
**Information technology — C++
extensions for reflection**

Technologies de l'information — Extensions C++ pour la réflexion

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2021

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Foreword	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Terms and definitions	3
4 General	4
4.1 Implementation compliance	4
4.2 Namespaces and headers	4
4.3 Feature-testing recommendations	4
5 Lexical conventions	5
5.12 Keywords	5
6 Basic concepts	6
6.2 One definition rule	6
6.9 Types	6
7 Standard conversions	7
8 Expressions	8
8.1 Primary expressions	8
8.2 Postfix expressions	8
9 Statements	9
10 Declarations	10
10.1 Specifiers	10
11 Declarators	14
11.1 Type names	14
12 Classes	15
13 Derived classes	16
14 Member access control	17
15 Special member functions	18
16 Overloading	19
17 Templates	20
17.6 Name resolution	20
18 Exception handling	21
19 Preprocessing directives	22

20 Library introduction	23
20.6 Library-wide requirements	23
21 Language support library	24
21.11 Static reflection	24
A Compatibility	45
A.1 C++ extensions for Concepts with Reflection and ISO/IEC 14882:2020	45
Index	46

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

Foreword

[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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

1 Scope

[scope]

- ¹ This document describes extensions to the C++ Programming Language (Clause 2) that enable operations on source code. These extensions include new syntactic forms and modifications to existing language semantics, as well as changes and additions to the existing library facilities.
- ² Instructions to modify or add paragraphs are written as explicit instructions. Modifications made directly to existing text from ISO/IEC 14882:2020 use underlining to represent added text and ~~strikethrough~~ to represent deleted text.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

2 Normative references

[refs]

- ¹ The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

- (1.1) — ISO/IEC 14882:2020, *Programming Languages — C++*
- (1.2) — ISO/IEC TS 19217:2015, *C++ Extensions for Concepts*

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

3 Terms and definitions

[defs]

¹ No terms and definitions are listed in this document. ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- (1.1) — IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- (1.2) — ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

4 General

[general]

4.1 Implementation compliance

[general.compliance]

- ¹ Conformance requirements for this document are those defined in ISO/IEC 14882:2020, 4.1. Similarly, all references to ISO/IEC 14882:2020 in the resulting document shall be taken as referring to the resulting document itself. [Note: Conformance is defined in terms of the behavior of programs. — end note]

4.2 Namespaces and headers

[general.namespaces]

- ¹ Whenever a name **x** declared in subclause 21.11 at namespace scope is mentioned, the name **x** is assumed to be fully qualified as `::std::experimental::reflect::v1::x`, unless otherwise specified. The header described in this document (see Table 1) shall import the contents of `::std::experimental::reflect::v1` into `::std::experimental::reflect` as if by:

```
namespace std::experimental::reflect {
    inline namespace v1 {}
}
```

- ² Whenever a name **x** declared in the standard library at namespace scope is mentioned, the name **x** is assumed to be fully qualified as `::std::x`, unless otherwise specified.

Table 1 — Reflection library headers

<experimental/reflect>

4.3 Feature-testing recommendations

[general.features]

- ¹ An implementation that provides support for this document shall define each feature test macro defined in Table 2 if no associated headers are indicated for that macro, and if associated headers are indicated for a macro, that macro is defined after inclusion of one of the corresponding headers specified in the table.

Table 2 — Feature-test macros

Macro name	Value	Header
<code>__cpp_reflection</code>	201902	none
<code>__cpp_lib_reflection</code>	201902	<experimental/reflect>

5 Lexical conventions

[lex]

5.12 Keywords

[lex.key]

- ¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [lex.key], add the keyword reflexpr to the list of keywords in Table 4. Refer to Annex A for compatibility with the original features of ISO/IEC 14882:2020.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

6 Basic concepts

[basic]

- ¹ The set of changes proposed in this document, as applied to the specification of ISO/IEC 14882:2020, shall be as per C++ Extensions for Concepts, ISO/IEC TS 19217:2015.
- ² In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [basic], add the following last paragraph:

An *alias* is a name introduced by a *typedef* declaration, an *alias-declaration*, or a *using-declaration*.

