arctangent of `a` . See `vsip_atan_f` for the mathematical specification.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_atan_f`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type atan2(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `atan2<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `atan2<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2` .

Returns:

The arctangent of the ratio of `a` and `b`. See `vsip_atan2_f` for the mathematical specification.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_atan2_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T ceil(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `ceil<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `ceil<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The smallest integral value greater than or equal to the argument.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_ceil_f`. The return type is the same as the argument type, which is not necessarily an integral type.

```
template <typename T>
complex<T> conj(complex<T> const& a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `conj<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `conj<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The conjugate of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_conj_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T cos(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `cos<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `cos<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The cosine of `a` in radians.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_cos_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T cosh(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `cosh<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `cosh<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The hyperbolic cosine of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_cosh_f`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type div(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `div<cscalar_f, scalar_f>`, `div<scalar_f, cscalar_f>`, and `div<cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `div<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2` .

Returns:

The quotient of the two operands.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_crdiv_f` and `vsip_cdiv_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T exp(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `exp<scalar_f>` and `exp<cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `exp<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The exponential of `a`, extended to the complex exponential if appropriate.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_exp_f` and `vsip_cexp_f`. The exponential `exp(a)` of a complex `a` is $(\cos(\text{imag}(a)) + j\sin(\text{imag}(a)))\exp(\text{real}(a))$, where $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

```
template <typename T>
T exp10(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `exp10<scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `exp10<T>` for other choices of `T`.

Returns:

The base-10 exponential of `a`, i.e., 10^a .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPPL function `vsip_exp10_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T floor(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `floor<scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `floor<T>` for other choices of `T`.

Returns:

The largest integral value less than or equal to the argument.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPPL function `vsip_floor_f`. The return type is the same as the argument type, which is not necessarily an integral type.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type fmod(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`b != 0.0`. The only specialization which must be supported is `fmod<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `fmod<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2`.

Returns:

$a - \text{sign}(a) * \text{floor}(\text{mag}(a/b)) * \text{mag}(b)$, where `sign(a)` is +1 if `a` is positive, 0 if `a` is zero, and -1 if `a` is negative.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPPL function `vsip_fmod_f`. The result of operating on signed values may differ from C++'s `%` operation on signed integral values.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type hypot(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `hypot<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `hypot<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2`.

Returns:

$\text{sqrt}(a * a + b * b)$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPPL function `vsip_hypot_f`. Intermediate overflows will not occur.

```
template <typename T>
```

```
T imag(complex<T> const& a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `imag<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `imag<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The imaginary portion of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP function `vsip_imag_f` .

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type jmul(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `jmul<cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `jmul<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2` .

Returns:

The product of `a` with the conjugate of `b` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar VSIP function `vsip_cjmul_f` .

```
template <typename T>
T log(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `log<scalar_f>` and `log<cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `log<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The natural logarithm of `a`, i.e., $\ln a$, extended to incorporate complex natural logarithms.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP functions `vsip_log_f` and `vsip_clof_f` . The complex logarithm $\ln a$ for complex a is $\ln|a| + j\arg(a)$, where $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

```
template <typename T>
T log10(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `log10<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `log10<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The base-10 logarithm of `a`, i.e., $\log a$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP function `vsip_log10_f` .

```
template <typename T>
```

```
T mag(complex<T> const& a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `mag<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `mag<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The magnitude of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP function `vsip_cmag_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T mag(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `mag<scalar_f>` and `mag<scalar_i>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `mag<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The absolute value of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP functions `vsip_mag_f` and `vsip_mag_i`.

```
template <typename T>
T magsq(complex<T> const& a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `magsq<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `magsq<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The magnitude squared of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP function `vsip_cmagsq_f`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type max(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `max<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `max<scalar_i, scalar_i>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `max<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2` .

Returns:

Returns the maximum of `a` and `b` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP functions `vsip_max_f` and `vsip_max_i`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
```

```
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type min(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `min<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `min<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `min<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

Returns the minimum of a and b.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_min_f` and `vsip_min_i`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type mul(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `mul<cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `mul<scalar_f, cscalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `mul<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

The product of the two operands.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_cmul_f` and `vsip_rcmul_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T neg(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `neg<cscalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `neg<T>` for other choices of T.

Returns:

-a.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL function `vsip_cneg_f`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type pow(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `pow<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `pow<T1, T2>` for other choices of T.

Returns:

The power function of a and b, i.e., a^b .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_pow_f`.

```
template <typename T>
```

```
T real(complex<T> const& a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `real<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `real<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The real portion of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP function `vsip_real_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T recip(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `recip<cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `recip<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The reciprocal of the operand, extended to complex numbers as appropriate.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIP function `vsip_crecip_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T rsqrt(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `rsqrt<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `rsqrt<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The reciprocal of the square root of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIP function `vsip_rsqrt_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T sin(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `sin<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `sin<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The sine of `a` in radians.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP function `vsip_sin_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T sinh(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `sinh<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `sinh<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The hyperbolic sine of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_sinh_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T sinh(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `sqrt<scalar_f>` and `sqrt<cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `sqrt<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The square root of `a`, extended to complex numbers as appropriate.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_sqrt_f` and `vsip_csqrt_f`. For a mathematical description of the complex square root, see the VSIPL description of `vsip_csqrt_f`.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type sqrt(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `sub<cscalar_f, scalar_f>`, `sub<scalar_f, cscalar_f>`, and `sub<cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `sub<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2` .

Returns:

`a - b` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_csub_f`, `vsip_rsub_f`, and `vsip_crsub_f`.

```
template <typename T>
T sub(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `tan<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `tan<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The tangent of `a` in radians.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_tan_f`.

```
template <typename T>
```



```
T tanh(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `tanh<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `tanh<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The hyperbolic tangent of `a` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP function `vsip_tanh_f` .

10.3.4. Scalar functions used in element-wise extensions

[math.fns.elements]

- [*Note:* The following scalar functions are described here to ease specification of their element-wise extensions in [math.fns.elementwise] and [math.fns.scalarview] and the specification of the reduction functions in [math.fns.reductions] and [math.fns.reductidx] .]
- These functions need not be present in the `vsip` nor in any other namespace including the global namespace. Despite this, the functions are presented using the same format as in the rest of the document so that they can be referenced elsewhere.
- If a VSIP++ implementation does include these functions, they may be included in the `vsip` namespace.
- [*Note:* Some functions appear both here and in [math.fns.scalar] because the set of required specializations differ. For these functions, the union of instantiation requirements should be used when interpreting element-wise and reduction requirements.]

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type add(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `add<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `add<scalar_i, scalar_i>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `add<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2` .

Returns:

The sum of the two operands.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIP functions `vsip_vadd_f`, `vsip_madd_f`, `vsip_svadd_f`, and `vsip_svadd_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3> typename
Promotion<T1, typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type am(T1 a, T2 b, T3 c) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `am<cscalar_f, cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `am<scalar_f, scalar_f, scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `am<T1, T2, T3>` for other choices of `T1`, `T2`, and `T3` .

Returns:

$(a + b) * c$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_cvam_f`, `vsip_vam_f`, `vsip_cvsam_f`, and `vsip_vsam_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
bool land(bool a, bool b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`a && b`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vand_bl` and `vsip_mand_bl`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `and` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `land` abbreviates “logical and.”

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type band(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `band<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. Both T1 and T2 may not both be `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `band<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

`a & b`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vand_i` and `vsip_mand_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `and` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `band` abbreviates “bitwise and.”

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type div(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `div<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `div<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

The quotient of the two operands.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vdiv_f`, `vsip_mdiv_f`, `vsip_sdiv_f`, and `vsip_vsdiv_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
bool eq(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `eq<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `eq<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `eq<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

`a == b`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIP functions `vsip_vleq_f` and `vsip_mleq_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions. Implementors may wish to implement `eq<cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and other complex arguments using the C++ library's `==` operator.

```
template <typename T>
complex<T> euler(T x) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `euler<scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `euler<T>` for other choices of T.

Returns:

The complex number corresponding to the angle of a unit vector in the complex plane, i.e., $\exp(j * x)$ for argument x.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIP functions `vsip_veuler_f` and `vsip_meuler_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3>
typename Promotion<T1, typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type
expoavg(T1 a, T2 b, T3 c) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `expoavg<scalar_f, cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `expoavg<scalar_f, scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `expoavg<T1, T2, T3>` for other choices of T1, T2, and T3.

Returns:

`a * b + (1.0-a) * c`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIP functions `vsip_cvexpoavg_f`, `vsip_cmexpoavg_f`, `vsip_vexpoavg_f`, and `vsip_mexpoavg_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2> bool ge(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `ge<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `ge<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `ge<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

$a \geq b$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_vlge_f`, `vsip_mlge_f`, `vsip_vlge_i`, and `vsip_mlge_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2> bool gt(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `gt<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `gt<scalar_i, scalar_i>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `gt<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2 .

Returns:

$a > b$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_vlgt_f`, `vsip_mlgt_f`, `vsip_vlgt_i`, and `vsip_mlgt_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
bool le(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `le<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `le<scalar_i, scalar_i>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `le<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2 .

Returns:

$a \leq b$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_vlle_f`, `vsip_mlle_f`, `vsip_vlle_i`, and `vsip_mlle_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
bool lt(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `lt<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `lt<scalar_i, scalar_i>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `lt<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2 .

Returns:

$a < b$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_vllt_f`, and `vsip_mllt_f`, `vsip_vllt_i`, and `vsip_mllt_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3>
typename Promotion<T1, typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type
ma(T1 a, T2 b, T3 c) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `ma<cscalar_f, cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `ma<scalar_f, scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `ma<T1, T2, T3>` for other choices of T1, T2, and T3.

Returns:

$(a * b) + c$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_cvma_f`, `vsip_vma_f`, `vsip_cvmsa_f`, `vsip_vsma_f`, `vsip_cvmsa_f`, `vsip_vsma_f`, `vsip_cvmsa_f`, and `vsip_vmsa_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type maxmg(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `maxmg<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `maxmg<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

$\max(|a|, |b|)$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_vmaxmg_f` and `vsip_mmaxmg_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type
maxmgsq(complex<T1> const& a, complex<T2> const& b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `maxmgsq<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `maxmgsq<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

$\max(|a|^2, |b|^2)$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vcmaxmgsq_f` and `vsip_mcmaxmgsq_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type minmg(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `minmg<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `minmg<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

$\min(|a|, |b|)$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vminmg_f` and `vsip_mminmg_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type minmgsq(complex<T1> const&, complex<T2> const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `minmgsq<scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `minmgsq<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

$\min(|a|^2, |b|^2)$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vcminmgsq_f` and `vsip_mcminmgsq_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3>
typename Promotion<T1, typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type
msb(T1 a, T2 b, T3 c) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `msb<cscalar_f, cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `msb<scalar_f, scalar_f, scalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `msb<T1, T2, T3>` for other choices of T1, T2, and T3.

Returns:

$(a * b) - c$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_cvmsb_f` and `vsip_vmsb_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type mul(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `mul<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `mul<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `mul<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2`.

Returns:

The product of the two operands.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of the VSIP functions `vsip_vmul_f`, `vsip_mmul_f`, `vsip_vmul_i`, `vsip_mmul_i`, and `vsip_svmul_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
bool ne(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `ne<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `ne<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `ne<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2`.

Returns:

`a != b`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIP functions `vsip_vlne_f`, `vsip_mlne_f`, `vsip_vlne_i`, and `vsip_mlne_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T>
T neg(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `neg<scalar_f>` and `neg<scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `neg<T>` for other choices of `T`.

Returns:

`-a`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIP functions `vsip_vneg_f`, `vsip_mneg_f`, `vsip_vneg_i` and `vsip_mneg_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
bool lnot(bool a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`!a`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vnot_bl` and `vsip_mnot_bl`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `not` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `Inot` abbreviates “logical not.”

```
template <typename T>
T bnot(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `bnot<scalar_i>`. `T` may not be `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `bnot<T>` for other choices of `T`.

Returns:

`~a`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vnot_i` and `vsip_mnot_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `not` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `bnot` abbreviates “bitwise not.”

```
bool lor(bool a, bool b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`a || b`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vor_bl` and `vsip_mor_bl`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `or` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `lor` abbreviates “logical or.”

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type bor(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `bor<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. Both `T1` and `T2` may not be `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `bor<T1, T2>` for other choices of `T1` and `T2`.

Returns:

`a | b`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_vor_i` and `vsip_mor_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `or` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `bor` abbreviates “bitwise or.”


```
template <typename T>
T recip(T a) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `recip<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `recip<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The reciprocal of the operand, extended to complex numbers as appropriate.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar VSIPPL functions `vsip_vrecip_f` and `vsip_mrecip_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2, typename T3>
typename Promotion<T1, typename Promotion<T2, T3>::type>::type
sbm(T1 a, T2 b, T3 c) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `sbm<cscalar_f, cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `sbm<scalar_f, scalar_f, scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `sbm<T1, T2, T3>` for other choices of `T1`, `T2`, and `T3` .

Returns:

$(a - b) * c$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPPL functions `vsip_cvsbm_f` and `vsip_vsbm_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T>
T sq(T) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `sq<scalar_f>` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `sq<T>` for other choices of `T` .

Returns:

The square of the operand, i.e., product with itself.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar VSIPPL functions `vsip_vsq_f` and `vsip_msq_f`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type sub(T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `sub<scalar_f, scalar_f>` and `sub<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `sub<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

`a - b`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of the VSIPL functions `vsip_vsub_f`, `vsip_msub_f`, `vsip_vsub_i`, `vsip_msub_i`, `vsip_svsub_f`, and `vsip_svsub_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

```
bool lxor(bool, bool) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`(a && !b) || (!a && b)`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_vxor_bl` and `vsip_mxor_bl`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `xor` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `lxor` abbreviates “logical xor.”

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type bxor(T1, T2) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is `bxor<scalar_i, scalar_i>`. Both T1 and T2 cannot both be `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `bxor<T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

`a^b` where `bool` values are interpreted as either 0 for false or 1 for true.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the scalar versions of VSIPL functions `vsip_vxor_i` and `vsip_mxor_i`. This scalar function need not be defined, but this function may be used to specify element-wise extensions or reduction functions.

In C++, `xor` is a keyword so it cannot be used as a function name. `bxor` abbreviates “bitwise xor.”

10.3.5. Scalar functions and their element-wise extensions

[math.fns.elementwise]

1 These function specifications have two portions:

- a scalar version defined in terms of a VSIPL function or a scalar function in [math.fns.scalar] or [math.fns.elements] and
- an element-wise extension to views.

- 2 Unless otherwise noted, the element-wise extension of scalar unary function f to a constant view `const_View`

Requires:

One parameter `const_View v` where `const_View` is a constant view class such that $f(\text{val})$ is valid C++ where `val` has the type `View::value_type`.

Returns:

A const view with type `const_View` and value type the same as the type of $f(\text{const_View::value_type})$ and having a domain element-conformant to v 's domain. Each value equals $f(\text{val})$ where `val` is the corresponding value in v .

Note:

The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the type of v 's block.

- 3 The element-wise extension of a scalar binary function f to a constant view `const_View` similarly

Requires:

Two parameters `const_View1 v` and `const_View2 w` where `const_View1` and `const_View2` are view classes such that $f(v_val, w_val)$ is valid C++ where `v_val` and `w_val` have types `const_View1::value_type` and `const_View2::value_type`, respectively. v and w are element-conformant.

Returns:

A constant view with type `const_View` and value type the same as the type of $f(\text{const_View1::value_type}, \text{const_View2::value_type})$ and having a domain element-conformant to v 's domain. Each value equals $f(\text{val1}, \text{val2})$ where `val1` and `val2` are the corresponding values in v and w , respectively.

Note:

The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the types of v 's and w 's blocks.

- 4 Element-wise extension of n -ary functions to a view is analogously specified.
- 5 The scalar unary, binary, and ternary functions listed in Table 10.1, "Integral, real, complex, and boolean functions with element-wise extensions" all conform to the above paragraphs by having element-wise extensions. The table's third column indicates which view classes must support element-wise extensions using the following abbreviations:

V:

Vector

M:

Matrix

T:

Tensor

An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `View`, `View1`, and `View2`.

Table 10.1. Integral, real, complex, and boolean functions with element-wise extensions

function	meaning	views
<code>acos</code>	arccosine	VM

function	meaning	views
add	addition	VM
am	addition then product	V
land	logical and	VM
band	bitwise and	VM
arg	real scalar in radians	VM
asin	arcsin	VM
atan	arctangent	VM
atan2	two-argument arctangent	VM
ceil	ceiling	VM
conj	complex conjugate	VM
cos	cosine	VM
cosh	hyperbolic cosine	VM
div	division	VM
eq	equality	VM
euler	complex exponential	VM
exp	exponential	VM
exp10	base-10 exponential	VM
floor	floor	VM
fmod	remainder	VM
ge	greater than or equal	VM
gt	greater than	VM
hypot	square root of sum of squares	VM
imag	imaginary part of complex	VM
jmul	product with complex conjugate	VM
le	less than or equal	VM
log	natural logarithm	VM
log10	base-10 logarithm	VM
lt	less than	VM
ma	product and addition	V
mag	absolute value	VM
magsq	squared magnitude	VM
max	maximum	VM
maxmg	maximum magnitude	VM
maxmgsq	maximum magnitude squared	VM
min	minimum	VM
minmg	minimum magnitude	VM
minmgsq	minimum magnitude squared	VM
msb	product and subtraction	V
mul	product	VM

function	meaning	views
ne	not equal	VM
neg	negation	VM
lnot	logical not	VM
bnot	bitwise not	VM
lor	logical or	VM
bor	bitwise or	VM
pow	power function	VM
real	real part of complex	VM
recip	reciprocal	VM
rsqrt	reciprocal square root	VM
sbm	subtraction and product	V
sin	sine	VM
sinh	hyperbolic sine	VM
sq	square	VM
sqrt	square root	VM
sub	subtraction	VM
tan	tangent	VM
tanh	hyperbolic tangent	VM
lxor	logical exclusive-or	VM
bxor	bitwise exclusive-or	VM

```
template <typename T1,
          typename T2,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block1,
          typename Block2>
const_View<complex<typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type>, unspecified>
cmplx(const_View<T1, Block1> v, const_View<T2, Block2> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T1 and T2 both equal to scalar_f and const_View equal to const_Vector or const_Matrix . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation with other values. v and w must be element conformant.

Returns:

The element-wise extension of the complex(T1, T2) constructor to views.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIP functions vsip_vcmplx_f and vsip_mcmplx_f.

10.3.6. Element-wise functions with scalar and view operands

[math.fns.scalarview]

- 1 These function specifications define an element-wise extension of a function on a view and a scalar or on a scalar and a view using a scalar function defined in terms of a VSIPL binary function or a scalar binary function in [math.fns.scalar] or [math.fns.elements] .

2 The element-wise extension of a scalar binary function f to a view and a scalar

Requires:

Two parameters `const_View1 v` and `scalartype s` where `const_View1` is a constant view class such that `f(val, s)` is valid C++ where `val` has type `View1::value_type` and `s` has type `scalartype`.

Returns:

A constant view with value type the same as the type of `f(const_View1::value_type, scalartype)` and having a domain element-conformant to `v`'s domain. Each value equals `f(val, s)` where `val` is the corresponding value in `v`.

Note:

The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the type of `v`'s block.

3 The element-wise extension of a scalar binary function f to a scalar and a view is specified analogously.4 The element-wise extension of a scalar ternary function f to a scalar, a view, and a view

Requires:

Three parameters `scalartype s`, `const_View1 v`, and `const_View2 w` where `const_View1` and `const_View2` are view classes such that `f(s, v_val, w_val)` is valid C++, `s` has type `scalartype`, `v_val` has type `const_View1::value_type`, `w_val` has type `const_View2::value_type`. `v` and `w` are element-conformant.

Returns:

A view with value type the same as the type of `f(scalartype, const_View1::value_type, const_View2::value_type)` and having a domain element-conformant to `v`'s domain. Each value equals `f(s, v_val, w_val)` where `v_val` and `w_val` are corresponding values in `v` and `w`.

Note:

The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the types of `v`'s and `w`'s blocks.

5 The element-wise extension of a scalar ternary function f to two views and a scalar is specified analogously. The element-wise extension of a scalar ternary function f to a view, a scalar, and a view is specified analogously. The element-wise extension of a scalar ternary function f to a view and two scalars is specified analogously.

6 The functions listed in Table 10.2, "Functions with elementwise extensions on views and scalars" all conform to the above paragraphs. The rightmost column indicates which classes must support element-wise extensions using the following abbreviations:

V:

`const_Vector`

M:

`const_Matrix`

T:

`const_Tensor`

`const_View::value_type`, `const_View1::value_type`, `const_View2::value_type`, `T`, `T1`, and `T2` can all represent distinct types. `const_View`, `const_View1`, and `const_View2` each abbreviate `const_View<Tp, Blockp>` for appropriate values of `Tp` and `Blockp`.

