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Information technology — Programming languages — C++

Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation — C++

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Contents

Contents

Contents

Contents

Contents

Contents

Contents

Contents

List of Tables

List of Tables

List of Tables

List of Tables

List of Figures

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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ISO/IEC 14882 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 14882:2003), which has been technically revised.

1 General [intro]

1.1 Scope [intro.scope]

1 This International Standard specifies requirements for implementations of the C++ programming language. The first such requirement is that they implement the language, and so this International Standard also defines C++. Other requirements and relaxations of the first requirement appear at various places within this International Standard.

2 C++ is a general purpose programming language based on the C programming language as specified in ISO/IEC 9899:1999*, Programming languages — C* (hereinafter referred to as the *C standard*). In addition to the facilities provided by C, C++ provides additional data types, classes, templates, exceptions, namespaces, operator overloading, function name overloading, references, free store management operators, and additional library facilities.

1.2 Normative references [intro.refs]

1 The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

— Ecma International, *ECMAScript Language Specification*, Standard Ecma-262, third edition, 1999.

— ISO/IEC 2382 (all parts), *Information technology — Vocabulary*

— ISO/IEC 9899:1999, *Programming languages — C*

— ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor.1:2001(E), *Programming languages — C, Technical Corrigendum 1*

— ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor.2:2004(E), *Programming languages — C, Technical Corrigendum 2*

— ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor.3:2007(E), *Programming languages — C, Technical Corrigendum 3*

— ISO/IEC 9945:2003, *Information technology — Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX)*

— ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) — Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*

— ISO/IEC TR 19769:2004, *Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Extensions for the programming language C to support new character data types*

2 The library described in Clause 7 of ISO/IEC 9899:1999 and Clause 7 of ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor.1:2001 and Clause 7 of ISO/IEC 9899:1999/Cor.2:2004 is hereinafter called the *C standard library*.[1]

3 The library described in ISO/IEC TR 19769:2004 is hereinafter called the *C Unicode TR*.

4 The operating system interface described in ISO/IEC 9945:2003 is hereinafter called *POSIX*.

5 The ECMAScript Language Specification described in Standard Ecma-262 is hereinafter called *ECMA-262*.

1) With the qualifications noted in Clauses 18 through 30 and in C.3, the C standard library is a subset of the C++ standard library.

1.3 Terms and definitions [intro.defs]

1 For the purposes of this document, the following definitions apply.

2 17.3 defines additional terms that are used only in Clauses 17 through 30 and Annex D.

3 Terms that are used only in a small portion of this International Standard are defined where they are used and italicized where they are defined.

1.3.1 [defns.argument]

argument
actual argument
actual parameter
<function call expression> expression in the comma-separated list bounded by the parentheses

1.3.2 [defns.argument.macro]

argument
actual argument
actual parameter
<function-like macro> sequence of preprocessing tokens in the comma-separated list bounded by the parentheses

1.3.3 [defns.argument.throw]

argument
actual argument
actual parameter
<throw expression> the operand of `throw`

1.3.4 [defns.argument.templ]

argument
actual argument
actual parameter
<template instantiation> expression, *type-id* or *template-name* in the comma-separated list bounded by the angle brackets

1.3.5 [defns.cond.supp]

conditionally-supported
program construct that an implementation is not required to support
[*Note:* Each implementation documents all conditionally-supported constructs that it does not support. — *end note*]

1.3.6 [defns.diagnostic]

diagnostic message
message belonging to an implementation-defined subset of the implementation's output messages

1.3.7 [defns.dynamic.type]

dynamic type
<glvalue> type of the most derived object (1.8) to which the glvalue denoted by a glvalue expression refers

[*Example:* if a pointer (8.3.1) `p` whose static type is "pointer to class `B`" is pointing to an object of class `D`, derived from `B` (Clause 10), the dynamic type of the expression `*p` is "`D`." References (8.3.2) are treated similarly. — *end example*]

1.3.8 **[defns.dynamic.type.prvalue]**

dynamic type

<prvalue> static type of the prvalue expression

1.3.9 **[defns.ill.formed]**

ill-formed program

program that is not well formed

1.3.10 **[defns.impl.defined]**

implementation-defined behavior

behavior, for a well-formed program construct and correct data, that depends on the implementation and that each implementation documents

1.3.11 **[defns.impl.limits]**

implementation limits

restrictions imposed upon programs by the implementation

1.3.12 **[defns.locale.specific]**

locale-specific behavior

behavior that depends on local conventions of nationality, culture, and language that each implementation documents

1.3.13 **[defns.multibyte]**

multibyte character

sequence of one or more bytes representing a member of the extended character set of either the source or the execution environment

[*Note:* The extended character set is a superset of the basic character set (2.3). — *end note*]

1.3.14 **[defns.parameter]**

parameter

formal argument

formal parameter

<function or catch clause> object or reference declared as part of a function declaration or definition or in the catch clause of an exception handler that acquires a value on entry to the function or handler

1.3.15 **[defns.parameter.macro]**

parameter

formal argument

formal parameter

<function-like macro> identifier from the comma-separated list bounded by the parentheses immediately following the macro name

1.3.16 **[defns.parameter.templ]**

parameter

formal argument

formal parameter

<template> *template-parameter*

1.3.17 **[defns.signature]**

signature

<function> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), and enclosing namespace (if any)

[*Note:* Signatures are used as a basis for name mangling and linking. — *end note*]

1.3.18 **[defns.signature.templ]**

signature

<function template> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), enclosing namespace (if any), return type, and template parameter list

1.3.19 **[defns.signature.spec]**

signature

<function template specialization> signature of the template of which it is a specialization and its template arguments (whether explicitly specified or deduced)

1.3.20 **[defns.signature.member]**

signature

<class member function> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), class of which the function is a member, *cv*-qualifiers (if any), and *ref-qualifier* (if any)

1.3.21 **[defns.signature.member.templ]**

signature

<class member function template> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), class of which the function is a member, *cv*-qualifiers (if any), *ref-qualifier* (if any), return type, and template parameter list

1.3.22 **[defns.signature.member.spec]**

signature

<class member function template specialization> signature of the member function template of which it is a specialization and its template arguments (whether explicitly specified or deduced)

1.3.23 **[defns.static.type]**

static type

type of an expression (3.9) resulting from analysis of the program without considering execution semantics

[*Note:* The static type of an expression depends only on the form of the program in which the expression appears, and does not change while the program is executing. — *end note*]

1.3.24 **[defns.undefined]**

undefined behavior

behavior for which this International Standard imposes no requirements

[*Note:* Undefined behavior may be expected when this International Standard omits any explicit definition of