Table 10.2. Functions with elementwise extensions on views and scalars

function	meaning	views
<code>add(T, const_View)</code>	addition	VM
<code>add(const_View, T)</code>	addition	VM
<code>am(const_View1, const_View2)</code>	<code>T</code> , addition and product	V
<code>div(T, const_View)</code>	division	VM
<code>div(const_View, T)</code>	division	VM
<code>expoavg(T, const_View1, const_View2)</code>	exponential average	VM
<code>ma(const_View1, T2)</code>	<code>T1</code> , multiply and add	V
<code>ma(const_View1, const_View2)</code>	<code>T</code> , multiply and add	V
<code>ma(const_View1, const_View2, T)</code>	multiply and add	V
<code>mul(T, const_View)</code>	product	VM
<code>mul(const_View, T)</code>	product	VM
<code>sub(T, const_View)</code>	subtraction	VM
<code>sub(const_View, T)</code>	subtraction	VM

- 7 Instantiation requirements follow directly from the instantiation requirements for the underlying scalar function. [*Example:* The only specializations of the element-wise extension of `am` to a view, a scalar, and another view which must be supported have `const_View1::value_type, T`, and `const_View2::value_type` all equal and all equal to `cscalar_f` or `scalar_f` because the only specializations of the scalar function which must be supported are `am<cscalar_f, cscalar_f, cscalar_f>` and `am<scalar_f, scalar_f, scalar_f>`.]
- 8 An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `div(const_View, T)` for complex `T`.

10.3.7. Element-wise extension of user-specified functions

[math.fns.userelt]

- Element-wise extensions of user-specified functions element-wise apply a function pointer or function object to the appropriate number of views.
- [*Note:* VSIPL++ specifies binary functions that correspond to VSIPL `vsip_sbinary` and `vsip_sbool_p` functions. `bool` is a C++ keyword so using it as a function name is forbidden by C++.]
- [*Note:* The VSIPL++ unary, binary, and ternary functions each provide portions of the VSIPL `vsip_snary` functionality.]
- [*Note:* unary and binary are overloaded to accept different types of function objects and pointers. The first version takes a function object and requires the user to explicitly specify the return type as a template argument. The second version takes a function pointer and also requires an explicit return type template argument. The third version accepts function objects obeying (ISO14882, [lib.function.objects]). These function objects use internal type definitions to indicate the argument and

return types so no explicit return type template argument is required. The <functional> header file must be included to use this.

ternary has only two versions because C++ does not specify a function object with three arguments.]

```
template <typename O,
         typename UnaryFunction,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename I,
         typename Block>
const_View<O, unspecified> unary(UnaryFunction f, const_View<I, Block> v);
```

Requires:

If input is an instance of I, the expression f(input) must yield a value with type O. The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy one of these groups of constraints:

- UnaryFunction is a function pointer. I and O must have the same type. If const_View is const_Vector, then I must equal scalar_f, scalar_i, Index<1>, Index<2>, or Index<3> . If const_View is const_Matrix or const_Tensor, then I must equal scalar_f or scalar_i .
- UnaryFunction is a function pointer. I equals index_type . const_View equals const_Vector . O equals scalar_f, scalar_i, bool, Index<1>, Index<2>, or Index<3> .

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex I or O .

Returns:

A constant view element-conformant with v where each value equals f(val) where val is the corresponding value in v .

Note:

The order that f is applied to the values in v is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the type of v's block. This function corresponds to VSIPPL functions vsip_vunary_f, vsip_munary_f, vsip_tunary_f, vsip_vunary_i, vsip_munary_i, vsip_tunary_i, vsip_vunary_vi, vsip_vunary_mi, and vsip_vunary_ti. It also corresponds to vsip_vnary_f, vsip_vnary_i, vsip_vnary_bl, vsip_vnary_vi, vsip_vnary_mi, and vsip_vnary_ti.

```
template <typename O,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename I,
         typename Block>
const_View<O, unspecified> unary(O (*f)(I), const_View<I, Block> v);
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy one of these groups of constraints:

- I and O must have the same type. If const_View is const_Vector, then I must equal scalar_f, scalar_i, Index<1>, Index<2>, or Index<3> . If const_View is const_Matrix or const_Tensor, then I must equal scalar_f or scalar_i .
- I equals index_type . const_View equals const_Vector . O equals scalar_f, scalar_i, bool, Index<1>, Index<2>, or Index<3> .

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex I or O .

Returns:

A view element-conformant with v where each value equals $f(\text{val})$ where val is the corresponding value in v .

Note:

This function overloads the more general unary function to provide explicit support for function pointers. The order that f is applied to the values in v is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the type of v 's block. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_unary_f`, `vsip_munary_f`, `vsip_tunary_f`, `vsip_unary_i`, `vsip_munary_i`, `vsip_tunary_i`, `vsip_unary_vi`, `vsip_unary_mi`, and `vsip_unary_ti`. It also corresponds to `vsip_vnary_f`, `vsip_vnary_i`, `vsip_vnary_bl`, `vsip_vnary_vi`, `vsip_vnary_mi`, and `vsip_vnary_ti`.

```
template <typename UnaryFunction,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<typename UnaryFunction::result_type, unspecified>
unary(UnaryFunction f, const_View<typename UnaryFunction::argument_type, Block>);
```

Requires:

`UnaryFunction` must be a class such that `UnaryFunction::result_type` and `UnaryFunction::argument_type` are defined and have a function operator `typename UnaryFunction::result_type operator()(typename UnaryFunction::argument_type)`. The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy one of these groups of constraints:

- `UnaryFunction::argument_type` and `UnaryFunction::result_type` must have the same type. If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, then `UnaryFunction::argument_type` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>`. If `const_View` is `const_Matrix` or `const_Tensor`, then `UnaryFunction::argument_type` must equal `scalar_f` or `scalar_i`.
- `UnaryFunction::argument_type` equals `index_type`. `const_View` equals `const_Vector`. `UnaryFunction::result_type` equals `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `bool`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>`.

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex `UnaryFunction::argument_type` or `UnaryFunction::result_type`.

Returns:

A constant view element-conformant with v where each value equals $f(\text{val})$ where val is the corresponding value in v .

Note:

This function overloads the more general unary function to provide explicit support for function objects obeying (ISO14882, [lib.function.objects]). The order that f is applied to the values in v is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the type of v 's block. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_unary_f`, `vsip_munary_f`, `vsip_tunary_f`, `vsip_unary_i`, `vsip_munary_i`, `vsip_tunary_i`, `vsip_unary_vi`, `vsip_unary_mi`, and `vsip_unary_ti`. It also corresponds to `vsip_vnary_f`, `vsip_vnary_i`, `vsip_vnary_bl`, `vsip_vnary_vi`, `vsip_vnary_mi`, and `vsip_vnary_ti`.

```
template <typename O, typename BinaryFunction,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename IO, typename Block0, typename I1, typename Block1>
const_View<O, unspecified>
binary(BinaryFunction f, const_View<IO, Block0> const v, const_View<I2, Block1> w);
```

Requires:

If `input0` is an instance of `I0` and `input1` is an instance of `I1`, the expression `f(input0, input1)` must yield a value with type `O`. `v` and `w` must be element-conformant. The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy one of these groups of constraints:

- `BinaryFunction` is a function pointer. `I0` and `O` must have the same type. `I0` equals `I1`. If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>`. If `const_View` is `const_Matrix` or `const_Tensor`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `bool`.
- `BinaryFunction` is a function pointer. `O` must equal `bool`. `I0` equals `I1`. If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>`. If `const_View` is `const_Matrix` or `const_Tensor`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f` or `scalar_i`.
- `BinaryFunction` is a function pointer. `I0` equals `I1`. `I0` equals `index_type`. `const_View` equals `const_Matrix`. `O` equals `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `bool`.

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex `I0`, `I1`, or `O`.

Returns:

A constant view element-conformant with `v` where each value equals `f(val0, val1)` where `val0` and `val1` are the corresponding values in `v` and `w`, respectively.

Note:

The order that `f` is applied to the values in `v` and `w` is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the types of `v`'s and `w`'s blocks. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_vbinary_f`, `vsip_mbinary_f`, `vsip_tbinary_f`, `vsip_vbinary_i`, `vsip_mbinary_i`, `vsip_tbinary_i`, `vsip_vbinary_vi`, `vsip_vbinary_mi`, `vsip_vbinary_ti`, and `vsip_mbinary_bl`, `vsip_tbinary_bl`. It also corresponds to `vsip_vbool_f`, `vsip_mbool_f`, `vsip_tbool_f`, `vsip_vbool_i`, `vsip_mbool_i`, `vsip_tbool_i`, `vsip_vbool_vi`, `vsip_vbool_mi`, and `vsip_vbool_ti`. It also corresponds to `vsip_mnary_f`, `vsip_mnary_i`, and `vsip_mnary_bl`.

```
template <typename O, template <typename,
    typename> class const_View, typename I0, typename Block0,
    typename I1, typename Block1>
const_View<O, unspecified>
binary(O (*f)(I0, I1), const_View<I0, Block0> v, const_View<I1, Block1> w);
```

Requires:

If `input0` is an instance of `I0` and `input1` is an instance of `I1`, the expression `f(input0, input1)` must yield a value with type `O`. `v` and `w` must be element-conformant. The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy one of these groups of constraints:

- `I0` and `O` must have the same type. `I0` equals `I1`. If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>`. If `const_View` is `const_Matrix` or `const_Tensor`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `bool`.
- `O` must equal `bool`. `I0` equals `I1`. If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>`. If `const_View` is `const_Matrix` or `const_Tensor`, then `I0` must equal `scalar_f` or `scalar_i`.
- `I0` equals `I1`. `I0` equals `index_type`. `const_View` equals `const_Matrix`. `O` equals `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `bool`.

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex I0, I1, or O .

Returns:

A constant view element-conformant with *v* where each value equals $f(\text{val0}, \text{val1})$ where *val0* and *val1* are the corresponding values in *v* and *w*, respectively.

Note:

This function overloads the more general binary function to provide explicit support for function pointers. The order that *f* is applied to the values in *v* and *w* is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the types of *v*'s and *w*'s blocks. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_vbinary_f`, `vsip_mbinary_f`, `vsip_tbinary_f`, `vsip_vbinary_i`, `vsip_mbinary_i`, `vsip_tbinary_i`, `vsip_vbinary_vi`, `vsip_vbinary_mi`, `vsip_vbinary_ti`, and `vsip_mbinary_bl`, `vsip_tbinary_bl`. It also corresponds to `vsip_vbool_f`, `vsip_mbool_f`, `vsip_tbool_f`, `vsip_vbool_i`, `vsip_mbool_i`, `vsip_tbool_i`, `vsip_vbool_vi`, `vsip_vbool_mi`, and `vsip_vbool_ti`. It also corresponds to `vsip_mnary_f`, `vsip_mnary_i`, and `vsip_mnary_bl`.

```
template <typename BinaryFunction, template <typename,
    typename> class const_View, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_View<typename BinaryFunction::result_type, unspecified>
binary(BinaryFunction f,
    const_View<typename BinaryFunction::first_argument_type, Block0>,
    const_View<typename BinaryFunction::second_argument_type, Block1>);
```

Requires:

`BinaryFunction` must be a class such that `BinaryFunction::result_type`, `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type`, and `BinaryFunction::second_argument_type` are defined and have a function operator `typename BinaryFunction::result_type operator()(typename BinaryFunction::first_argument_type, typename BinaryFunction::second_argument_type)`. *v* and *w* must be element-conformant. The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy one of these groups of constraints:

- `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` and `BinaryFunction::result_type` must have the same type. `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` equals `BinaryFunction::second_argument_type` . If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, then `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>` . If `const_View` is `const_Matrix` or `const_Tensor`, then `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `bool` .
- `BinaryFunction::result_type` must equal `bool` . `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` equals `BinaryFunction::second_argument_type` . If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, then `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` must equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `Index<1>`, `Index<2>`, or `Index<3>` . If `const_View` is `const_Matrix` or `const_Tensor`, then `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` must equal `scalar_f` or `scalar_i` .
- `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` equals `BinaryFunction::second_argument_type` . `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type` equals `index_type` . `const_View` equals `const_Matrix` . `BinaryFunction::result_type` equals `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `bool` .

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex `BinaryFunction::first_argument_type`,

BinaryFunction::second_argument_type, or
 BinaryFunction::result_type .

Returns:

A constant view element-conformant with *v* where each value equals $f(\text{val0}, \text{val1})$ where *val0* and *val1* are the corresponding values in *v* and *w*, respectively.

Note:

This function overloads the more general binary function to provide explicit support for function objects obeying (ISO14882, [lib.function.objects]). The order that *f* is applied to the values in *v* and *w* is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the types of *v*'s and *w*'s blocks. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_vbinary_f`, `vsip_mbinary_f`, `vsip_tbinary_f`, `vsip_vbinary_i`, `vsip_mbinary_i`, `vsip_tbinary_i`, `vsip_vbinary_vi`, `vsip_vbinary_mi`, `vsip_vbinary_ti`, and `vsip_mbinary_bl`, `vsip_tbinary_bl`. It also corresponds to `vsip_vbool_f`, `vsip_mbool_f`, `vsip_tbool_f`, `vsip_vbool_i`, `vsip_mbool_i`, `vsip_tbool_i`, `vsip_vbool_vi`, `vsip_vbool_mi`, and `vsip_vbool_ti`. It also corresponds to `vsip_mnary_f`, `vsip_mnary_i`, and `vsip_mnary_bl`.

```
template <typename O,
         typename TernaryFunction,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename I0,
         typename Block0,
         typename I1,
         typename Block1,
         typename I2,
         typename Block2>
const_View<O, unspecified>
ternary(TernaryFunction f,
        const_View<I0, Block0> v,
        const_View<I1, Block1> w,
        const_View<I2, Block2> x);
```

Requires:

If *input0* is an instance of *I0*, *input1* is an instance of *I1*, and *input2* is an instance of *I2*, the expression $f(\text{input0}, \text{input1}, \text{input2})$ must yield a value with type *O* . *v*, *w*, and *x* must be element-conformant. The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy this group of constraints:

- TernaryFunction is a function pointer. *I0* equals *I1* and *I2* . *I0* equals `index_type` . `const_View` equals `const_Matrix` . *O* equals `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, or `bool` .

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex *I0*, *I1*, *I2*, or *O*.

Returns:

A constant view element-conformant with *v* where each value equals $f(\text{val0}, \text{val1}, \text{val2})$ where *val0*, *val1*, and *val2* are the corresponding values in *v*, *w*, and *x*, respectively.

Note:

The order that *f* is applied to the values in *v*, *w*, and *x* is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the types of *v*'s, *w*'s, and *x*'s blocks. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_tnary_f`, `vsip_tnary_i`, and `vsip_tnary_bl`.

```
template <typename O, template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename I0, typename Block0,
         typename I1, typename Block1,
```

```

        typename I2, typename Block2>
const_View<O, unspecified>
ternary(O (*f)(I0, I1, I2),
        const_View<I0, Block0> v,
        const_View<I1, Block1> w,
        const_View<I2, Block2> x);

```

Requires:

v, w, and x must be element-conformant. The only specializations which must be supported must satisfy this group of constraints:

- I0 equals I1 and I2 . I0 equals index_type . const_View equals const_Matrix . O equals scalar_f, scalar_i, or bool .

Regardless of constraint group, an implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for complex I0, I1, I2, or O .

Returns:

A constant view element-conformant with v where each value equals f(val0, val1, val2) where val0, val1, and val2 are the corresponding values in v, w, and x, respectively.

Note:

This function overloads the more general ternary function to provide explicit support for function pointers. The order that f is applied to the values in v, w, and x is unspecified. The type of the block of the returned view may be different than the types of v's, w's, and x's blocks. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_ternary_f, vsip_ternary_i, and vsip_ternary_bl.

10.3.8. Reduction functions

[math.fns.reductions]

- 1 A *reduction function*, given a constant view, returns a scalar computed using all the view's values.
- 2 An *accumulation operator* F with *base value* bv applied to a constant view v yields answer ans determined by this algorithm: First, ans = bv . For each value val in v, ans = F(ans, val) . The order for accessing the values in v is unspecified.
- 3 An *accumulation operator* F with *base value* bv applied to a set S of values yields answer ans determined by this algorithm: First, ans = bv . For each s in S, ans = F(ans, s). The order for traversing S is unspecified.
- 4 [Note: Most reduction functions f from a constant view const_View v to a scalar can be defined using three pieces:
 - a function s on the view's domain's size returning a scalar with type t,
 - an accumulation operator F taking a scalar with type t and a v value,x returning a scalar with type t, and
 - a function c taking a const_View::value_type and yielding scalars with type t .
$$f(v) = s(v.size()) * F_{i \in v's \text{ domain}} c(v(i)).$$
- 5 [Example: The mean of a constant view can be represented using
 - $s(sz) = 1/sz$,
 - F is the addition operator, and
 - $c(val) = val$.

For example, the mean of a Matrix m with a $M \times N$ domain is $1/(MN) \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} m.get(i, j)$.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class
const_View, typename Block> T alltrue(const_View<T, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as bool and const_View the same as const_Vector or const_Matrix . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

If T is bool, the result of the application of accumulation operator land with base value !(T()) applied to v . Otherwise, the result of the application of accumulation operator band with base value ~(T()) applied to v .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIP functions vsip_valltrue_bl and vsip_malltrue_bl.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T anytrue(const_View<T, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as bool and const_View the same as const_Vector or const_Matrix . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

If T is bool, the result of the application of accumulation operator lor with base value T() applied to v . Otherwise, the result of the application of accumulation operator bor with base value T() applied to v .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIP functions vsip_vanytrue_bl and vsip_manytrue_bl.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T meanval(const_View<T, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as scalar_f or cscalar_f and const_View the same as const_Vector or const_Matrix . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

The result of the application of accumulation operator add with base value T() applied to v divided by v.size().

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIP functions vsip_vmeanval_f, vsip_mmeanval_f, vsip_cvmeanval_f, and vsip_cmmeanval_f. Users should be aware of the types in the division: T / v.size() .

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T meansqval(const_View<T, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T meansqval(const_View<complex<T>, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

Let set S contain, for every value `val` in `v`, `mag(val) * mag(val)`. Returns the result of the application of accumulation operator `add` with base value `T()` applied to the set S divided by `v.size()`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vmeansqval_f`, `vsip_mmeansqval_f`, `vsip_cvmeansqval_f`, and `vsip_cmmeansqval_f`. Users should be aware of the types in the division: `T / v.size()` .

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T sumval(const_View<T, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `cscalar_f`, or `cscalar_i` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

The result of the application of accumulation operator `add` with base value `T()` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vsumval_f`, `vsip_msumval_f`, `vsip_vsumval_i`, `vsip_msumval_i`, `vsip_cvsumval_i`, `vsip_cmsumval_i`, `vsip_cvsumval_f`, and `vsip_cmsumval_f`.

```
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
length_type sumval(const_View<bool, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

The number of true values in `v` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vsumval_bl` and `vsip_msumval_bl`.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T sumsqval(const_View<T, Block> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

Let set S contain, for every value val in v , $val * val$. Returns the result of the application of accumulation operator `add` with base value `T()` applied to the set S .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vsumsqval_f` and `vsip_msumsqval_f`.

10.3.9. Reduction functions also returning indices**[math.fns.reductidx]**

- 1 These reduction functions return both a scalar value and its corresponding index in the given view.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T maxval(const_View<T, Block> v, Index<const_View<T, Block>::dim>& idx) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have `T` the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Postconditions:

`idx` is the lexicographically smallest `Index<const_View<T, Block>::dim>` such that `v.get(idx[0], ..., idx[const_View<T, Block>::dim-1]) == res`.

Returns:

The result `res` of the application of accumulation operator `max` with base value `T()` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vmaxval_f` and `vsip_mmaxval_f`.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T
maxmgsqval(const_View<complex<T>, Block> v, Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>& idx)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have `T` the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Postconditions:

`idx` is the lexicographically smallest `Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>` such that `v.get(idx[0], ..., idx[const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim-1]) == res`.

Returns:

Let S contain, for every value val in v , $mag(val) * mag(val)$. Return the result `res` of the application of accumulation operator `max` with base value `T()` applied to the set S .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vmaxmgsqval_f` and `vsip_mmaxmgsqval_f`.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T
maxmgval(const_View<complex<T>, Block> v, Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>& idx)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```


Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Postconditions:

`idx` is the lexicographically smallest `Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>` such that `v.get(idx[0], ..., idx[View<complex<T>, Block>::dim-1]) == res`.

Returns:

Let \mathcal{S} contain, for every value `val` in `v`, `mag(val)`. Return the result `res` of the application of accumulation operator `max` with base value `T()` applied to the set \mathcal{S} .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vmaxmgval_f` and `vsip_mmaxmgval_f`.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T minval(const_View<T, Block> v, Index<const_View<T, Block>::dim>& idx) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Postconditions:

`idx` is the lexicographically smallest `Index<const_View<T, Block>::dim>` such that `v.get(idx[0], ..., idx[View<T, Block>::dim-1]) == res`.

Returns:

The result `res` of the application of accumulation operator `min` with base value `T()`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vminval_f` and `vsip_mminval_f`.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T
minmgsqval(const_View<complex<T>, Block> v, Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>& idx)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Postconditions:

`idx` is the lexicographically smallest `Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>` such that `v.get(idx[0], ..., idx[const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim-1]) == res`.

Returns:

Let \mathcal{S} contain, for every value `val` in `v`, `mag(val) * mag(val)`. Return the result `res` of the application of accumulation operator `min` with base value `T()` applied to the set \mathcal{S} .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vminmgsqval_f` and `vsip_mminmgsqval_f`.

```
template <typename T, template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename Block>
T
minmgval(const_View<complex<T>, Block> v, Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>& idx)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_f` and `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Postconditions:

`idx` is the lexicographically smallest `Index<const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim>` such that `v.get(idx[0], ..., idx[const_View<complex<T>, Block>::dim-1]) == res`.

Returns:

Let S contain, for every value `val` in `v`, `mag(val)`. Return the result `res` of the application of accumulation operator `min` with base value `T()` applied to the set S .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vminmgval_f` and `vsip_mminmgval_f`.

10.3.10. Operators

[math.fns.operators]

- Overloaded C++ operators provide synonyms for several VSIPL++ functions. See Table 10.3, “Overloaded operators” and Table 10.5, “Overloaded logical operators differing according to parameter types”. A listing for a function `f` incorporates all overloaded versions of `f`. The operator must obey all the restrictions of its synonym.

Table 10.3. Overloaded operators

function	operator
<code>add</code>	<code>+</code>
<code>div</code>	<code>/</code>
<code>mul</code>	<code>*</code>
<code>neg</code>	unary <code>-</code>
<code>sub</code>	binary <code>-</code>
<code>eq</code>	<code>==</code>
<code>ge</code>	<code>>=</code>
<code>gt</code>	<code>></code>
<code>le</code>	<code><=</code>
<code>lt</code>	<code><</code>
<code>ne</code>	<code>!=</code>
<code>land</code>	<code>&&</code>
<code>band</code>	<code>&</code>

function	operator
lnot	!
bnot	~
lor	
bor	

- 2 Overloaded C++ assignment operators provide syntax combining an arithmetic operation and an assignment to the left operand. See Table 10.4, “Overloaded assignment operators” for a summary. These are specified in [view.vector.assign], [view.matrix.assign], and [view.tensor.assign].

Table 10.4. Overloaded assignment operators

operation	operator
add and assign	+=
div and assign	/=
mul and assign	*=
sub and assign	-=
& and assign	&=
and assign	=
^ and assign	^=

- 3 [Note: Some overloaded logical C++ operators differ according to their parameter types. See Table 10.5, “Overloaded logical operators differing according to parameter types” for a summary.

Table 10.5. Overloaded logical operators differing according to parameter types

function	operator
lxor, bxor	^

]

```
template <typename T1, typename T2>
typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type operator^ (T1 a, T2 b) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are `operator^ <bool, bool>` and `operator^ <scalar_i, scalar_i>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `operator^ <T1, T2>` for other choices of T1 and T2.

Returns:

`lxor(a, b)` if T1 and T2 are both `bool`. Otherwise, `bxor<T1, T2>(a, b)`.

10.4. Matrix and Vector Operations

[math.matvec]

```
namespace vsip
{
    // dot products
    // [math.matvec.dot]
    template <typename T0, typename T1,
              typename Block0, typename Block1>
    typename Promotion<complex<T0>, complex<T1> >::type
```

```

cvjdot(const_Vector<complex<T0>, Block0>,
       const_Vector<complex<T1>, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1,
         typename Block0, typename Block1>
typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type
dot(const_Vector<T0, Block0>,
    const_Vector<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Transpositions
// [math.matvec.transpose]
template <typename T, typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
trans(const_Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T, typename Block>
const_Matrix<complex<T>, unspecified>
herm(const_Matrix<complex<T>, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Kronecker tensor product
// [math.matvec.kron]
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type>::type, unspecified>
kron(T0,
     const_View<T1, Block1>,
     const_View<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Outer product
// [math.matvec.outer]
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename T2,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type>::type, unspecified>
outer(T0,
     const_Vector<T1, Block1>,
     const_Vector<T2, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Matrix products
// [math.matvec.product]
template <typename T0, typename T1,
         typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>,
     const_Matrix<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1,
         typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>,
     const_Vector<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod(const_Vector<T0, Block0>,
     const_Matrix<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod3(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>,
     const_Matrix<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod3(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>,
     const_Vector<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

```

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod4(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>,
      const_Matrix<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod4(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>,
      const_Vector<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<complex<T0>, complex<T1> >::type, unspecified>
prodh(const_Matrix<complex<T0>, Block0>,
      const_Matrix<complex<T1>, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1,
          typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<complex<T0>, complex<T1> >::type, unspecified>
prodj(const_Matrix<complex<T0>, Block0>,
      const_Matrix<complex<T1>, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1,
          typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prodt(const_Matrix<T0, Block0>,
      const_Matrix<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Generalized Matrix operations
// [math.matvec.gem]
template <mat_op_type OpA, mat_op_type OpB,
          typename T0, typename T1, typename T2,
          typename T3, typename T4,
          typename Block1, typename Block2,
          typename Block4>
void gemp(T0, const_Matrix<T1, Block1>,
          const_Matrix<T2, Block2>, T3,
          Matrix<T4, Block4>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <mat_op_type OpA, mat_op_type OpB,
          typename T0, typename T1,
          typename T3, typename T4,
          typename Block1, typename Block4>
void gems(T0, const_Matrix<T1, Block1>,
          T3, Matrix<T4, Block4>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Vector-Matrix products
// [math.matvec.vmmul]
template <dimension_type d,
          typename T0, typename T1,
          typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
vmmul(const_Vector<T0, Block0>,
      const_Matrix<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Miscellaneous functions
// [math.matvec.misc]
template <dimension_type d,
          typename T0, typename T1,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          template <typename, typename> class View,
          typename Block0, typename Block1>
void
cumsum(const_View<T0, Block0>, View<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename T2,
          typename T3, typename Block0, typename Block1>
T1

```

```

modulate(const_Vector<T0, Block0>, T1, T2,
         Vector<complex<T3>, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}

```

- 1 Behavior for domain, range, overflow, and underflow errors and for undefined values conforms to VSIPL, i.e., the result is undefined behavior.

10.4.1. Dot products

[math.matvec.dot]

```

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
typename Promotion<complex<T0>, complex<T1> >::type
cvjdot(const_Vector<complex<T0>, Block0> v,
        const_Vector<complex<T1>, Block1> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T_0 and T_1 both equal to scalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `cvjdot<T0, T1, Block0, Block1>` for other choices of T_0 and T_1 . v and w must be element-conformant.

Returns:

The conjugate dot product $v^T w^*$.

Note:

Using T_0 or T_1 equal to scalar_f implies a `const_Vector<complex<scalar_f>, Block>` argument. Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_cvjdot_f`.

```

template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type
dot(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v, const_Vector<T1, Block1> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have both T_0 and T_1 equal to either scalar_f or cscalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `dot<T0, T1, Block0, Block1>` for other choices of T_0 and T_1 . v and w must be element-conformant.

Returns:

The inner dot product $v^T w$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_vdot_f` and `vsip_cvdot_f`.

10.4.2. Matrix transpositions

[math.matvec.transpose]

```

template <typename T, typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified> trans(const_Matrix<T, Block> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T equal to scalar_f or cscalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T .

Returns:

The transposition of m , i.e., m^T .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_mtrans_f` and `vsip_cmtrans_f`. The returned matrix's block type is not necessarily equal to `Block`. VSIPL functions support in-place transposition

on square matrixes, but VSIPL++ does not support in-place transposition. See [view.matrix.subviews] for an alternate transposition implementation.

```
template <typename T, typename Block>
const_Matrix<complex<T>, unspecified>
herm(const_Matrix<complex<T>, Block> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T equal to scalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T .

Returns:

The Hermitian (conjugate transpose) of m , i.e., m^H .

Note:

Using T equal to scalar_f implies a const_Matrix<complex<scalar_f>, Block> argument. Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function vsip_cmherm_f. The returned matrix's block type is not necessarily equal to Block . VSIPL functions support in-place transposition on square matrixes, but VSIPL++ does not support in-place transposition.

10.4.3. Kronecker tensor product

[math.matvec.kron]

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename T2,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type>::type, unspecified>
kron(T0 alpha, const_View<T1, Block1> v, const_View<T2, Block2> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0, T1, and T2 all the same and equal to either scalar_f or cscalar_f and const_View equal to either const_Vector or const_Matrix . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0, T1, T2, and View .

Returns:

The alpha-scaled Kronecker tensor product of v and w .

Postconditions:

For const_View equal to const_Vector, the resulting matrix has m rows and n columns if v.size() == n && w.size() == m . For const_View equal to const_Matrix, the resulting matrix has v.size(0) * w.size(0) rows and v.size(1) * w.size(0) columns.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions vsip_vkron_f, vsip_cvkron_f, vsip_mkron_f, and vsip_cmkron_f. For a mathematical description of the product, see the VSIPL specification. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either Block1 or Block2.

10.4.4. Outer product

[math.matvec.outer]

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename T2, typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, typename Promotion<T1, T2>::type>::type, unspecified>
outer(T0 alpha, const_Vector<T1, Block1> v, const_Vector<T2, Block2> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0, T1, and T2 all the same and equal to either scalar_f or cscalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0, T1, and T2 .

Returns:

The alpha-scaled outer product of v and w . If both $T1$ and $T2$ are `cscalar_f`, the outer product is w^H so `alpha * v w^H` is returned. Otherwise, the outer product is $v w^T$ so `alpha * v w^T` is returned.

Postconditions:

The resulting matrix has m rows and n columns if `v.size() == m` && `w.size() == n`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_vouter_f` and `vsip_cvouter_f`. For a mathematical description of the product, see the VSIPL specification. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either `Block1` or `Block2`.

10.4.5. Matrix products

[math.matvec.product]

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> m1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having $T0$ and $T1$ both the same and equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of $T0$ and $T1$. `m0.size(1) == m1.size(0)`.

Returns:

The matrix product of $m0$ and $m1$.

Postconditions:

The resulting matrix has m rows and n columns if `m0.size(0) == m` && `m1.size(1) == n`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_mprod_f` and `vsip_cmprod_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either `Block0` or `Block1`.

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m, const_Vector<T1, Block1> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having $T0$ and $T1$ both the same and equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of $T0$ and $T1$. `m.size(1) == v.size()`.

Returns:

The matrix-vector product of m and v .

Postconditions:

The resulting vector `res` has `res.size() == m.size(0)`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_myprod_f` and `vsip_cmyprod_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block0` or `Block1`.

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```


Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both the same and equal to `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . `m.size(0) == v.size()` .

Returns:

The vector-matrix product of `v` and `m`, i.e., $v^T m$.

Postconditions:

The resulting vector `res` has `res.size() == m.size(1)` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPPL functions `vsip_vmprod_f` and `vsip_cvmprod_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block0` or `Block1` .

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod3(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> m1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both the same and equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . `m0.size(0) == m0.size(1) == m1.size(0) == 3` .

Returns:

The matrix product of `m0` and `m1` .

Postconditions:

The resulting matrix has three rows and `n` columns if `m1.size(1) == n` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPPL functions `vsip_mprod3_f` and `vsip_cmprod3_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either `Block0` or `Block1` .

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod3(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m0, const_Vector<T1, Block1> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both the same and equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . `m0.size(0) == m0.size(1) == v.size() == 3` .

Returns:

The matrix-vector product of `m0` and `v` .

Postconditions:

The resulting vector has three rows.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPPL functions `vsip_mvprod3_f` and `vsip_cmvprod3_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either `Block0` or `Block1` .

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
```

```
prod4(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> m1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both the same and equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . `m0.size(0) == m0.size(1) == m1.size(0) == 4` .

Returns:

The matrix product of m0 and m1 .

Postconditions:

The resulting matrix has four rows and n columns if `m1.size(1) == n` .

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_mprod4_f` and `vsip_cmprod4_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either Block0 or Block1 .

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Vector<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prod4(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m0, const_Vector<T1, Block1> v) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both the same and equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . `m0.size(0) == m0.size(1) == v.size() == 4` .

Returns:

The matrix-vector product of m0 and v .

Postconditions:

The resulting vector has four rows.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_mvprod4_f` and `vsip_cmvprod4_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either Block0 or Block1 .

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<complex<T0>, complex<T1> >::type, unspecified>
prodh(const_Matrix<complex<T0>, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<complex<T1>, Block1> m1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both equal to `scalar_f` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . `m0.size(1) == m1.size(1)` .

Returns:

The matrix product of m0 and the Hermitian of m1, i.e., $m0 \times m1^H$.

Postconditions:

The resulting matrix has m rows and n columns if `m0.size(0) == m && m1.size(0) == n` .

Note:

Using T0 or T1 equal to `scalar_f` implies a `const_Matrix<complex<scalar_f>, Block>` argument. Some specializations correspond to VSIPL function `vsip_cmprodh_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either Block0 or Block1 .

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<complex<T0>, complex<T1> >::type, unspecified>
prodj(const_Matrix<complex<T0>, Block0> m0,
        const_Matrix<complex<T1>, Block1> m1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both equal to scalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . m0.size(1) == m1.size(0) .

Returns:

The matrix product of m0 and the conjugate of m1, i.e., $m0 \times m1^*$.

Postconditions:

The resulting matrix has m rows and n columns if m0.size(0) == m && m1.size(1) == n.

Note:

Using T0 or T1 equal to scalar_f implies a const_Matrix<complex<scalar_f>, Block> argument. Some specializations correspond to VSIP function vsip_cmprodj_f. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either Block0 or Block1 .

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
prodt(const_Matrix<T0, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> m1) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both the same and equal to either scalar_f or cscalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . m0.size(1) == m1.size(1) .

Returns:

The matrix product of m0 and the transpose of m1, i.e., $m0 \times m1^T$.

Postconditions:

The resulting matrix has m rows and n columns if m0.size(0) == m && m1.size(0) == n.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIP functions vsip_mprodt_f and vsip_cmprodt_f. The returned matrix's block is not necessarily equal to either Block0 or Block1 .

10.4.6. Generalized Matrix operations**[math.matvec.gem]**

- 1 Generalized matrix operations include computing the generalized product of two matrices with accumulation and calculating the matrix sum.
- 2 If OpX is a mat_op_type value and X is a Matrix, let OpX(X) denote the matrix resulting from applying the mat_op_type operation to X . For example, mat_trans(X) denotes the matrix transpose of X .
- 3 mat_ntrans indicates no matrix operation. mat_trans indicates matrix transposition. mat_herm indicates the Hermitian conjugate. mat_conj indicates element-wise complex conjugation.

```
template <mat_op_type OpA, mat_op_type OpB,
        typename T0, typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename T4, typename Block1,
        typename Block2, typename Block4>
void gemv(T0 alpha, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> A, const_Matrix<T2, Block2> B,
          T3 beta, Matrix<T4, Block4> C) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

OpA must equal mat_ntrans or mat_trans unless T1 is a complex type. OpB must equal mat_ntrans or mat_trans unless T2 is a complex type. OpA(A) and OpB(B) must be product-conformant. $\text{OpA}(A).\text{size}(0) == C.\text{size}(0)$. $\text{OpB}(B).\text{size}(1) == C.\text{size}(1)$. C.block() must not overlap either A.block() or B.block() . The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0, T1, T2, T3, and T4 all equal and equaling either scalar_f or cscalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation with other template arguments.

Effects:

Equivalent to $C = \alpha * \text{OpA}(A) \text{OpB}(B) + \beta * C$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions vsip_gemp_f and vsip_cgemp_f.

```
template <mat_op_type OpA,
          typename T0, typename T1, typename T3, typename T4,
          typename Block1, typename Block4>
void gems(T0 alpha, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> A, T3 beta, Matrix<T4, Block4> C) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

OpA must equal mat_ntrans or mat_trans unless T1 is a complex type. OpA(A) and C must be element-conformant. C.block() must not overlap A.block() . The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0, T1, T3, and T4 all equal and equaling either scalar_f or cscalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation with other template arguments.

Effects:

Equivalent to $C = \alpha * \text{OpA}(A) + \beta * C$.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions vsip_gems_f and vsip_cgems_f.

10.4.7. Vector-Matrix products**[math.matvec.vmmul]**

```
template <dimension_type d, typename T0, typename T1, typename Block0, typename Block1>
Matrix<typename Promotion<T0, T1>::type, unspecified>
vmmul(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v, const_Matrix<T1, Block1> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having T0 and T1 both equal to scalar_f, both equal to cscalar_f, or T0 equal to scalar_f and T1 equal to cscalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T0 and T1 . $v.\text{size}() == m.\text{size}(0)$ if $d == 1$. $v.\text{size}() == m.\text{size}(1)$ if $d == 0$.

Returns:

The element-wise multiplication of m and a replication of v. If $d == 0$, the replication of v is a matrix element-conformant with m and having each row equal to v. If $d == 1$, the replication of v is a matrix element-conformant with m and having each column equal to v.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions vsip_vmmul_f, vsip_cvmmul_f, and vsip_rvcmmul_f. The returned matrix's block is not necessarily equal to either Block0 or Block1.

10.4.8. Miscellaneous functions**[math.matvec.misc]**

```
template <dimension_type d, typename T0, typename T1,
          typename View, typename ConstView>
class const_View,
```

```
template <typename, typename> class View, typename Block0, typename Block1>
void cumsum(const_View<T0, Block0> v, View<T1, Block1> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having `const_View` and `View` the same as `const_Vector` and `Vector` or `const_Matrix` and `Matrix`, respectively. Also, these specializations also have `T0` and `T1` equal `scalar_f`, `scalar_i`, `cscalar_f`, or `cscalar_i`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `View`, `T0`, and `T1`. `v` and `w` must be element-conformant. `Block1` must be modifiable. Values with type `T0` must be assignable to type `T1`. `v.block()` and `w.block()` must be the same or not overlap.

Effects:

`w` has values equaling the cumulative sum of values in `v`. If `View` is `Vector`, `d` is ignored and, for $0 \leq i < v.size()$, `w.get(i)` equals the sum over $0 \leq j \leq i$ of `v.get(j)`. If `View` is `Matrix` and `d == 0`, then, for $0 \leq m < v.size(0)$ and $0 \leq i < v.size(1)$, `w.get(m, i)` equals the sum over $0 \leq j \leq i$ of `v.get(m, j)`. If `View` is `Matrix` and `d == 1`, then, for $0 \leq i < v.size(0)$ and $0 \leq n < v.size(1)$, `w.get(i, n)` equals the sum over $0 \leq j \leq i$ of `v.get(j, n)`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_vcumsum_f`, `vsip_vcumsum_i`, `vsip_cvcumsum_f`, `vsip_cvcumsum_i`, `vsip_mcumsum_f`, `vsip_mcumsum_i`, `vsip_cmcumsum_f`, and `vsip_cmcumsum_iy`.

```
template <typename T0, typename T1, typename T2, typename T3, typename Block0, typename Block1>
T1
modulate(const_Vector<T0, Block0> v, T1 nu, T2 phi, Vector<complex<T3>, Block1> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are those having `T0`, `T1`, `T2`, and `T3` all `scalar_f` or alternatively `T0` the same as `cscalar_f` and `T1`, `T2`, and `T3` all `scalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `T0`, `T1`, `T2`, and `T3`. `v` and `w` must be element-conformant. `Block1` must be modifiable. `T0`, `T1`, `T2`, and `T3` must be such that `t0 * cos(k * t1 + t2)` can be assigned to a `T3` value, where values `t0`, `k`, `t1`, and `t2` have types `T0`, `index_type`, `T1`, and `T2`, respectively. `v.block()` and `w.block()` must either be the same or not overlap.

Effects:

For $0 \leq i < v.size()$, `w.get(i)` has a value equaling the product of `v.get(i)` and the exponential of the product of $i \sqrt{-1}$ and `i * nu + phi`.

Returns:

`v.size() * nu + phi`.

Note:

Some specializations correspond to VSIPL functions `vsip_vmodulate_f` and `vsip_cvmodulate_f`.

10.5. Linear system solvers**[math.solvers]**

- 1 These functions and classes solve linear systems and also perform singular value decomposition.
- 2 [Note: Many of these solvers throw exceptions, e.g., `std::bad_alloc` and `computation_error`, to indicate memory allocation and computation errors.]

Header `<vsip/solvers.hpp>` synopsis

```
namespace vsip
```

```

{
// solve covariance linear system
template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
covsol(Matrix<T, Block0>, const_Matrix<T, Block1>)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1,
          typename Block2>
Matrix<T, Block2>&
covsol(Matrix<T, Block0>, const_Matrix<T, Block1>, Matrix<T, Block2>)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

// linear least squares solver
template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
llsqsol(Matrix<T, Block0>, const_Matrix<T, Block1>)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1,
          typename Block2>
Matrix<T, Block2>
llsqsol(Matrix<T, Block0>, const_Matrix<T, Block1>, Matrix<T, Block2>)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

// Toeplitz linear system solver
template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1,
          typename Block2>
const_Vector<T, unspecified>
toepsol(const_Vector<T, Block0>, const_Vector<T, Block1>, Vector<T, Block2>)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1,
          typename Block2, typename Block3>
Vector<T, Block3>
toepsol(const_Vector<T, Block0>, const_Vector<T, Block1>,
         Vector<T, Block2>, Vector<T, Block3>)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

// LU decomposition linear system solver
template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
class lud;

// Cholesky decomposition linear system solver
template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
class chold;

// QR decomposition linear system solver
template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
class qrd;

// singular value decomposition
template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
class svd;
}

```

10.5.1. Covariance linear system solver

[math.solvers.covsol]

```

template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified> covsol(Matrix<T, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T, Block1> m1)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

```

Requires:

$m0.size(0) \geq m0.size(1) \cdot m0.size(1) == m1.size(0)$. The rank of $m0$ must equal $m0.size(1) \cdot m0$ and $m1$ must not overlap. The only required specializations which must be supported are for T equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other choices of T . `Block0` must be modifiable.

Returns:

The solution X to the covariance linear system $m0^T m0 X = m1$ if T is `scalar_f`. The solution X to the covariance linear system $m0^H m0 X = m1$ if T is `cscalar_f`.

Postconditions:

The returned matrix is element-conformant with $m1$. `m0` may have been overwritten.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error and `computation_error` if `m0` does not have full column rank.

Note:

Temporary workspace may be allocated, which may result in nondeterministic execution time. As an alternative, use the QR routines. This function corresponds to VSIPPL functions `vsip_covsol_f` and `vsip_ccovsol_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either `Block0` or `Block1`.

```
template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1, typename Block2>
Matrix<T, Block2>
covsol(Matrix<T, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T, Block1> m1, Matrix<T, Block2> m2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));
```

Requires:

$m0.size(0) \geq m0.size(1) \cdot m0.size(1) == m1.size(0)$. The rank of $m0$ must equal $m0.size(1) \cdot m1$ and $m2$ are element-conformant. $m0$, $m1$, and $m2$ must not overlap. `Block0` and `Block2` must be modifiable. The only required specializations which must be supported are for T equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other choices of T .

Effects:

The solution X to the covariance linear system $m0^T m0 X = m1$ is stored in $m2$ if T is `scalar_f`. The solution X to the covariance linear system $m0^H m0 X = m1$ is stored in $m2$ if T is `cscalar_f`.

Returns:

`m2`.

Postconditions:

`m0` may have been overwritten.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error and `computation_error` if `m0` does not have full column rank.

Note:

Temporary workspace may be allocated, which may result in nondeterministic execution time. As an alternative, use the QR routines. This function corresponds to VSIPPL functions `vsip_covsol_f` and `vsip_ccovsol_f`.

10.5.2. Linear least squares solver**[math.solvers.llsqsol]**

```
template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1>
```

```
Matrix<T, unspecified>
llsqsol(Matrix<T, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T, Block1> m1)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));
```

Requires:

`m0.size(0) >= m0.size(1)`. `m0.size(0) == m1.size(0)`. The rank of `m0` must equal `m0.size(1)`. `m0` and `m1` must not overlap. The only required specializations which must be supported are for `T` equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other choices of `T`. `Block0` must be modifiable.

Returns:

The solution X to the linear least squares problem $\min_X \|m_0 X - m_1\|_2$.

Postconditions:

The returned matrix has `m0.size(1)` rows and `m1.size(1)` columns. `m0` may have been overwritten.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error and `computation_error` if `m0` does not have full column rank.

Note:

Temporary workspace may be allocated, which may result in nondeterministic execution time. As an alternative, use the QR routines. This function corresponds to VSIP functions `vsip_llsqsol_f` and `vsip_cllsqsol_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to either `Block0` or `Block1`.

```
template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1, typename Block2>
Matrix<T, Block2>
llsqsol(Matrix<T, Block0> m0, const_Matrix<T, Block1> m1, Matrix<T, Block2> m2)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));
```

Requires:

`m0.size(0) >= m0.size(1)`. `m0.size(0) == m1.size(0)`. The rank of `m0` must equal `m0.size(1)`. `m2.size(0) == m0.size(1)`. `m2.size(1) == m1.size(1)`. `m0`, `m1`, and `m2` must not overlap. `Block0` and `Block2` must be modifiable. The only required specializations which must be supported are for `T` equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other choices of `T`.

Effects:

The solution X to the linear least squares problem $\min_X \|m_0 X - m_1\|_2$ is placed in `m2`.

Returns:

`m2`.

Postconditions:

`m0` may have been overwritten.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error and `computation_error` if `m0` does not have full column rank.

Note:

Temporary workspace may be allocated, which may result in nondeterministic execution time. As an alternative, use the QR routines. This function corresponds to VSIP functions `vsip_llsqsol_f` and `vsip_cllsqsol_f`.

10.5.3. Toeplitz linear system solver

[math.solvers.toeplitz]

```

template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1, typename Block2>
const_Vector<T, unspecified>
toepsol(const_Vector<T, Block0> t, const_Vector<T, Block1> b, Vector<T, Block2> w)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

```

Requires:

The Toeplitz matrix T formed from t must have full rank and be positive definite. $t.size() == b.size() == w.size()$. w 's block may not overlap t 's block nor b 's block. The only required specializations which must be supported are for T equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other choices of T . `Block2` must be a modifiable type.

Returns:

The solution X to the Toeplitz linear system $TX = b$, where t specifies the Toeplitz matrix T . The Toeplitz linear system is real symmetric if T is `scalar_f` and is Hermitian if T is `cscalar_f`.

Postconditions:

The returned vector has $t.size()$ entries.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error and `computation_error` if the Toeplitz matrix T does not have full column rank or is not positive definite.

Note:

w might be used as a temporary workspace. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_toepsol_f` and `vsip_ctoepsol_f`. For a mathematical description of the system, see the VSIPL specification. The returned vector's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block0`, `Block1`, or `Block2`.

```

template <typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1, typename Block2, typename Block3>
Vector<T, Block3>
toepsol(const_Vector<T, Block0> t,
        const_Vector<T, Block1> b,
        Vector<T, Block2> w,
        Vector<T, Block3> answer)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

```

Requires:

The Toeplitz matrix T formed from t must have full rank and be positive definite. $t.size() == b.size() == w.size() == answer.size()$. The answer's block must not overlap t 's block nor b 's block nor w 's block. w 's block may not overlap t 's block nor b 's block. w and $answer$ must be modifiable. The only required specializations which must be supported are for T the equal to either `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other choices of T .

Effects:

The solution X to the Toeplitz linear system $TX = b$, where t specifies the Toeplitz matrix T , is placed in $answer$. The Toeplitz linear system is real symmetric if T is `scalar_f` and is Hermitian if T is `cscalar_f`.

Returns:

$answer$.

Postconditions:

The returned vector has $t.size()$ entries.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc upon a memory allocation error and computation_error if the Toeplitz matrix T does not have full column rank or is not positive definite.

Note:

w might be used as a temporary workspace. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_toepsol_f and vsip_ctoepsol_f.

10.5.4. LU linear system solver**[math.solvers.lu]**

- 1 The template class lud uses LU (lower and upper triangular) decomposition to solve a linear system. The only specializations of lud which must be supported are lud<scalar_f, RM> and lud<cscalar_f, RM> for any return_mechanism_type value of RM . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of lud<T, RM> for other choices of T .

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
    class lud
    {
    public:
        // constructors, copies, assignment, and destructors
        lud(length_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        lud(lud const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        lud& operator=(lud const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~lud() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessor
        length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // solve a system
        template <typename Block>
        bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // if ReturnMechanism is by_value:
        template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block>
        Matrix<T, unspecified>
        solve(const_Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

        // if ReturnMechanism is by_reference:
        template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block1, typename Block2>
        bool solve(const_Matrix<T, Block1>, Matrix<T, Block2>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

```

lud(length_type len) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

len > 0 .

Effects:

Constructs an lud object that will decompose len by len matrices.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc indicating memory allocation for the returned lud object failed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_lud_create_f and vsip_clud_create_f.

```
length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of rows in a decomposed matrix. The number of columns is the same.

Note:

The returned value equals the required number of rows in the matrix given to decompose . This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_lud_getattr_f` and `vsip_clud_getattr_f`.

```
template <typename Block> bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`m` must be a square matrix with the same number of rows and columns and having full rank. The number of rows must equal `this->length()` . `m` must be modifiable.

Effects:

Performs LU decomposition of `m` . The matrix `m` may be overwritten.

Returns:

false if the decomposition fails.

Postconditions:

The matrix `m` may not be modified as long as its decomposition may be used.

Note:

The choice of using row interchanges or column interchanges is implementation dependent. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_lud_f` and `vsip_clud_f`.

```
template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block> const_Matrix<T,unspecified>
solve(const_Matrix<T,Block> b) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == this->length()` . A call to decompose for this object must have occurred.
ReturnMechanism == `by_value`.

Returns:

A matrix `m` containing the solution. If `T == scalar_f` and `tr == mat_trans`, `m` is the solution to $A^T m = b$, where `A` is the matrix given to the most recent decompose call for this object. If `T == scalar_f` and `tr == mat_herm`, `m` is the solution to $A^H m = b$. Otherwise, $Am = b$ is solved.

Postconditions:

`m` and `b` are element-conformant.

Throws:

`computation_error` if the computation fails.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_lusol_f` and `vsip_clusol_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block` .

```
template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block1, typename Block2>
bool solve(const_Matrix<T,Block1> b, Matrix<T, Block2> answer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == length()` . `b` and `answer` are element-conformant and must not overlap. A call to `decompose` for this object must have occurred. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference` . `answer` must be modifiable.

Effects:

A matrix `m` containing the solution is placed in `answer` . If `T == scalar_f` and `tr == mat_trans` , `m` is the solution to $A^T m = b$, where `A` is the matrix given to the most recent `decompose` call for this object. If `T == cscalar_f` and `tr == mat_herm` , `m` is the solution to $A^H m = b$. Otherwise, $Am = b$ is solved.

Returns:

true if the computation succeeds.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_lusol_f` and `vsip_clusol_f`.

10.5.5. Cholesky decomposition linear system solver**[math.solvers.cholesky]**

- 1 The template class `chold` uses Cholesky decomposition to solve a linear system. The only specializations of `chold` which must be supported are `chold<scalar_f, RM>` and `chold<cscalar_f, RM>` for any `return_mechanism_type` value of `RM` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `chold<T, RM>` for other choices of `T` .

```

namespace vsip
{
    // enumerations
    enum mat_uplo { lower, upper };

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
    class chold
    {
    public:
        // constructors, copies, assignments, and destructors
        chold(mat_uplo, length_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        chold(chold const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        chold& operator=(chold const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~chold() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessors
        length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        mat_uplo uplo() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // solve a system
        template <typename Block>
        bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // if ReturnMechanism is by_value:
        template <typename Block>
        Matrix<T, unspecified>
        solve(const_Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

        // if ReturnMechanism is by_reference:
        template <typename Block, typename Block1>
        bool solve(const_Matrix<T, Block>, Matrix<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

- 2 [Note: `enum mat_uplo` indicates which half of a symmetric or Hermitian matrix is referenced. `lower` indicates the lower half of the matrix is referenced. `upper` indicates the upper half of the matrix is referenced.]

```
chold(mat_uplo uplo, length_type len) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

Positive len .

Effects:

Constructs a chold object that will decompose len by len symmetric positive definite matrices.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc indicating memory allocation for the returned chold object failed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_chold_create_f and vsip_cchold_create_f.

```
length_type length() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of rows in a decomposed matrix. The number of columns is the same.

Note:

The returned value equals the required number of rows in the matrix given to decompose for this object. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_chold_getattr_f and vsip_cchold_getattr_f.

```
mat_uplo uplo() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

An indication whether the lower half or upper half of a decomposed matrix is referenced.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_chold_getattr_f and vsip_cchold_getattr_f.

```
template <typename Block> bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

m must be a square matrix with the same number of rows and columns. If T is scalar_f, m must be symmetric positive definite. If T is cscalar_f, m must be Hermitian positive definite. The number of rows must equal length() . m must be modifiable.

Effects:

Performs Cholesky decomposition of m . The matrix m may be overwritten.

Returns:

false if the decomposition fails. It will fail if a leading minor of m is not symmetric or Hermitian positive definite and the algorithm cannot complete.

Postconditions:

The matrix m may not be modified as long as its decomposition may be used.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_chold_f and vsip_cchold_f.

```
template <typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
```

```
solve(const_Matrix<T,Block> b) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == length()` . A call to decompose for this object must have occurred. `ReturnMechanism == by_value`.

Returns:

A constant matrix `m` containing the solution to $Am = b$, where `A` is the matrix given to the most recent decompose call for this object.

Postconditions:

`m` and `b` are element-conformant.

Throws:

`computation_error` if the most recent decompose call for this object failed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_cholsol_f` and `vsip_ccholsol_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block` .

```
template <typename Block, typename Block1>
bool solve(const_Matrix<T,Block> b, Matrix<T, Block1> answer) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == length()` . A call to decompose must have occurred. `b` and `answer` are element-conformant and must not overlap. `answer` must be modifiable. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference` .

Effects:

A matrix `m` containing the solution to $Am = b$, where `A` is the matrix given to the most recent decompose call for this object, is placed in `answer` .

Returns:

true if the computation succeeds.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_cholsol_f` and `vsip_ccholsol_f`.

10.5.6. QR decomposition linear system solver**[math.solvers.qr]**

- 1 The template class `qrd` uses QR decomposition to decompose a matrix and solve linear systems. The only specializations of `qrd` which must be supported are `qrd<scalar_f, RM>` and `qrd<cscalar_f, RM>` for any `return_mechanism_type` value `RM` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `qrd<T, RM>` for other choices of `T` .

```
namespace vsip
{
  template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
           return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
  class qrd
  {
  public:
    // constructors, copies, assignments, and destructors
    qrd(length_type, length_type, storage_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    qrd(qrd const&) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    qrd& operator=(qrd const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    ~qrd() VSIP_NOTHROW;
  };
};
```

```

// accessors
length_type rows() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type columns() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
storage_type qstorage() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// solve systems
template <typename Block>
bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// if ReturnMechanism is by_value:
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block>
Matrix<T, unspecified>
prodq(const_Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block>
Matrix<T, unspecified>
rsol(const_Matrix<T, Block>, T const) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

template <typename Block>
Matrix<T, unspecified>
covsol(const_Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

template <typename Block>
Matrix<T, unspecified>
lsqsol(const_Matrix<T, Block>) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

// if ReturnMechanism is by_reference:
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps,
          typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool
prodq(const_Matrix<T, Block0>, Matrix<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool
rsol(const_Matrix<T, Block0>, T const,
      Matrix<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool
covsol(const_Matrix<T, Block0>, Matrix<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool
lsqsol(const_Matrix<T, Block0>, Matrix<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
};
}

```

- 2 [Note: Declared in [math.enum], enum `storage_type` indicates the storage format for decomposed matrixes. `qrd_nosaveq` indicates the object does not store Q . `qrd_saveq1` indicates Q is stored using the same amount of space as the matrix `m` given to the constructor. `qrd_saveq` indicates the square matrix Q is stored using the same number of rows as `m`.]

```
qrd(length_type rows, length_type columns, storage_type st) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`rows >= columns > 0`.

Effects:

Constructs a `qrd` object.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the returned `qrd` object failed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrd_create_f` and `vsip_cqrd_create_f`.

```
length_type rows() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of rows in the Q matrix.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrd_getattr_f` and `vsip_cqrd_getattr_f`.

```
length_type columns() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The number of columns in the Q matrix.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrd_getattr_f` and `vsip_cqrd_getattr_f`.

```
storage_type qstorage() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The storage type for the Q matrix, as specified in the constructor.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrd_getattr_f` and `vsip_cqrd_getattr_f`.

```
template <typename Block> bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block> m) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`m.size(0) == this->rows()` . `m.size(1) == this->columns()` . `m` must have full column rank equaling `columns()` and be modifiable.

Effects:

Performs a QR decomposition of `m` into matrices Q and R . The matrix `m` may be overwritten.

Returns:

false if the decomposition fails because `m` does not have full column rank.

Postconditions:

The matrix `m` may not be modified as long as its decomposition may be used.

Note:

In the decomposition, Q has `this->rows()` rows and `this->columns()` columns. If `T` is a specialization of complex, Q is unitary. Otherwise, Q is orthogonal. R is an upper triangular matrix. If `m` has full rank, then R is a nonsingular matrix. No column interchanges are performed. This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrd_f` and `vsip_cqrd_f`.

```
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified> prodq(const_Matrix<T, Block> m) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```


Requires:

A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `this->qstorage()` equaling either `qrd_saveq1` or `qrd_saveq`. Otherwise, the behavior is undefined. `ReturnMechanism == by_value`. The number of rows and columns of `m` depends on the values of `tr`, `ps`, and `this->qstorage()`. For `this->qstorage() == qrd_saveq1`,

	<code>ps == mat_lside</code>	<code>ps == mat_rside</code>
<code>tr == mat_ntrans</code>	<code>columns(), S</code>	<code>S, rows()</code>
<code>tr == mat_trans</code>	<code>rows(), S</code>	<code>S, columns()</code>
<code>tr == mat_herm</code>	<code>rows(), S</code>	<code>S, columns()</code>

where `S` is an arbitrary positive `length_type`. For `qstorage() == qrd_saveq`,

	<code>ps == mat_lside</code>	<code>ps == mat_rside</code>
<code>tr == mat_ntrans</code>	<code>rows(), S</code>	<code>S, rows()</code>
<code>tr == mat_herm</code>	<code>rows(), S</code>	<code>S, rows()</code>

Returns:

The product of Q and `m`. The actual product and its number of rows and columns depends on the values of `tr`, `ps`, and `qstorage()` and whether `T` is not or is a specialization of `complex`. For `qstorage() == qrd_saveq1`,

	<code>ps == mat_lside</code>	<code>ps == mat_rside</code>
<code>tr == mat_ntrans</code>	Qm , <code>rows(), S</code>	mQ , <code>S, columns()</code>
<code>tr == mat_trans, T</code>	$Q^T m$, <code>columns(), S</code>	mQ^T , <code>S, rows()</code>
<code>tr == mat_herm, complex<T></code>	$Q^H m$, <code>columns(), S</code>	mQ^H , <code>S, rows()</code>

where `S` is the same variable as above. For `qstorage() == qrd_saveq`,

	<code>ps == mat_lside</code>	<code>ps == mat_rside</code>
<code>tr == mat_ntrans</code>	Qm , <code>rows(), S</code>	mQ , <code>S, rows()</code>
<code>tr == mat_trans, T</code>	$Q^T m$, <code>rows(), S</code>	mQ^T , <code>S, rows()</code>
<code>tr == mat_herm, complex<T></code>	$Q^H m$, <code>rows(), S</code>	mQ^H , <code>S, rows()</code>

Throws:

`computation_error` if the product fails.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrdprodq_f` and `vsip_cqrdprodq_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block`.

```
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool prodq(const_Matrix<T, Block0> m, Matrix<T, Block1> destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `qstorage()` equaling either `qrd_saveq1` or `qrd_saveq`. Otherwise, the behavior is undefined. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference`. `destination`

must be modifiable. m and destination must not overlap. The number of rows and columns of m depends on the values of tr , ps , and $qstorage()$. For $qstorage() == qrd_saveq1$,

	$ps == mat_lside$	$ps == mat_rside$
$tr == mat_ntrans$	columns(), S	S , rows()
$tr == mat_trans$	rows(), S	S , columns()
$tr == mat_herm$	rows(), S	S , columns()

where S is an arbitrary positive length_type. For $qstorage() == qrd_saveq$,

	$ps == mat_lside$	$ps == mat_rside$
$tr == mat_ntrans$	rows(), S	S , rows()
$tr == mat_trans$	rows(), S	S , rows()
$tr == mat_herm$	rows(), S	S , rows().

The number of rows and columns of destination depends on the values of tr , ps , and $qstorage()$. For $qstorage() == qrd_saveq1$,

	$ps == mat_lside$	$ps == mat_rside$
$tr == mat_ntrans$	rows(), S	S , columns()
$tr == mat_trans$	columns(), S	S , rows()
$tr == mat_herm$	columns(), S	S , rows()

where S is the same variable as above. For $qstorage() == qrd_saveq$,

	$ps == mat_lside$	$ps == mat_rside$
$tr == mat_ntrans$	rows(), S	S , rows()
$tr == mat_trans$	rows(), S	S , rows()
$tr == mat_herm$	rows(), S	S , rows()

Effects:

The product of Q and m is stored in destination. The actual product depends on the values of tr and whether T is not or is a specialization of complex:

	$ps == mat_lside$	$ps == mat_rside$
$tr == mat_ntrans$	Qm	mQ
$tr == mat_trans, T$	$Q^T m$	mQ^T
$tr == mat_herm, complex<T>$	$Q^H m$	mQ^H

Returns:

true if the product succeeds.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPPL functions `vsip_qrdprodq_f` and `vsip_cqrdprodq_f`.

```
template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block> const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
rsol(const_Matrix<T, Block> b, T const alpha) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == this->columns()` . A call to decompose for this object must have occurred.
ReturnMechanism == `by_value`.

Returns:

A constant matrix `m` containing the solution. If `tr == mat_trans` and `T` is not a specialization of `complex`, then $R^T m = \text{alpha} * b$ is solved. If `tr == mat_herm` and `T` is a specialization of `complex`, then $R^H m = \text{alpha} * b$ is solved. Otherwise, $Rm = \text{alpha} * b$ is solved.

Postconditions:

`m` and `b` are element-conformant.

Throws:

`computation_error` if the algorithm could not be computed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrdsolr_f` and `vsip_cqrdsolr_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block` .

```
template <mat_op_type tr, typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool rsol(const_Matrix<T, Block0> b, T const alpha, Matrix<T, Block1> destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == this->columns()` . A call to decompose for this object must have occurred.
ReturnMechanism == `by_reference`. `destination` must be modifiable and element conformant with `b` .
`b` and `destination` must not overlap.

Effects:

Stores the solution in `destination` . If `tr == mat_trans` and `T` is not a specialization of `complex`, then $R^T \text{destination} = \text{alpha} * b$ is solved. If `tr == mat_herm` and `T` is a specialization of `complex`, then $R^H \text{destination} = \text{alpha} * b$ is solved. Otherwise, $R \text{destination} = \text{alpha} * b$ is solved.

Returns:

`true` if the algorithm can be computed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrdsolr_f` and `vsip_cqrdsolr_f`.

```
template <typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
covsol(const_Matrix<T, Block> b) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == this->columns()` . ReturnMechanism == `by_value` .

Returns:

A matrix `m` containing the solution. If `T` is not a specialization of `complex`, then $A^T Am = b$ is solved, where A is the matrix given to the most recent call to decompose to this object. If `T` is a specialization of `complex`, then $A^H Am = b$ is solved.

Postconditions:

`m` and `b` are element-conformant.

Throws:

`computation_error` if the algorithm fails.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrsol_f` and `vsip_cqrsol_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block`.

```
template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool covsol(const_Matrix<T, Block0> b, Matrix<T, Block1> destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == this->columns()`. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference`. `destination` is modifiable and is element conformant with `b`. `b` and `destination` must not overlap.

Effects:

The solution is stored in `destination`. If `T` is not a specialization of `complex`, then $A^T A \text{destination} = b$ is solved, where A is the matrix given to the most recent call to decompose for this object. If `T` is a specialization of `complex`, then $A^H A \text{destination} = b$ is solved.

Returns:

true if the algorithm succeeds.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrsol_f` and `vsip_cqrsol_f`.

```
template <typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified> lsqsol(const_Matrix<T, Block> b) VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == rows()`. `ReturnMechanism == by_value`.

Returns:

A constant matrix `m` containing the solution to the linear least squares problem $\min_m \|Am - b\|_2$, where A is the matrix given to the most recent call to decompose for this object.

Postconditions:

`m.size(0) == this->columns()`.

Throws:

`computation_error` if the algorithm fails.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrsol_f` and `vsip_cqrsol_f`. The returned matrix's block's type is not necessarily equal to `Block`.

```
template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool lsqsol(const_Matrix<T, Block0> b, Matrix<T, Block1> destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`b.size(0) == this->rows()`. `destination.size(0) == this->columns()`. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference`. `b` and `destination` must not overlap.

Effects:

Stores the solution to the linear least squares problem $\min_{\text{destination}} \|A \text{destination} - b\|_2$, where A is the matrix given to the most recent call to decompose for this object, in `destination`.

Returns:

true if the algorithm succeeds.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_qrsol_f` and `vsip_cqrsol_f`.

10.5.7. Singular-value decomposition**[math.solvers.svd]**

- 1 The template class `svd` uses singular-value decomposition to decompose a matrix into orthogonal or unitary matrixes and singular values. The only specializations of `svd` which must be supported are `svd<scalar_f, RM>` and `svd<cscalar_f, RM>` for any `return_mechanism_type` value of `RM`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `svd<T, RM>` for other choices of `T`.

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              return_mechanism_type ReturnMechanism = by_value>
    class svd
    {
    public:
        // constructors, copies, assignments, and destructors
        svd(length_type, length_type, storage_type, storage_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        svd(svd const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        svd& operator=(svd const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~svd() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessors
        length_type rows() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type columns() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        storage_type uration() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        storage_type vstorage() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // decomposition

        // if ReturnMechanism is by_value:
        template <typename Block>
        const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
        decompose(Matrix<T, Block>)
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));

        template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block>
        const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
        produ(const_Matrix<T, Block>) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

        template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block>
        const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
        prodv(const_Matrix<T, Block>) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

        const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
        u(index_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

        const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
        v(index_type, index_type) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));

        // if ReturnMechanism is by_reference:
        template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
        bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block0>, Vector<scalar_f, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;

        template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps,
                  typename Block0, typename Block1>
        bool produ(const_Matrix<T, Block0>, Matrix<T, Block1>) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps,
                  typename Block0, typename Block1>

```

```

bool prodv(const_Matrix<T, Block0>, Matrix<T, Block1>) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename Block>
bool u(index_type, index_type, Matrix<T, Block>) const VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename Block>
bool v(index_type, index_type, Matrix<T, Block>) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
};
}

```

2 Given an $m \times n$ matrix A to decompose, let $p = \min(m, n)$.

[*Note:* Declared in [math.enum], enum `storage_type` indicates the storage format for decomposed matrixes. `svd_uvnos` indicates the matrix is not stored. `svd_uvpart` indicates the first p columns of U or the first p rows of V^T or V^H are stored. `svd_uvfull` indicates the entire matrix is stored.]

```

svd(length_type rows, length_type columns, storage_type ustorage, storage_type vstorage)
VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

Positive rows . Positive columns .

Effects:

Constructs a svd object that will decompose rows by columns matrices.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` indicating memory allocation for the returned svd object failed.

Note:

This functional corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svd_create_f` or `vsip_csvd_create_f`.

```

length_type rows() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Returns:

The number of rows in a matrix to decompose.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svd_getattr_f` and `vsip_csvd_getattr_f`.

```

length_type columns() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Returns:

The number of columns in a matrix to decompose.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svd_getattr_f` and `vsip_csvd_getattr_f`.

```

storage_type ustorage() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Returns:

How the decomposition matrix U should be stored by this object, if at all.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svd_getattr_f` and `vsip_csvd_getattr_f`.

```
storage_type vstorage() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

How the decomposition matrix V^T or V^H should be stored by this object, if at all.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svd_getattr_f` and `vsip_csvd_getattr_f`.

```
template <typename Block>
const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
decompose(Matrix<T, Block> m) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc, computation_error));
```

Requires:

`m.size(0) == this->rows()` . `m.size(1) == this->columns()` . `ReturnMechanism == by_value` . `m` must be modifiable.

Effects:

Performs a singular-value decomposition of `m` . If `T` is not a specialization of `complex`, $m = USV^H$, where square orthogonal matrix U has the same number of rows as `m`, S is a matrix with the same shape as `m` and all zero values except its first p diagonal elements are real, nonincreasing, nonnegative values, and V is a square orthogonal matrix with the same number of columns as `m` . If `T` is a specialization of `complex`, $m = USV^H$, where U , S , and V are similar to those described above except U and V are unitary, not orthogonal, matrices. If `ustorage() == svd_uvsnos`, U is not stored. If `ustorage() == svd_uvpart`, the first p columns of U are stored. If `ustorage() == svd_uvfull`, all columns are stored. V^T or V^H , depending on whether `T` is not or is a specialization of `complex`, respectively, is similarly stored.

Returns:

A `const_Vector` with `length_type p` containing the singular values of `m` in nonincreasing order.

Postconditions:

The matrix `m` may not be modified as long as its decomposition may be used.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation, and `computation_error` if the decomposition could not be computed.

Note:

Memory may be allocated; the object's memory requirements are not specified. This function corresponds to the functionality of VSIPL functions `vsip_svd_f` or `vsip_csvd_f`. The returned vector's block's type does not necessarily equal `Block` .

```
template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool decompose(Matrix<T, Block0> m, Vector<scalar_f, Block1> destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`m.size(0) == this->rows()` . `m.size(1) == this->columns()` . `destination.size() == p` . `m` and `destination` must be modifiable. `m` and `destination` must not overlap. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference`.

Effects:

Performs a singular-value decomposition of `m` . The singular values of `m` are stored in `destination` . If `T` is not a specialization of `complex`, $m = USV^T$, where square orthogonal matrix U has the same

number of rows as m , S is a matrix with the same shape as m and all zero values except its first p diagonal elements are real, nonincreasing, nonnegative values, and V is a square orthogonal matrix with the same number of columns as m . If T is a specialization of complex, $m = USV^H$, where U , S , and V are similar to those described above except U and V are unitary, not orthogonal, matrices. If `ustorage() == svd_uvsnos`, U is not stored. If `ustorage() == svd_uvpart`, the first p columns of U are stored. If `ustorage() == svd_uvfull`, all columns are stored. V^T or V^H , depending on whether T is not or is a specialization of complex, respectively, is similarly stored.

Returns:

true if the decomposition succeeds.

Postconditions:

The matrix m may not be modified as long as its decomposition may be used.

Note:

This function corresponds to the functionality of VSIPL functions `vsip_svd_f` or `vsip_csvd_f`.

```
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
produ(const_Matrix<T, Block> m) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

ReturnMechanism == `by_value`. A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `this->ustorage()` equaling either `svd_uvpart` or `svd_uvfull`. The number of rows and columns of m depends on the values of `tr`, `ps`, and `this->ustorage()`. For `this->ustorage() == svd_uvpart`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	p, S	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{rows}(), S$	S, p
tr == mat_herm	$\text{rows}(), S$	S, S

where S is an arbitrary positive `length_type`. For `this->ustorage() == svd_uvfull`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_herm	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$

Returns:

The product of U and m . The actual product and its number of rows and columns depends on the values of `tr`, `ps`, and `this->ustorage()` and whether T is not or is a specialization of complex. For `this->ustorage() == svd_uvpart`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$U m, \text{rows}(), S$	$m U, S, p$
tr == mat_trans, T	$U^T m, p, S$	$m U^T, S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_herm, complex<T>	$U^H m, p, S$	$m U^H, S, \text{rows}()$

where S is the same variable as above. For `this->ustorage() == svd_uvfull`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$U_{m, \text{rows}(), S}$	$mU, S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_trans, T	$U^T_{m, \text{rows}(), S}$	$mU^T, S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_herm, complex<T>	$U^H_{m, \text{rows}(), S}$	$mU^H, S, \text{rows}()$

Throws:

computation_error if the product fails.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_svdprodu_f and vsip_csvdprodu_f. The returned matrix's block's type does not necessarily equal Block .

```
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool produ(const_Matrix<T, Block0> m, Matrix<T, Block1> destination) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

ReturnMechanism == by_reference. *m* and *destination* must not overlap. A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `this->ustorage()` equaling either `svd_uvpart` or `svd_uvfull` . The number of rows and columns of *m* depends on the values of *tr*, *ps*, and `this->ustorage()` . For `ustorage()` == `svd_uvpart`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	p, S	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{rows}(), S$	S, p
tr == mat_herm	$\text{rows}(), S$	S, p

where *S* is an arbitrary positive length_type . For `this->ustorage()` == `svd_uvfull`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_herm	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$.

The required number of rows and columns of *destination* depends on the values of *tr*, *ps*, and `this->ustorage()` . For `this->ustorage()` == `svd_uvpart`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{rows}(), S$	S, p
tr == mat_trans	p, S	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_herm	p, S	$S, \text{rows}()$

where *S* is the same variable as above. For `this->ustorage()` == `svd_uvfull`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$
tr == mat_herm	$\text{rows}(), S$	$S, \text{rows}()$

Effects:

Stores the product of U and m in destination . The actual product depends on the values of tr and ps and whether T is not or is a specialization of complex:

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	U_m	mU
tr == mat_trans, T	$U^T m$	mU^T
tr == mat_herm, complex<T>	$U^H m$	mU^H

Returns:

true if the product succeeds.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPPL functions `vsip_svdprodu_f` and `vsip_csvdprodu_f`.

```
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block>
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
prodv(const_Matrix<T, Block> m) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

ReturnMechanism == `by_value` . A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `this->vstorage()` equaling either `svd_uvpart` or `svd_uvfull` . The number of rows and columns of m depends on the values of tr , ps , and `this->vstorage()` . For `this->vstorage() == svd_uvpart`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	p, S	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{columns}(), S$	S, p
tr == mat_herm	$\text{columns}(), S$	S, p

where S is an arbitrary positive `length_type` . For `this->vstorage() == svd_uvfull`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_herm	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$.

Returns:

The product of V and m . The actual product and its number of rows and columns depends on the values of tr , T , ps , and `this->vstorage()` . For `this->vstorage() == svd_uvpart`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$V m, \text{columns}(), S$	mV, S, p
tr == mat_trans, T	$V^T m, p, S$	$mV^T, S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_herm, complex<T>	$V^H m, p, S$	$mV^H, S, \text{columns}()$

where S is the same variable as above. For `this->vstorage() == svd_uvfull`,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$V^m, \text{columns}(), S$	$mV, S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_trans, T	$V^T m, \text{columns}(), S$	$mV^T, S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_herm, complex<T>	$V^H m, \text{columns}(), S$	$mV^H, S, \text{columns}()$

Throws:

computation_error if the product fails.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions vsip_svdprodv_f and vsip_csvdprodv_f. The returned matrix's block's type does not necessarily equal Block .

```
template <mat_op_type tr, product_side_type ps, typename Block0, typename Block1>
bool prodv(const_Matrix<T, Block0> m, Matrix<T, Block1> destination) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

ReturnMechanism == by_reference . m and destination must not overlap. A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with vstorage() equaling either svd_uvpart or svd_uvfull . The number of rows and columns of m depends on the values of tr, ps, and vstorage() . For vstorage() == svd_uvpart,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	p, S	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{columns}(), S$	S, p
tr == mat_herm	$\text{columns}(), S$	S, p

where S is an arbitrary positive length_type . For vstorage() == svd_uvfull,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_herm	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$.

The number of rows and columns of destination depends on the values of tr, ps, and vstorage() . For vstorage() == svd_uvpart,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{columns}(), S$	S, p
tr == mat_trans	p, S	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_herm	p, S	$S, \text{columns}()$

where S is the same variable as above. For vstorage() == svd_uvfull,

	ps == mat_lside	ps == mat_rside
tr == mat_ntrans	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_trans	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$
tr == mat_herm	$\text{columns}(), S$	$S, \text{columns}()$

Effects:

Stores the product of V and m in destination . The actual product and its number of rows and columns depends on the values of `tr` and `ps` and whether `T` is not or is a specialization of `complex` .

	<code>ps == mat_lside</code>	<code>ps == mat_rside</code>
<code>tr == mat_ntrans</code>	V_m	mV
<code>tr == mat_trans, T</code>	V^T_m	mV^T
<code>tr == mat_herm, complex<T></code>	V^H_m	mV^H

Returns:

true if the product succeeds.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svdprodv_f` and `vsip_csvdprodv_f`.

```
const_Matrix<T, unspecified>
u(index_type low, index_type high) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `ustorage()` equaling either `svd_uvpart` or `svd_uvfull` . $0 \leq \text{low} \leq \text{high}$. If `this->ustorage() == svd_uvpart`, $\text{high} \leq p$. If `this->ustorage() == svd_uvfull`, $\text{high} \leq \text{this->rows()}$. `ReturnMechanism == by_value` .

Returns:

A submatrix of U containing columns `low`, `low+1`, ..., `high`, inclusive.

Throws:

`computation_error` if the most recent decomposition failed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svdmatu_f` and `vsip_csvdmatu_f`.

```
template <typename Block>
bool u(index_type low, index_type high, Matrix<T, Block> destination) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `this->ustorage()` equaling either `svd_uvpart` or `svd_uvfull` . $0 \leq \text{low} \leq \text{high}$. If `this->ustorage() == svd_uvpart`, $\text{high} \leq p$. If `this->ustorage() == svd_uvfull`, $\text{high} \leq \text{this->rows()}$. `destination.size(0) == this->rows()` . `destination.size(1) == high - low + 1` . `destination` must be modifiable. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference` .

Effects:

Store a submatrix of U containing columns `low`, `low+1`, ..., `high`, inclusive, into `destination` .

Returns:

true if a matrix is stored.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svdmatu_f` and `vsip_csvdmatu_f`.

```
Matrix<T, unspecified>
```

```
v(index_type low, index_type high) const VSIP_THROW((computation_error));
```

Requires:

A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `this->vstorage()` equaling either `svd_uvpart` or `svd_uvfull`. $0 \leq \text{low} \leq \text{high}$. If `this->vstorage() == svd_uvpart`, $\text{high} \leq p$. If `this->vstorage() == svd_uvfull`, $\text{high} \leq \text{this->columns()}$.

Returns:

A submatrix of V containing columns `low`, `low+1`, ..., `high`, inclusive.

Throws:

`computation_error` if the most recent decomposition failed.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svdmatv_f` and `vsip_csvdmatv_f`.

```
template <typename Block> bool
v(index_type low, index_type high, Matrix<T, Block> destination) const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

A call to decompose must have occurred for this object with `this->vstorage()` equaling either `svd_uvpart` or `svd_uvfull`. $0 \leq \text{low} \leq \text{high}$. If `this->vstorage() == svd_uvpart`, $\text{high} \leq p$. If `this->vstorage() == svd_uvfull`, $\text{high} \leq \text{this->columns()}$. `destination.size(0) == this->columns().destination.size(1) == high - low + 1`. `destination` must be modifiable. `ReturnMechanism == by_reference`.

Effects:

Store a submatrix of V containing columns `low`, `low+1`, ..., `high`, inclusive, into `destination`.

Returns:

true if a matrix is stored.

Note:

This function corresponds to VSIPL functions `vsip_svdmatv_f` and `vsip_csvdmatv_f`.

- 1 This clause specifies functions that select view indices or values satisfying a criterion. It also specifies functions that generate views from scalars and specifies functions manipulating views.

Header `<vsip/selgen.hpp>` synopsis

```

namespace vsip
{
    // selection functions

    // first
    template <typename FnObject,
              typename T1, typename T2,
              typename Block1, typename Block2>
    index_type
    first(index_type, FnObject,
          const_Vector<T1, Block1>,
          const_Vector<T2, Block2>);

    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename T,
              typename Block0, typename Block1>
    length_type
    indexbool(const_View<T, Block0> source,
              Vector<Index<const_View<T, Block1>::dim>, Block1> indices)
        VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // gather
    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename T,
              typename Block0, typename Block1>
    const_Vector<T, unspecified>
    gather(const_View<T, Block0>,
           const_Vector<Index<const_View<T, Block1 >::dim>, Block1>)
        VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // scatter
    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename T, typename Block0, typename Block1,
              typename Block2>
    void
    scatter(const_Vector<T, Block0>,
            const_Vector<Index<const_View<T,Block2>::dim>, Block1>,
            typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block2>::view_type)
        VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // ramp
    template <typename T>
    const_Vector<T, unspecified>
    ramp(T a, T b, length_type len) VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // clipping and inverse clipping
    template <typename Tout, typename Tin0, typename Tin1,
              template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename Block>
    const_View<Tout, unspecified>
    clip(const_View<Tin0, Block>,

```

```

        Tin1 lower_threshold,
        Tin1 upper_threshold,
        Tout lower_clip_value,
        Tout upper_clip_value)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;

template <typename Tout, typename Tin0, typename Tin1,
         template <typename, typename> class const_View,
         typename Block>
const_View<Tout, unspecified>
invclip(const_View<Tin0, Block>,
        Tin1 lower_threshold,
        Tin1 middle_threshold,
        Tin1 upper_threshold,
        Tout lower_clip_value,
        Tout upper_clip_value)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;

// manipulation functions
template <typename T0, typename T1,
         template <typename, typename> class View,
         typename Block0, typename Block1>
void
swap(View<T0, Block0>, View<T1, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}

```

11.1. Selection functions

[selgen.selection]

- 1 A *selection function* finds one or more values or indices satisfying a given criterion in one or more views.

11.1.1. Find leftmost true pair

[selgen.selection.first]

```

template <typename FnObject,
         typename T1,
         typename T2,
         typename Block1,
         typename Block2>
index_type
first(index_type j,
       FnObject obj,
       const_Vector<T1, Block1> v,
       const_Vector<T2, Block2> w);

```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have FnObject the same as bool (*)(scalar_f, scalar_f), bool (*)(scalar_i, scalar_i), bool (*)(bool, bool), bool (*)(Index<1> const&, Index<1> const&), bool (*)(Index<2> const&, Index<2> const&), and bool (*)(Index<3> const&, Index<3> const&). An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices for FnObject. If t1 is an object of type T1 and t2 is an object of type T2, obj(t1, t2) must be valid. v and w must be element conformant.

Returns:

The smallest index $k \geq j$ such that $f(v.get(k), w.get(k))$. A return value at least $v.size()$ indicates $f(v.get(k), w.get(k))$ is false for all $k \geq j$. This value will equal $v.size()$ if $j < v.size()$.

Note:

This function corresponds to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vfirst_f`, `vsip_vfirst_i`, `vsip_vfirst_bl`, `vsip_vfirst_vi`, `vsip_vfirst_mi`, and `vsip_vfirst_ti`.

11.1.2. Find indices of non-false values

[selgen.selection.indexbool]

```
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename T,
        typename Block1,
        typename Block2>
length_type
indexbool(const_View<T, Block1> source,
           Vector<Index<const_View<T, Block1>::dim>, Block2> indices)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported have `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` and `T` the same as `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices for `const_View` and `T`. `Block2` must be modifiable. `indices.size()` must be at least equal to the number of non-false values in `source`.

Effects:

Let `len` be the value returned by the function. If `len == 0`, then `indices` is not modified. Otherwise, `indices.get(0)`, ..., `indices.get(len-1)` contain distinct `Index<const_View<T, Block1>::dim>` values `v` such that the source value at `v` is not false. Furthermore, values in `indices` are lexicographically increasingly ordered.

Returns:

The number of non-false values in `source`.

Note:

This function corresponds to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vindexbool_bl` and `vsip_mindexbool_bl` but does not modify the given `Vector`'s size.

11.1.3. Gathering specified values

[selgen.selection.gather]

1 A gather instantiation returns a `const_Vector` with view values specified by a `const_Vector` of indices.

```
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename T,
        typename Block0,
        typename Block1>
const_Vector<T, unspecified>
gather(const_View<T, Block0> v,
        const_Vector<Index<View<T, Block0>::dim>, Block1> idx)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation must support specializations with `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` and `T` the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, or `cscalar_f`. It must also support specializations with `const_View` the same as `const_Tensor` and `T` the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, `cscalar_f`, `cscalar_i`, or `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices for `const_View` and `T`. For all $0 \leq i < \text{idx.size}()$, `idx.get(i)` must be in `v`'s domain.

Returns:

A `const_Vector` `w` having `w.size() == idx.size()`. For all indices $0 \leq i < \text{idx.size}()$, `w.get(i) == v.get(idx.get(i))`.

Note:

This function corresponds to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vgather_i`, `vsip_mgather_i`, `vsip_tgather_i`, `vsip_vgather_f`, `vsip_mgather_f`, `vsip_tgather_f`, `vsip_cvgather_f`, `vsip_cmgather_f`, `vsip_ctgather_f`, `vsip_ctgather_i`, and `vsip_tgather_bl`. The returned vector's block is not necessarily the same as `Block0` or `Block1`.

11.1.4. Scattering specified values

[selgen.selection.scatter]

- 1 [Note: The composition of a scatter instantiation and its analogous gather instantiation yields the identity function.]

```
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        typename T,
        typename Block0,
        typename Block1,
        typename Block2>
void
scatter(const_Vector<T, Block0> v,
        const_Vector<Index<View<T, Block2>::dim>, Block1> idx,
        typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block2>::view_type out)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

An implementation must support specializations with `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` and `T` the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, or `cscalar_f`. It must also support specializations with `const_View` the same as `const_Tensor` and `T` the same as `scalar_i`, `scalar_f`, `cscalar_f`, `cscalar_i`, or `bool`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices for `const_View` and `T`. `v` and `idx` must be element conformant. All `idx` entries must be within the domain of `out.block()`. `v` must not overlap with `out`. `idx` must not overlap with `out`.

Effects:

For all indices $0 \leq i < v.\text{domain.size}()$, `out.get(idx.get(i)) == v.get(i)` unless `idx` contains duplicate entries in which case the stored value is undefined.

Note:

This function corresponds to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vscatter_i`, `vsip_mscatter_i`, `vsip_tscatter_i`, `vsip_vscatter_f`, `vsip_mscatter_f`, `vsip_tscatter_f`, `vsip_cvscatter_f`, `vsip_cmscatter_f`, `vsip_ctscatter_f`, `vsip_ctscatter_i`, and `vsip_tscatter_bl`.

11.2. Generation functions

[selgen.generate]

- 1 A *generation function* generates a view from its given parameters, which usually include scalars and/or views.
- 2 [Note: Unlike most VSIPL++ functions, these functions modify their view arguments. Most are obviated by scalar assignment syntax, which may be faster. For example, the VSIPL fill functions, `vsip_vfill_i`, `vsip_vfill_f`, `vsip_cvfill_f`, `vsip_mfill_i`, `vsip_mfill_f`, and `vsip_cmfill_f`, are obviated by scalar assignment.]

11.2.1. Filling with a linear function

[selgen.generate.ramp]

```
template <typename T>
const_Vector<T, unspecified> ramp(T a, T b, length_type len) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

$len > 0$. The only specializations which must be supported have T the same as `scalar_i` or `scalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices.

Returns:

A `const_Vector` `w` having `w.size() == len`. For $0 \leq i < len$, `w.get(i) == a + i * b`.

Note:

This function corresponds to the VSIPL functions `vsip_vramp_f` and `vsip_vramp_i`.

11.3. Clipping and inverse clipping

[selgen.clip]

```
template <typename Tout,
          typename Tin0,
          typename Tin1,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block>
const_View<Tout, unspecified>
clip(const_View<Tin0, Block>,
      Tin1 lower_threshold,
      Tin1 upper_threshold,
      Tout lower_clip_value,
      Tout upper_clip_value)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`Tin0` and `Tin1` must be comparable. The only specializations which must be supported have `Tout`, `Tin0`, and `Tin1` all `scalar_f` or all `scalar_i` and `const_View` either `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other values of `Tout`, `Tin0`, `Tin1`, and `View`.

Returns:

The element-wise extension of the one-element clip function. The one-element clip function operating on a value `v` returns a value determined by applying these rules sequentially until a condition is satisfied:

1. If $v \leq \text{lower_threshold}$, return `lower_clip_value`.
2. If $v < \text{upper_threshold}$, return `v`.
3. Return `upper_clip_value`.

Note:

This function provides the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_vclip_f`, `vsip_vclip_i`, `vsip_mclip_f`, and `vsip_mclip_i`. The returned view's block is not necessarily the same as `Block`.

```
template <typename Tout,
          typename Tin0,
          typename Tin1,
          template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename Block>
const_View<Tout, unspecified>
invclip(const_View<Tin0, Block>,
      Tin1 lower_threshold,
      Tin1 middle_threshold,
      Tin1 upper_threshold,
      Tout lower_clip_value,
```

```
Tout upper_clip_value)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

Tin0 and Tin1 must be comparable. The only specializations which must be supported have Tout, Tin0, and Tin1 all scalar_f or all scalar_i and const_View either const_Vector or const_Matrix. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other values of Tout, Tin0, Tin1, and View .

Returns:

The element-wise extension of the one-element inverse clip function. The one-element inverse clip function operating on a value v returns a value determined by applying these rules sequentially until a condition is satisfied:

1. If $v < \text{lower_threshold}$, return v .
2. If $v < \text{middle_threshold}$, return lower_clip_value .
3. If $v \leq \text{upper_threshold}$, return upper_clip_value .
4. Otherwise, return v .

Note:

This function provides the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_vinvclip_f`, `vsip_vinvclip_i`, `vsip_minvclip_f`, and `vsip_minvclip_i`.

11.4. Manipulation functions**[selgen.manipulation]**

- 1 A *manipulation function* modifies values in one or more views.

```
template <typename T0,
         typename T1,
         template <typename, typename> class View,
         typename Block0,
         typename Block1>
void swap(View<T0, Block0> v, View<T1, Block1> w) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are for T0 and T1 both the same as scalar_i, scalar_f, or cscalar_f and View the same as Vector or Matrix . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiations for other values of T0, T1, and View. Block0 and Block1 must be modifiable. v and w must be element-conformant.

Effects:

For $0 \leq i < v.size()$, the values $v.get(i)$ and $w.get(i)$ are swapped, i.e., exchanged.

Note:

This function provides part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_vswap_i`, `vsip_vswap_f`, `vsip_cvswap_f`, `vsip_mswap_i`, `vsip_mswap_f`, and `vsip_cmswap_f`.

- 1 This clause specifies random number generation.

12.1. Rand

[random.rand]

Header `<vsip/random.hpp>` synopsis

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE>
    class Rand
    {
    public:
        // view types
        typedef const_Vector<T, unspecified> vector_type;
        typedef const_Matrix<T, unspecified> matrix_type;

        // constructors, copies, assignments, and destructors
        Rand(index_type, bool = true) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Rand(index_type, index_type, index_type, bool = true)
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    private:
        Rand(Rand const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Rand& operator=(Rand const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    public:
        ~Rand() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // number generators
        T randu() VSIP_NOTHROW;
        T randn() VSIP_NOTHROW;
        vector_type<T, unspecified> randu(length_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        matrix_type<T, unspecified> randu(length_type, length_type)
            VSIP_NOTHROW;
        vector_type<T, unspecified> randn(length_type) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        matrix_type<T, unspecified> randn(length_type, length_type)
            VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

- 1 [Note: The VSIP++ `Rand<T>` template is a generalization of the VSIP `rand` object.]
- 2 The only specializations of `Rand` which must be supported are `Rand<scalar_f>` and `Rand<cscalar_f>`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation of `Rand<T>` for other choices of `T`.

12.1.1. View types

[random.rand.view_types]

- 1 `vector_type` specifies the type of a `const_Vector` with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.
- 2 `matrix_type` specifies the type of a `const_Matrix` with value type `T` and an unspecified block type.

12.1.2. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[random.rand.constructors]

```

Rand(index_type seed, bool portable = true)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Effects:

Constructs a random number generator object using the specified seed `seed`. If `portable == false`, the random number generator characteristics are implementation defined. Otherwise, the random number generator object obeys the VSIP specification and guidelines in VSIP sections “Random Numbers,” “VSIP Random Number Generator Functions,” and “Sample Implementation.”

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

Note:

This constructor facilitates computation using one processor. Use the four-parameter constructor for multiprocessor execution.

```
Rand(index_type seed, index_type numprocs, index_type id, bool portable = true)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

$0 < id \leq \text{numprocs} \leq 2^{31} - 1$.

Effects:

Constructs a random number generator object. If `portable == false`, the random number generator characteristics are implementation defined. Otherwise, the random number generator object obeys the VSIP specification sections listed above, the seed sequence is split into `numprocs` equal-length subsequences, and the object’s initial seed equals `seed + (id - 1) * L`, where `L` is the subsequence length.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

Note:

`numprocs` indicates the total number of processors, and `id` indicates a processor ID.

12.1.3. Number generators**[random.rand.generate]**

```
T randu() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A uniformly distributed random deviate over the open interval (0, 1). A complex random number has real and imaginary components where each component is uniformly distributed over (0, 1).

```
vector_type randu(length_type len) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`len > 0`.

Returns:

A `vector_type` `v` containing `len` uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers from the open interval (0, 1).

Postconditions:

`v.length() == len`.

```
matrix_type randu(length_type rows, length_type columns) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

```
row > 0 && columns > 0.
```

Returns:

A `matrix_type` `m` containing `rows*columns` uniformly distributed pseudo-random numbers from the open interval $(0, 1)$.

Postconditions:

```
m.size(0) == rows.m.size(1) == columns.
```

```
T randn() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A normally distributed random deviate having mean zero and unit variance, i.e., $(0, 1)$.

Note:

For a mathematical description how to generate pseudo-random normally distributed deviates using `randu`, see the VSIP description of `vsip_randn_f` and `vsip_crandn_f`.

```
vector_type randn(length_type len) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

```
len > 0.
```

Returns:

A `vector_type` `v` containing `len` normally distributed pseudo-random numbers from the distribution $N(0, 1)$.

Postconditions:

```
v.length() == len.
```

Note:

For a mathematical description how to generate pseudo-random normally distributed deviates using `randu`, see the VSIP description of `vsip_randn_f` and `vsip_crandn_f`.

```
matrix_type randn(length_type rows, length_type columns) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

```
row > 0 && columns > 0.
```

Returns:

A `matrix_type` `m` containing `rows*columns` normally distributed pseudo-random numbers from the distribution $N(0, 1)$.

Postconditions:

```
m.size(0) == rows.m.size(1) == columns.
```

Note:

For a mathematical description how to generate pseudo-random normally distributed deviates using `randu`, see the VSIP description of `vsip_randn_f` and `vsip_crandn_f`.

- 1 This clause specifies classes and functions for signal processing.
- 2 [Note: The VSIPL specification Signal Processing introduction contains references to signal processing books and articles.]

Header `<vsip/signal.hpp>` synopsis

```

namespace vsip
{
    // implementation hints
    enum alg_hint_type { alg_time, alg_space, alg_noise};

    // fast Fourier transforms
    int const fft_fwd = unspecified;
    int const fft_inv = unspecified;

    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename I,
              typename O,
              int S = 0,
              return_mechanism_type R = by_value,
              unsigned N = 0,
              alg_hint_type H = alg_time>
    class Fft;

    template <typename I,
              typename O,
              int S = row,
              int D = fft_fwd,
              return_mechanism_type R = by_value,
              unsigned N = 0,
              alg_hint_type H = alg_time>
    class Fftm;

    // convolutions and correlations
    enum support_region_type { support_full, support_same, support_min };
    enum symmetry_type { nonsym, sym_even_len_odd, sym_even_len_even };

    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              symmetry_type S,
              support_region_type R,
              typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              unsigned N = 0,
              alg_hint_type H = alg_time>
    class Convolution;

    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              support_region_type R,
              typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              unsigned N = 0,
              alg_hint_type H = alg_time>
    class Correlation;

    // window creation functions
    const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
    blackman(length_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

```

const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
cheby(length_type, scalar_f)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
hanning(length_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
kaiser(length_type, scalar_f) VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Fir and Iir filters
enum obj_state { state_no_save, state_save };

template <typename          T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          symmetry_type S = nonsym,
          obj_state      C = state_save,
          unsigned       N = 0,
          alg_hint_type  H = alg_time>
class Fir;

template <typename          T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          obj_state      C = state_save,
          unsigned       N = 0,
          alg_hint_type  H = alg_time>
class Iir;

// histogram and frequency swap functions
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename          T>
class Histogram;

template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          typename          T,
          typename          Block>
const_View<T, unspecified>
freqswap(const_View<T,Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}

```

13.1. Implementation hints

[signal.hint]

- 1 An implementation may use `alg_hint_type` or an integer to indicate how to optimize its computation or resource use. The VSIPL specification for an implementation's use of the hints are incorporated by reference.

```

namespace vsip
{
    enum alg_hint_type { alg_time, alg_space, alg_noise};
}

```

[*Note:* The VSIPL API specifies an unsigned integer's value indicates the probable number of uses, with a value of zero indicating semi-infinity, i.e., many times. The `alg_hint_type` value indicates whether total execution time, total execution memory, or numeric noise should be minimized.]

13.2. Single fast Fourier transformations

[signal.fft]

- 1 Applying an `Fft` object on a view performs a single fast Fourier transform on the entire view. [*Note:* Multiple fast Fourier transforms are specified in [signal.ftm] .]
- 2 All VSIPL API complexity requirements for FFTs are incorporated by reference.
- 3 [*Note:* For mathematical descriptions of FFTs, see the VSIPL description of `vsip_ccffttop_f`, `vsip_crffttop_f`, `vsip_rcffttop_f`, `vsip_ccffttop_create_f`, `vsip_ccfft2dop_f`,

vsip_crfft2dop_f, vsip_rcfft2dop_f, vsip_ccfft2dop_create_f, vsip_ccfft3dop_f, vsip_crfft3dop_f, vsip_rcfft3dop_f, and vsip_ccfft3dop_create_f.]

- 4 For transformations of the entire view, Fft supports different computations dependent on the input element type, output element type, a specified direction or a special dimension (“sd”), and the dimensionalities of the input and output views. They must satisfy one of these criteria:

input type / output type	sd	input size	output size
complex<T>/ complex<T>	fft_fwd	M	M
		$M \times N$	$M \times N$
		$M \times N \times P$	$M \times N \times P$
	fft_inv	M	M
		$M \times N \times P$	$M \times N \times P$
		$M \times N \times P$	$M \times N \times P$
T/complex<T>	0	M	$(M/2 + 1)$
		$M \times N$	$(M/2 + 1) \times N$
		$M \times N \times P$	$(M/2 + 1) \times N \times P$
	1	$M \times N$	$M \times (N/2 + 1)$
		$M \times N \times P$	$M \times (N/2 + 1) \times P$
		$M \times N \times P$	$M \times N \times (P/2 + 1)$
complex<T>/T	0	$(M/2 + 1)$	M
		$(M/2 + 1) \times N$	$M \times N$
		$(M/2 + 1) \times N \times P$	$M \times N \times P$
	1	$M \times (N/2 + 1)$	$M \times N$
		$M \times (N/2 + 1) \times P$	$M \times N \times P$
		$M \times N \times (P/2 + 1)$	$M \times N \times P$

M , N , and P are length_types indicating the number of rows, columns, and depth, respectively. [Note: To simplify the table, a row does not repeat a column entry if it is the same as in the previous row.]

[Note: If the input and output types are both complex, then the specific direction indicates whether a fft_fwd (forward) transform using positive exponentials or fft_inv (inverse) transform using negative exponentials should occur.]

Some criteria have input and output views whose corresponding dimensions differ in size. The special dimension (“sd”) column indicates this dimension. For such a dimension, the larger dimension size Q must be even so $Q/2 + 1$ is integral. T must be a type such that complex<T> can be instantiated.

[Example: An Fft using Vectors of cscalar_fs for both input and output requires the input and output Vectors to have the same size M . An Fft using Vectors with input type scalar_f and output type cscalar_f requires the input Vector to have size M and the output to have size $M/2 + 1$. M must be even.]

[Note: The special cases for non-complex input or output type permits reducing the computation time by about a factor of two.] For the special dimension, the complex views for these cases conceptually have length N but only the first $[N/2] + 1$ must be supplied or will be returned, as appropriate. The other values are specified by the identity $x_n = x_{N-n}^*$ for $[N/2] < n < N$. For these complex views, the

complex value at index position 0 represents the zero (DC) frequency and must have zero imaginary part. The complex value at index position $N/2$ represents the Nyquist frequency (one half the sample rate value) and must also be non-complex.

```

namespace vsip
{
    int const fft_fwd = unspecified;
    int const fft_inv = unspecified;

    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
              typename I,                      // input type
              typename O,                      // output type
              int S = 0,                       // special dimension
              return_mechanism_type R = by_value, // return mechanism type
              unsigned N = 0,                  // number of times
              alg_hint_type H = alg_time>      // algorithm hint

    class Fft
    {
    public:
        // constructor, copies, assignments, and destructor
        Fft(Domain<const_View::dim> const &, scalar_f)
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Fft(Fft const&) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Fft &operator=(Fft const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~Fft() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessors
        Domain<const_View::dim> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Domain<const_View::dim> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        scalar_f scale() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        bool forward() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // operators
        // if R is by_value:
        template <typename Block>
        const_View<OutputType, unspecified>
        operator()(const_View<InputType, Block>) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

        // if R is by_reference:
        template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
        const_View<OutputType, Block1>
        operator()(const_View<InputType, Block0>,
                  ViewConversion<View, OutputType, Block1>::view_type)
            VSIP_NOTHROW;
        // if R is by_reference and I == O:
        template <typename Block>
        typename ViewConversion<View, OutputType, Block>::view_type
        operator()(ViewConversion<View, OutputType, Block>::view_type)
            VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

- 5 `const_View::dim` indicates the dimensionality of `const_View`.
- 6 The template `Fft` class has seven template parameters and eighteen specializations corresponding to [signal.fft]/4. Specifications for the function and data members of these specializations are the same so they are presented only once below using `I` for the input type and `O` for the output type. `View::dim` indicates the dimensionality of the view.

13.2.1. Constants

[signal.fft.constants]

- 1 The constants `fft_fwd` and `fft_inv` correspond to the forward and inverse transforms, respectively.

13.2.2. Template parameters

[signal.fft.template]

- 1 The effect of instantiating the template class `Fft` for any template `const_View` parameter other than `const_Vector`, `const_Matrix`, or `const_Tensor` is unspecified.
- 2 `I` and `O` must obey the table above. The only specializations which must be supported have `T` equal to `scalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. [*Note:* If `T` is `scalar_f`, `complex<T>` is `cscalar_f`.]

```
int S
```

Requires:

If `I` and `O` differ, $0 \leq S \leq \text{const_View}::\text{dim}$. Otherwise, `S` must be either `fft_fwd` or `fft_inv`.

Note:

If `I` and `O` differ, its value indicates which dimension has different input and output sizes. If `I` and `O` are the same, this indicates whether a forward or inverse transform should occur.

- 3 [*Note:* The `return_mechanism_type` values indicate whether operators yield values by returning them by value while others use an “output” parameter. `by_value` and `by_reference` respectively describe each.]

```
unsigned N
```

Note:

This value indicates the anticipated number of times the object will be used. A value of zero indicates semi-infinity, i.e., many times.

```
alg_hint_type H
```

Requires:

A `alg_hint_type` value.

Note:

This value indicates how an implementation should optimize its computation or resource use.

13.2.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[signal.fft.constructors]

```
Fft(Domain<const_View::dim> const& dom, scalar_f scale) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`dom` must obey `[signal.fft]/4` as determined by the template arguments.

Effects:

Constructs an object of class `Fft`.

Postconditions:

`this->input_size()` and `this->output_size()` correspond to the appropriate row in `[signal.fft]/4`. `this->scale() == scale`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccffftop_create_f`, `vsip_ccffftip_create_f`, `vsip_crffftop_create_f`, `vsip_rcffftop_create_f`, `vsip_ccffft2dop_create_f`, `vsip_ccffft2dip_create_f`, `vsip_crffft2dop_create_f`, `vsip_rcffft2dop_create_f`, `vsip_ccffft3dop_create_f`, `vsip_crffft3dop_create_f`, and `vsip_rcffft3dop_create_f`.

13.2.4. Accessors

[signal.fft.accessors]

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain object with first indices of zero, unit strides, and size equal to the input size in the appropriate row in [signal.fft]/4.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIPL function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain object with first indices of zero, unit strides, and size equal to the output size in the appropriate row in [signal.fft]/4.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIPL function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

```
scalar_f scale() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The scalar multiple, as specified in the object's constructor.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIPL function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

```
bool forward() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

An indication whether the transform is a forward or inverse transform.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIPL function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

13.2.5. Operators

[signal.fft.operators]

```
template <typename Block>
const_View<O, unspecified>
operator()(const_View<I, Block> source) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

R must be `by_value`. I and O must obey the appropriate row of [signal.fft]/4. `source.size()` and `this->input_size()` are element-conformant.

Returns:

The fast Fourier transform of source. This is element-conformant to `this->output_size()` and has unit stride in dimension SD .

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error.

Note:

This function implements the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccffftop_f`, `vsip_ccffftip_f`, `vsip_crffftop_f`, `vsip_rcffftop_f`, `vsip_ccffft2dop_f`, `vsip_ccffft2dip_f`, `vsip_crffft2dop_f`, `vsip_rcffft2dop_f`, `vsip_ccffft3dop_f`, `vsip_ccffft3dip_f`, `vsip_crffft3dop_f`, and `vsip_rcffft3dop_f`. Unlike VSIPL, there are no restrictions on strides.

```
template <typename Block0,
          typename Block1>
View<O, Block1>
operator()(const_View<I, Block0> source, View<O, Block1> destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

R must be `by_reference` . I and O must obey a row of `[signal.fft]/4`. `source.size()` and `this->input_size()` are element-conformant. `destination.size()` and `this->output_size()` are element-conformant. source's block and destination's block must not overlap.

Returns:

The fast Fourier transform of source .

Effects:

Stores the returned value in destination .

Note:

This function implements the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccffftop_f`, `vsip_ccffftip_f`, `vsip_crffftop_f`, `vsip_rcffftop_f`, `vsip_ccffft2dop_f`, `vsip_ccffft2dip_f`, `vsip_crffft2dop_f`, `vsip_rcffft2dop_f`, `vsip_ccffft3dop_f`, `vsip_ccffft3dip_f`, `vsip_crffft3dop_f`, and `vsip_rcffft3dop_f`. Unlike VSIPL, there are no restrictions on strides.

```
template <typename Block>
View<O, Block>
operator()(View<O, Block> source_and_destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

R must be `by_reference` . I and O must be the same. I and O must obey a row of `[signal.fft]/4`. `source_and_destination.size()` and `this->input_size()` are element-conformant. `source_and_destination.size()` and `this->output_size()` are element-conformant. Block must be modifiable.

Returns:

The fast Fourier transform of `source_and_destination` .

Effects:

Stores the returned value in `source_and_destination`, which is overwritten.

Note:

This function implements the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccffftop_f`, `vsip_ccffftip_f`, `vsip_crffftop_f`, `vsip_rcffftop_f`, `vsip_ccffft2dop_f`,

`vsip_ccfft2dip_f`, `vsip_crfft2dop_f`, `vsip_rcfft2dop_f`, `vsip_ccfft3dop_f`,
`vsip_ccfft3dip_f`, `vsip_crfft3dop_f`, and `vsip_rcfft3dop_f`.

13.3. Multiple fast Fourier transformations

[signal.fft]m

- 1 Applying an `Fftm` object on a Matrix performs multiple fast Fourier transforms on the rows or columns of a Matrix. A Multiple FFT treats a matrix as a collection of either rows or columns and applies an FFT to each row or column. [Note: Stacked FFTs and vector FFTs are alternate names for multiple FFTs. Single fast Fourier transforms are specified in [signal.fft] .]
- 2 All VSIP API complexity requirements for multiple FFTs are incorporated by reference.
- 3 [Note: For mathematical descriptions of multiple FFTs, see the VSIP description of `vsip_ccfftmop_f`, `vsip_crfftmop_f`, `vsip_rcfftmop_f`, and `vsip_ccfftmop_create_f` .]
- 4 For multiple transformations of subsets of the entire Matrix, `Fftm` supports different computations dependent on the input element type, output element type, a special dimension (“sd”), and a special direction. They must satisfy one of these criteria:

input type / output type	sd	direction	input size	output size
complex<T>	0 or 1	forward	$M \times N$	$M \times N$
complex<T>	0 or 1	inverse	$M \times N$	$M \times N$
T / complex<T>	0	forward	$M \times N$	$M \times (N/2+1)$
	1	forward	$M \times N$	$(M/2+1) \times N$
complex<T> / T	0	inverse	$M \times (N/2+1)$	$M \times N$
	1	inverse	$(M/2+1) \times N$	$M \times N$

M and N indicate length_types indicating the number of rows and columns, respectively. [Note: To simplify the table, a row does not repeat a column entry if it is the same as in the previous row.]

T must be a type such that `complex<T>` can be instantiated. For a dimension that has different input and output sizes, the larger dimension size Q must be even so $Q/2 + 1$ is integral. The special dimension (“sd”) indicates in which dimension the multiple FFTs should occur. Dimension 0 (or row) indicates row-wise FFTs should occur. Dimension 1 (or col) indicates column-wise FFTs should occur.

[Example: An `Fftm` using `Matrixes` of `cscalar_fs` for both input and output requires the input and output `Matrixes` to have the same size $M \times N$. An `Fftm` using `Matrixes` with input type `scalar_f` and output type `cscalar_f` and special dimension one requires the input Matrix to have size $M \times N$ and the output to have size $(M/2 + 1) \times N$. M must be even.]

[Note: The special cases for non-complex input or output type permits reducing the computation time by about a factor of two.] For the specified dimension, the complex views for these cases conceptually have length N but only the first $\lfloor N/2 \rfloor + 1$ must be supplied or will be returned, as appropriate. The other values are specified by the identity $x_n = x_{N-n}^*$ for $\lfloor N/2 \rfloor < n < N$. For these complex views, the complex value at index position 0 represents the zero (DC) frequency and must have zero imaginary part. The complex value at index position $N/2$ represents the Nyquist frequency (one half the sample rate value) and must also be non-complex.

```
namespace vsip
{
    int const fft_fwd = unspecified;
```

```

int const fft_inv = unspecified;

template <typename I,                               // input type
         typename O,                               // output type
         int S = row,                              // special dimension
         int D = fft_fwd,                          // direction
         return_mechanism_type R = by_value,      // return mechanism type
         unsigned N = 0,                           // number of times
         alg_hint_type H = alg_time>              // algorithm hint
class Fftm
{
public:
    // constructor, copies, assignments, and destructor
    Fftm(Domain<2> const &, scalar_ff) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
    Fftm(Fftm const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Fftm& operator=(Fftm const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
    ~Fftm() VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // accessors
    Domain<2> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    Domain<2> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    scalar_f scale() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
    bool forward() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

    // operators
    // if R is by_value:
    template <typename Block>
    const_Matrix<OutputType, unspecified>
    operator()(const_Matrix<InputType, Block>)
        VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

    // if R is by_reference:
    template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
    Matrix<OutputType, Block1>
    operator()(const_Matrix<InputType, Block0>,
               Matrix<OutputType, Block1>)
        VSIP_NOTHROW;
    // if R is by_reference and I == 0:
    template <typename Block>
    Matrix<OutputType, Block>
    operator()(Matrix<OutputType, Block>)
        VSIP_NOTHROW;
};
}

```

- 5 The template `Fftm` class has seven template parameters and eight specializations corresponding to the above table. Specifications for the function and data members of these specializations are the same so they are presented only once below using `I` for the input type and `O` for the output type.

13.3.1. Constants

[signal.fft.constants]

- 1 The constants `fft_fwd` and `fft_inv` are specified in [signal.fft.constants].

13.3.2. Template parameters

[signal.fft.template]

- 1 `I` and `O` must obey the table above. The only specializations which must be supported have `T` equal to `scalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations. [Note: If `T` is `scalar_f`, `complex<T>` is `cscalar_f`.]

```
int S
```

Requires:

```
0 <= S && S < 2.
```

Note:

If `S == 0`, row-wise FFTs will occur. If `S == 1`, column-wise FFTs will occur.

```
int D
```

Requires:

`D == fft_fwd` || `D == fft_inv`.

Note:

If `I` and `O` differ, this value is ignored. If `I` and `O` are the same, this indicates the direction of the transforms, i.e., forward or inverse transforms.

- 2 [*Note:* The `return_mechanism_type` values indicate whether operators yield values by returning them by value while others use an “output” parameter. `by_value` and `by_reference` respectively describe each.]

```
unsigned N
```

Note:

This value indicates the anticipated number of times the object will be used. A value of zero indicates semi-infinity, i.e., many times.

```
alg_hint_type H
```

Requires:

An `alg_hint_type` value.

Note:

This value indicates how an implementation should optimize its computation or resource use.

13.3.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[signal.fft constructors]

```
Fftm(Domain<2> const& dom, scalar_f scale) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`dom` must obey `[signal.fft]/4` as determined by the template arguments.

Effects:

Constructs an object of class `Fftm`.

Postconditions:

`this->input_size()` and `this->output_size()` correspond to the appropriate row in `[signal.fft]/4`. `this->scale() == scale`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccfftcreate_f`, `vsip_ccfftmip_create_f`, `vsip_crfftcreate_f`, and `vsip_rcfftcreate_f`.

13.3.4. Accessors

[signal.fft.accessors]

```
Domain<2> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain object with first indices of zero, unit strides, and size equal to the input size in the appropriate row in [signal.fft]/4.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIP function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

```
Domain<2> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain object with first indices of zero, unit strides, and size equal to the output size in the appropriate row in [signal.fft]/4.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIP function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

```
scalar_f scale() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The scalar multiple, as specified in the object's constructor.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIP function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

```
bool forward() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

An indication whether the transform is a forward or inverse transform.

Note:

This function implements part of the behavior of the VSIP function `vsip_fftn_attr_f`.

13.3.5. Operators

[signal.fft.operators]

```
template <typename Block>
const_Matrix<O, unspecified>
operator()(const_Matrix<I, Block> source) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

R must be `by_value`. I and O must obey the appropriate row of [signal.fft]/4. `source.size()` and `this->input_size()` are element-conformant.

Returns:

The multiple fast Fourier transforms of `source` which is element-conformant and using `this->output_size()` with unit stride in dimension S. If `S == row`, a separate transform applies to each row of `source`. If `S == col`, a separate transform applies to each column of `source`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon a memory allocation error.

Note:

This function implements the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccfft mop_f`, `vsip_ccfftmip_f`, `vsip_crfftmop_f`, and `vsip_rcfftmop_f`. Unlike VSIPL, there are no restrictions on strides.

```
template <typename Block0,
         typename Block1>
Matrix<O, Block1>
operator()(const_Matrix<I, Block0> source, Matrix<O, Block1> destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

R must be `by_reference`. I and O must obey the appropriate row of `[signal.fft m]/4`. `source.size()` and `this->input_size()` are element-conformant. `destination.size()` and `output_size()` are element-conformant. `destination` must be modifiable. `source`'s block and `destination`'s block must not overlap. `Block1` must be modifiable.

Returns:

The multiple fast Fourier transform of `source` in `destination`. If `S == row`, a separate transform applies to each row of `source`. If `S == col`, a separate transform applies to each column of `source`.

Effects:

Stores the returned value in `destination`.

Note:

This function implements the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccfft mop_f`, `vsip_ccfftmip_f`, `vsip_crfftmop_f`, and `vsip_rcfftmop_f`. Unlike VSIPL, there are no restrictions on strides.

```
template <typename Block>
Matrix<O, Block>
operator()(Matrix<O, Block> source_and_destination) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

R must be `by_reference`. I and O must be the same. I and O must obey a row of `[signal.fft m]/4`. `source_and_destination.size()` and `this->input_size()` are element-conformant. `source_and_destination.size()` and `this->output_size()` are element-conformant. `Block` must be modifiable.

Returns:

The multiple fast Fourier transform of `source_and_destination`. If `S == row`, a separate transform applies to each row of `source_and_destination`. If `S == col`, a separate transform applies to each column of `source_and_destination`.

Effects:

Stores the returned value in `source_and_destination`, which is overwritten.

Note:

This function implements the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_ccfft mop_f`, `vsip_ccfftmip_f`, `vsip_crfftmop_f`, and `vsip_rcfftmop_f`.

13.4. Convolutions**[signal.convol]**

- 1 A Convolution object performs decimated convolution filtering. [*Note:* For a mathematical description, see `vsip_conv1d_create_f` and `vsip_conv2d_create_f` in the VSIPL API.]

```
namespace vsip
```

```

{
enum support_region_type { support_full, support_same, support_min};
enum symmetry_type { nonsym, sym_even_len_odd, sym_even_len_even};

template <template <typename, typename> class const_View,
          symmetry_type S,
          support_region_type R,
          typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
          unsigned N = 0,
          alg_hint_type H = alg_time>
class Convolution
{
public:
// compile-time constants
static symmetry_type const symmtry = S;
static support_region_type const supprt = R;

// constructors, copies, assignments, and destructors
template <typename Block>
Convolution(const_View<T, Block>,
            Domain<const_View<T, Block>::dim> const &,
            length_type decimation = 1)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
Convolution(Convolution const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
Convolution &operator=(Convolution const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
~Convolution() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// accessors
Domain<const_View::dim> const &kernel_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
Domain<const_View::dim> const &filter_order() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
symmetry_type symmetry() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
Domain<const_View::dim> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
Domain<const_View::dim> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
support_region_type support() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
length_type decimation() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

// Convolution
template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block1>::view_type
operator()(const_View<T, Block0>,
           typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block1>::view_type)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;
};
}

```

2 const_View::dim indicates the dimensionality of const_View .

13.4.1. Template parameters

[signal.convolver.template]

```
template <typename, typename> class const_View
```

Requires:

const_View<T, Block> must be a valid C++ class for various values of Block including at least Dense . The class must support copy construction. The only specializations which must be supported are const_View the same as const_Vector or const_Matrix . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of const_View .

```
typename T
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T the same as scalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T .

```
unsigned N
```

Note:

This value indicates the anticipated number of times the object will be used. A value of zero indicates semi-infinity, i.e., many times.

```
alg_hint_type H
```

Note:

This value indicates how an implementation should optimize its computation or resource use.

13.4.2. Enumerations

[signal.convolver.enum]

- 1 The enum `support_region_type` values indicate the *region of support* which is the number of output points for each dimension. `support_full` support has $[(N + M - 2) / D] + 1$ output points. `support_same` support has $[(N - 1) / D] + 1$ output points. `support_min` support has $[(N - 1) / D] - [(M - 1) / D] + 1$ output points. M specifies the length of one dimension of the kernel view, N specifies the length of one dimension of the input view, and D specifies the template decimation factor.
- 2 The enum `symmetry_type` values indicate symmetry and length for all dimensions of the view. `nonsym` indicates non-symmetric. `sym_even_len_odd` indicates even symmetric with odd length. `sym_even_len_even` indicates even symmetric with even length.

13.4.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[signal.convolver.constructors]

```
template <typename Block>
Convolution(const_View<T, Block> filter_coeffs,
             Domain<const_View<T,Block>::dim> const input_size,
             length_type decimation)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`decimation >= 1`. If `symmetry == nonsym`, `filter_coeffs.size() <= input_size.length()`. Otherwise, `filter_coeffs.size()*2 <= input_size.length()`.

Effects:

Constructs an object of class `Convolution`.

Postconditions:

`this->kernel_size()` returns a domain with first indices of zero, unit strides, and dimension lengths equal to the dimension sizes of `filter_coeffs`. `this->symmetry() == symmetry`. `this->input_size()` equals `input_size` but having first indices of zero and unit strides. `this->support() == support`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

13.4.4. Accessors

[signal.convolver.accessors]

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &kernel_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain having, for each dimension, the same `length_type` as `filter_coeffs`'s domain but having first indices of zero and unit strides.

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &filter_order() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

```
this->kernel_size().
```

```
symmetry_type symmetry() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

```
symmetry.
```

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain with first indices of zero and unit strides indicating the required size of the operator's input view.

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain with first indices of zero and unit strides indicating the size of the operator's result.

```
support_region_type support() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

```
support.
```

```
length_type decimation() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The output decimation factor.

13.4.5. Convolution operators

[signal.convolver.operators]

```
template <typename Block0,
          typename Block1>
typename ViewConversion<View, T, Block1>::view_type
operator()(const_View<T, Block> v,
          typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block1>::view_type out)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The domain of `v` and `this->input_size()` must be element-conformant. The domain of `out` and `this->output_size()` must be element-conformant. `out` must be modifiable. `v` and `out` must not overlap.

Returns:

```
out.
```

Effects:

The convolution of the constructor argument `filter_coeffs` and `v` as specified by the VSIP API for `vsip_convolve1d_f` is stored in `out`.

13.5. Correlations

[signal.correl]

- 1 A Correlation object computes correlations between a reference view and a data view. [*Note:* For a mathematical description, see `vsip_corr1d_create_f` and `vsip_corr2d_create_f` in the VSIP API.]

```

namespace vsip
{
    enum matrix_type { biased, unbiased};

    template <typename, typename> class const_View,
        support_region_type R,
        typename          T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
        unsigned          N = 0,
        alg_hint_type     H = alg_time>
    class Correlation
    {
    public:
        // compile-time constants and declarations
        static support_region_type const supprt = R;

        // constructors, copies, assignments, and destructor
        Correlation(Domain<const_View::dim> const &,
            Domain<const_View::dim> const &)
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Correlation(Correlation const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Correlation &operator=(Correlation const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~Correlation() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessors
        Domain<const_View::dim> const &reference_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Domain<const_View::dim> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Domain<const_View::dim> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        support_region_type support() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // Correlation
        template <typename Block0, typename Block1, typename Block2>
        typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block2>::view_type
        operator()(matrix_type output_bias,
            const_View<T, Block0>, const_View<T, Block1>,
            typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block2>::view_type)
            VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

- 2 `const_View::dim` abbreviates the dimensionality of `const_View` .

13.5.1. Template parameters

[signal.correl.template]

```
template <typename, typename> class const_View
```

Requires:

`const_View<T, Block>` must be a valid C++ class for various values of `Block` including at least `Dense` . The class must support copy construction. The only specializations which must be supported are `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of `const_View` .

```
typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE
```

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported has T the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T.

```
unsigned N
```

Note:

This value indicates the anticipated number of times the object will be used. A value of zero indicates semi-infinity, i.e., many times.

```
alg_hint_type H
```

Note:

This value indicates how an implementation should optimize its computation or resource use.

13.5.2. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[signal.correl.constructors]

```
Correlation(Domain<const_View::dim> const &reference_size,
             Domain<const_View::dim> const &input_size)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

For each dimension d, `reference_size[d].length() <= input_size[d].length()`.

Effects:

Constructs an object of class `Correlation`.

Postconditions:

`this->reference_size()` equals `reference_size` but having first indices of zero and unit strides. `this->input_size() == input_size`. `this->support() == support`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

13.5.3. Accessors

[signal.correl.accessors]

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &reference_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain having, for each dimension, the same `size()` as the `reference_size` domain given to the constructor but having first indices of zero and unit strides.

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain with first indices of zero and unit strides indicating the required size of the operator's input view.

```
Domain<const_View::dim> const &output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

A domain with first indices of zero and unit strides indicating the size of the operator's result.

```
support_region_type support() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

supprt .

13.5.4. Correlation operators

[signal.correl.operators]

```
template <typename Block0,
          typename Block1,
          typename Block2>
typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block2>::view_type
operator()(bias_type output_bias,
            const_View<T, Block0> reference_view,
            const_View<T, Block1> v,
            typename ViewConversion<const_View, T, Block2>::view_type out)
VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The domain of `reference_view` and `this->reference_size()` must be element-conformant. The domain of `v` and `this->input_size()` must be element-conformant. The domain of `out` and `this->output_size()` are element-conformant. `out` must be modifiable. `out` cannot overlap `reference_view` or `v`.

Returns:

out .

Effects:

The correlation of the constructor argument `reference_view` and `v` as specified by the VSIP API for `vsip_correlate1d_f` is stored in `out`. If `output_bias == biased`, then biased correlation estimates are stored. If the constructor `output_bias == unbiased`, then unbiased correlation estimates are stored.

13.6. Window creation functions

[signal.windows]

1 These functions create `const_Vectors` of window weights.

```
namespace vsip
{
  const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
  blackman(length_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

  const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
  cheby(length_type, scalar_f) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

  const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
  hanning(length_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

  const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
  kaiser(length_type, scalar_f) VSIP_NOTHROW;
}
```

```
const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
blackman(length_type len) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

len > 1 .

Returns:

A `const_Vector` initialized with Blackman window weights and having length `len`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

Note:

The function corresponds to VSIPL function `vsip_vcreate_blackman_f`. See its description for the mathematical formula.

```
const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
cheby(length_type len, scalar_f ripple) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`len > 1`.

Returns:

A `const_Vector` initialized with Dolph-Chebyshev window weights and having length `len`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

Note:

The function corresponds to VSIPL function `vsip_vcreate_cheby_f`. See its description for the mathematical formula.

```
const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
hanning(length_type len) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

`len > 1`.

Returns:

A `const_Vector` initialized with Hanning window weights and having length `len`. The formula is the same as for `vsip_vcreate_hanning_f`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

Note:

The function corresponds to VSIPL function `vsip_vcreate_hanning_f`. See its description for the mathematical formula.

```
const_Vector<scalar_f, unspecified>
kaiser(length_type len, scalar_f beta) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

`len > 1`.

Returns:

A `const_Vector` initialized with Kaiser window weights with transition width parameter `beta` and having length `len`.

Note:

The function corresponds to VSIPL function `vsip_vcreate_kaiser_f`. See its description for the mathematical formula.

13.7. FIR filters**[signal.fir]**

- 1 The template class `Fir` implements finite impulse response filters. [*Note:* For a mathematical description, see `vsip_fir_create_f` in the VSIPL specification.]
- 2 FIR filter objects support filtering long (semi-infinite) data streams by storing internal state information. This state information is incorporated from the VSIPL API by reference.

```

namespace vsip
{
    enum obj_state { state_no_save, state_save};

    template <typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              symmetry_type S = nonsym,
              obj_state C = state_save,
              unsigned N = 0,
              alg_hint_type H = alg_time>
    class Fir
    {
    public:
        // compile-time constants
        static symmetry_type const symmetry = S;
        static obj_state const continuous_filter = C;

        // constructor, copies, assignments, and destructor
        template <typename Block>
        Fir(const_Vector<T, Block>, length_type, length_type = 1)
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Fir(Fir const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        Fir &operator=(Fir const &) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        ~Fir() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessors
        length_type kernel_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type filter_order() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        symmetry_type symmetry() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        obj_state continuous_filtering() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type decimation() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // operators
        template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
        length_type operator()(const_Vector<T, Block0>, Vector<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        void reset() VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

13.7.1. Enumeration**[signal.fir.enum]**

- 1 The enum `obj_state` value `state_save` indicates the filter will be used repeatedly on consecutive input segments, each having the same length, of a semi-infinite data stream. Thus, the filter needs to save input state information between operations on input. `state_no_save` indicates the filter will operate on independent input segments.

13.7.2. Template parameters

[signal.fir.template]

typename T

Requires:

The only specializations which must be supported are T the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T.

unsigned N

Note:

This value indicates the anticipated number of times the object will be used. A value of zero indicates semi-infinity, i.e., many times.

alg_hint_type H

Note:

This value indicates how an implementation should optimize its computation or resource use.

13.7.3. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[signal.fir.constructors]

```
template <typename Block>
Fir(const_Vector<T, Block> kernel,
     length_type input_size,
     length_type decimation = 1)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
```

Requires:

Let M be the kernel order. $M \geq 1$. `kernel.size() = M+1` if `symm == nonsym`. `kernel.size() = [(M+1)/2]` if `symmetry == sym_even_len_odd || symmetry == sym_even_len_even`. $M \geq \text{decimation}$. `input_size $\geq M$` . `decimation ≥ 1` .

Effects:

Constructs an object of class `Fir`.

Postconditions:

If `C == state_save`, then the save state will be stored in the object and initialized to zeros. `this->kernel_size() == M`. `this->symmetry() == symmetry`. `this->input_size() == input_size`. `this->continuous_filtering() == C`. `this->decimation() == decimation`.

Throws:

`std::bad_alloc` upon memory allocation error.

Note:

The object must store any values from kernel separately from the kernel argument. This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIP functions `vsip_fir_create_f` and `vsip_cfir_create_f`.

13.7.4. Accessors

[signal.fir.accessors]

```
length_type kernel_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

$M + 1$.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_getattr_f` and `vsip_cfir_getattr_f`.

```
length_type filter_order() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`kernel_size()`.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_getattr_f` and `vsip_cfir_getattr_f`.

```
symmetry_type symmetry() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The `symmetry_type` template argument.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_getattr_f` and `vsip_cfir_getattr_f`.

```
length_type input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The required size of the operator's input vector.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_getattr_f` and `vsip_cfir_getattr_f`.

```
length_type output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The size of the filtering operator's result vector, i.e., `ceil(input_size()/decimation)`.

Note:

The returned value may exceed the number of computed values in the result vector by one. This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_getattr_f` and `vsip_cfir_getattr_f`.

```
obj_state continuous_filtering() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`state_save` iff the save state is stored in the object.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_getattr_f` and `vsip_cfir_getattr_f`.

```
length_type decimation() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The output decimation factor.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_getattr_f` and `vsip_cfir_getattr_f`.

13.7.5. Filtering and state reset operators

[signal.fir.operators]

```
template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
length_type
operator()(const_Vector<T, Block> data, Vector<T, Block1> out) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The domain of `data` and `this->input_size()` must be element-conformant. `out` and `this->output_size()` must be element-conformant. `out` must be modifiable. `data` and `out` must not overlap.

Returns:

The number of computed values.

Effects:

The result of applying the FIR filter to the data is stored in `out`.

Postconditions:

If `this->continuous_filtering() == state_save`, the save state is updated. The returned vector has `this->size() == output_size()`.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_firflt_f` and `vsip_cfirflt_f`.

```
void reset() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Postconditions:

If `this->continuous_filtering() == state_save`, then the save state is initialized to zeros.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL functions `vsip_fir_reset_f` and `vsip_cfir_reset_f`.

13.8. IIR filters

[signal.iir]

- 1 The template class `Iir` implements infinite impulse response filters. [*Note:* For a mathematical description, see `vsip_iir_create_f` in the VSIPL API.]
- 2 IIR filter objects support filtering long (semi-infinite) data streams by storing internal state information. This state information is incorporated from the VSIPL API by reference.

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <typename          T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE,
              obj_state       C = state_save,
              unsigned        N = 0,
              alg_hint_type   H = alg_time>
    class Iir
    {
    public:
        // compile-time constants
        static obj_state const continuous_filtering = C;

        // constructor, copies, assignments, and destructor
        template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
        Iir(const_Matrix<T, Block0>, const_Matrix<T, Block1>, length_type const)
            VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Iir(Iir const &) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        Iir &operator=(Iir const &) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
        ~Iir() VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // accessors
        length_type kernel_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type filter_order() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        length_type output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
        obj_state continuous_filtering() const VSIP_NOTHROW;

        // operators
        template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
        Vector<T, Block1> operator()(const_Vector<T, Block0>, Vector<T, Block1>) VSIP_NOTHROW;
        void reset() VSIP_NOTHROW;
    };
}

```

3 [Note: See [signal.fir.enum] for a description of enum obj_state.]

13.8.1. Template parameters

[signal.iir.template]

typename T

Requires:

The only specialization which must be supported is T the same as scalar_f . An implementation is permitted to prevent instantiation for other choices of T .

unsigned N

Note:

This value indicates the anticipated number of times the object will be used. A value of zero indicates semi-infinity, i.e., many times.

alg_hint_type H

Note:

This value indicates how an implementation should optimize its computation or resource use.

13.8.2. Constructors, copy, assignment, and destructor

[signal.iir.constructors]

```

template <typename Block0,
         typename Block1>
Iir(const_Matrix<T, Block0> B,
    const_Matrix<T, Block1> A,
    const_length_type input_size)
    VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

For an order $2M$ filter, $B.size(0) = M$, $B.size(1) = 3$, $A.size(0) = M$, and $A.size(1) = 2$. $input_size \geq 2 * M$.

Effects:

Constructs an object of class `Iir`.

Postconditions:

If $C == state_save$, then the save state will be stored in the object and initialized to zeros. $this->kernel_size() = 2 * M$. $this->input_size() == input_size$. $this->continuous_filtering() == C$.

Note:

The object must store any values from `B` and `A` separately from the arguments. This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iir_create_f`.

13.8.3. Accessors

[signal.iir.accessors]

```
length_type kernel_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

$2M$.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iir_getattr_f`.

```
length_type filter_order() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

$this->kernel_size()$.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iir_getattr_f`.

```
length_type input_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

The required size of the operator's input vector.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iir_getattr_f`.

```
length_type output_size() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

$this->input_size()$.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iir_getattr_f`.

```
obj_state continuous_filtering() const VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Returns:

`state_save` iff the save state is stored in the object.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iir_getattr_f`.

13.8.4. Filtering and state reset operators

[signal.iir.operators]

```
template <typename Block0, typename Block1>
Vector<T, Block1>
operator()(const_Vector<T, Block0> data, Vector<T, Block1> out) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The domain of `data` and `this->input_size()` must be element-conformant. `out` and `this->output_size()` must be element-conformant. `data` and `out` must not overlap.

Returns:

`out`.

Effects:

The result of applying the IIR filter to the data is stored in `out`.

Postconditions:

If `continuous_filtering() == state_save`, the save state is updated. The returned vector has `size() == this->output_size()`.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iirflt_f`.

```
void reset() VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Postconditions:

If `this->continuous_filtering() == state_save`, then the save state is initialized to zeros.

Note:

This function implements part of the functionality of the VSIPL function `vsip_iir_reset_f`.

13.9. Histograms

[signal.histo]

```
namespace vsip
{
  template <template <typename, typename> class const_View = const_Vector,
           typename T = VSIP_DEFAULT_VALUE_TYPE>
  class Histogram
  {
  public:
    // constructor and destructor
    Histogram(T, T, length_type) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));
  };
};
```



```

~Histogram() VSIP_NOTHROW;

// operator()
template <typename Block>
const_Vector<scalar_i, unspecified> operator() (const_View<T, Block>, bool = false)
    VSIP_NOTHROW;
};
}

```

- 1 The template class Histogram supports computing the histogram of its input data.
- 2 The only specializations of Histogram which must be supported are for const_View the same as const_Vector or const_Matrix and T the same as scalar_f or scalar_i . An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations.

13.9.1. Constructor and destructor

[signal.histo.constructors]

```

Histogram(T min_value, T max_value, length_type num_bin) VSIP_THROW((std::bad_alloc));

```

Requires:

min_value < max_value . num_bin >= 3 .

Effects:

Constructs an object of class Histogram with zero values in all num_bin bins.

Throws:

std::bad_alloc if the memory allocation for the returned const_Vector fails.

13.9.2. Histogram operators

[signal.histo.operators]

```

template <typename Block>
const_Vector<scalar_i, unspecified>
operator()(const_View<T, Block> data, bool accumulate = false) VSIP_NOTHROW;

```

Returns:

A histogram of data with num_bin-2 bins distributed linearly over the range [min_value, max_value). Bins with indices 0 and num_bin-1 accumulate values less than min_value and greater than or equal to max_value, respectively. If accumulate is true, values from data increment previously computed values. If accumulate is false, previously computed values are zeroed before values from data increment these values.

Effects:

Stores the returned values internally. num_bin, i.e., the output length specified in the constructor.

Note:

This functionality is similar to VSIPL functions vsip_vhisto_f, vsip_vhisto_i, vsip_mhisto_f, and vsip_mhisto_i. See the VSIPL specification for a mathematical description.

13.10. Frequency swap functions

[signal.freqswap]

```

namespace vsip
{
    template <template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename T, typename Block>
    const_View<T, unspecified>

```

```
freqswap(const_View<T, Block>) VSIP_NOTHROW;  
}
```

- 1 The only specializations of `freqswap` which must be supported are for `const_View` the same as `const_Vector` or `const_Matrix` and `T` the same as `scalar_f` or `cscalar_f`. An implementation is permitted to prevent other instantiations.

```
template <template <typename, typename> class const_View, typename T, typename Block>  
const_View<T, unspecified>  
freqswap(const_View<T, Block> source) VSIP_NOTHROW;
```

Requires:

The block of the returned `const_View` must either not overlap `source.block()` or be exactly the same.

Returns:

If `const_View` is `const_Vector`, a `const_Vector` with the two halves of `source` swapped. If `const_View` is `const_Matrix`, a `const_Matrix` with the upper left and lower right quadrants of `source` swapped. Given an odd-length, the left half has one more value than the right-half.

Note:

This functionality is similar to VSIPL functions `vsip_vfreqswap_f`, `vsip_cvfreqswap_i`, `vsip_mfreqswap_f`, and `vsip_cmfreqswap_i`. See the VSIPL specification for a mathematical description.

Header `<vsip/serialization.hpp>` synopsis:

```

namespace vsip
{
namespace serialization
{

typedef unspecified uint8_type;
typedef unspecified int8_type;
typedef unspecified uint16_type;
typedef unspecified int16_type;
typedef unspecified uint32_type;
typedef unspecified int32_type;
typedef unspecified uint64_type;
typedef unspecified int64_type;

struct Descriptor
{
    uint64_type value_type;
    uint8_type dimensions;
    uint8_type storage_format;
    uint64_type size[3];
    int64_type stride[3];
    uint64_type storage_size;
};

template <typename T> struct type_info
{
    static uint64_type const value = unspecified;
};

template <typename B, unsigned S, typename L>
void describe_data(vsip::dda::Data<B, S, L> const &data, Descriptor &info);

template <typename B>
void describe_user_storage(B const &block, Descriptor &info);

template <typename B>
bool is_compatible(Descriptor const &info);

}
}

```

14.1. Descriptor

[serialization.desc]

- 1 [u]int N _type type aliases are introduced that are referring to equivalent exact-width integral types as defined in the C99 standard.
- 2 Descriptor objects hold all information about data that is necessary to identify and instantiate block types that are able to bind to that data as user-storage.

```

struct Descriptor
{
    uint64_type value_type;
    uint8_type dimensions;
    uint8_type storage_format;
}

```

```
uint64_type size[3];
int64_type stride[3];
uint64_type storage_size;
};
```

14.1.1. Members**[serialization.desc.members]**

```
uint64_type value_type;
```

Value:

A numeric encoding for the value-type held in the data.

```
uint8_type dimensions;
```

Value:

The dimensionality of the data.

```
uint8_type storage_format;
```

Value:

The data's storage-format.

```
uint64_type size[3];
```

Value:

The sizes of the data, in number-of-elements.

```
int64_type stride[3];
```

Value:

The strides of the data.

```
uint64_type storage_size;
```

Value:

The storage size (requirement) of the data, in bytes.

14.1.2. Type_info**[serialization.desc.type_info]**

```
template <typename T>
struct type_info
{
    static uint64_type const value = unspecified;
};
```

- 1 The `type_info` provides a mapping from (C++) types to numeric type encoding.
- 2 The numeric range 0 - 65535 is reserved for built-in types, while values ≥ 65536 represent user-defined types.
- 3 The only specializations which must be supported are `scalar_f`, `cscalar_f`, and `scalar_i`.
- 4 Users may register other types by specializing `type_info`. Example:

```

struct Pixel;
namespace vsip
{
  namespace serialization
  {
    template <> struct type_info<Pixel>
    {
      static uint64_type const value = 65536;
    };
  }
}

```

14.2. Functions

[serialization.func]

1

```

template <typename B, unsigned S, typename L>
void describe_data(vsip::dda::Data<B, S, L> const &data, Descriptor &info);

```

Effects:

Fills out the *info* argument from information in *data*.

Example:

```

Dense<2> block = ...;
dda::Data<Dense<2>, dda::in> data(block);
serialization::Descriptor info;
serialization::describe_data(data, info);
process_remotely(data.ptr(), info);

```

2

```

template <typename B>
void describe_user_storage(B const &block, Descriptor &info);

```

Requires:

block to be a block with user-storage.

Effects:

Fills out the *info* argument from the user-storage held by *block*.

Example:

```

Dense<2> block = ...; // assume block to be a user-storage block
float *data;
block.release(true, data);
serialization::Descriptor info;
serialization::describe_user_storage(block, info);
process_remotely(data, info);

```

3

```

template <typename B>
bool is_compatible(Descriptor const &info);

```

Effects:

Reports whether data described by *info* can be attached to a user-storage block of type B.

Example:

```

void process_remotely(char const *data, serialization::Descriptor const &info)

```

```
{
  if (serialization::is_compatible<Dense<2> >(info))
  {
    Domain<2> dom(info.sizes[0], info.sizes[1]);
    Dense<2> block(dom, reinterpret_cast<float *>(const_cast<char *>(data)));
    block.admit();
    ...
  }
}
```

Appendix A. Specification Changes

Revision History		
Revision 1.0	Approved: 2005-03-09	
Initial VSIPL++ specification.		
Revision 1.01	Approved: 2005-06-23	
Change all-capital class, enumeration, and variable names to avoid potential macro collisions with C libraries.		
Revision 1.02	Approved: 2010-06-03	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional overloads for view composite assignments (20). • Correct sumsqval signature (45). • In [domains.domainone.constructors], [block.dense.constructors], and [block.dense.userdata]: Indicate default arguments in function signatures. • In [selgen.selection.scatter], [signal.convolver.constructors], [signal.convolver.operators], [signal.correl.operators], [signal.fir.operators], and [signal.iir.operators]. Remove reference to non-existent View::domain() and Block::domain() members. • In [view.view] view requirements table, correct block type expression. • In Chapter 3, <i>Support</i> and [support.types.domain] add enumeration whole_domain_type. • In [view.tensor], [view.tensor.subview_types], and [view.tensor.subviews], change vector and matrix subview types to support compile-time fixed dimensions and whole-domains. • In [view.tensor], [view.tensor.subview_types], and [view.tensor.transpose], change transpose subview types to support compile-time permutations of dimensions. 		
Revision 1.1	Approved: 2011-10-08	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [support.types]: Remove mapping from cscalar_i to std::complex<integral-type>, since the latter isn't defined by ISO/IEC 14882:1998 Programming Languages — C++. • Fix typos in [selgen]. • [domains]: Allow domains to be empty. • Split [view] into [block] and [view]. • [block.layout]: New section • [block.dense]: Add storage_format members. • [block.dense.userdata]: Remove preconditions on user_storage() for rebind(). • [block.dense.userdata]: Add overloads for constructor, release(), find(), rebind() accepting a std::pair<uT*,uT*>. • [block.dense.userdata]: Add overloads to rebind() that allow block size(s) to change. • [dda]: New section. • [view.view]: Rename section from “View Requirements” to “View Definitions”. • [view.vector], [view.matrix]: Add new whole_domain call-operator overloads to Vector and Matrix classes to prevent accidental implicit casts from whole_domain to index_type. 		

-
- [serialization]: New section.

Revision 1.2	Approved: ???	
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- Various formatting changes are applied as part of the adoption of the specification by the Object Management Group.