6.2 One definition rule

[basic.def.odr]

- ¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [basic.def.odr], insert a new paragraph after the existing paragraph 3:
- A function or variable of static storage duration reflected by T (10.1.6.5) is odr-used by the specialization `std::experimental::reflect::get_pointer<T>` (21.11.4.9, 21.11.4.17), as if by taking the address of an *id-expression* nominating the function or variable.
- ² In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [basic.def.odr], apply the following changes to the second bullet within paragraph 6:

and the object has the same value in all definitions of D, or a type implementing `std::experimental::reflect::Object` (21.11.3.1), as long as all operations (21.11.4) on this type yield the same constant expression results; and

6.9 Types

[basic.types]

6.9.1 Fundamental types

[basic.fundamental]

- ¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [basic.fundamental], apply the following change to paragraph 9:
- An expression of type `void` shall be used only as an expression statement (6.2), as an operand of a comma expression (5.18), as a second or third operand of `?:` (5.16), as the operand of `typeid`, `noexcept`, `constexpr`, or `decltype`, as the expression in a return statement (6.6.3) for a function with the return type `void`, or as the operand of an explicit conversion to type `cv void`.

7 Standard conversions

[conv]

For Standard conversions, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 7 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

8 Expressions

[expr]

8.1 Primary expressions

[expr.prim]

8.1.2 Lambda expressions

[expr.prim.lambda]

- ¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [expr.prim.lambda], apply the following change to the second bullet in paragraph 12:

- names the entity in a potentially-evaluated expression (3.2) where the enclosing full-expression depends on a generic lambda parameter declared within the reaching scope of the *lambda-expression*;

where, for the process of this determination, *reflexpr* operands are not considered to be unevaluated operands.

- ² Also apply the following change to paragraph 18:

Every *id-expression* within the *compound-statement* of a *lambda-expression* that is an odr-use (6.2) of an entity captured by copy, as well as every use of an entity captured by copy in a *reflexpr-operand*, is transformed into an access to the corresponding unnamed data member of the closure type.

8.2 Postfix expressions

[expr.post]

- ¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [expr.post], apply the following change:

postfix-expression:

primary-expression
postfix-expression [*expression*]
postfix-expression [*braced-init-list*]
~~*postfix-expression* (*expression-list*_{opt})~~
function-call-expression
~~*simple-type-specifier* (*expression-list*_{opt})~~
~~*typename-specifier* (*expression-list*_{opt})~~
~~*simple-type-specifier braced-init-list*~~
~~*typename-specifier braced-init-list*~~
functional-type-conv-expression
postfix-expression . **template**_{opt} *id-expression*
postfix-expression -> **template**_{opt} *id-expression*
postfix-expression . *pseudo-destructor-name*
postfix-expression -> *pseudo-destructor-name*
postfix-expression ++
postfix-expression --
dynamic_cast < *type-id* > (*expression*)
static_cast < *type-id* > (*expression*)
reinterpret_cast < *type-id* > (*expression*)
const_cast < *type-id* > (*expression*)
typeid (*expression*)
typeid (*type-id*)

function-call-expression:

postfix-expression (*expression-list*_{opt})

functional-type-conv-expression:

simple-type-specifier (*expression-list*_{opt})

typename-specifier (*expression-list*_{opt})

simple-type-specifier braced-init-list

typename-specifier braced-init-list

expression-list:

initializer-list

9 Statements

[stmt.stmt]

For Statements, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 9 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

10 Declarations

[dcl.dcl]

10.1 Specifiers

[dcl.spec]

10.1.6 Type specifiers

[dcl.type]

10.1.6.2 Simple type specifiers

[dcl.type.simple]

¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [dcl.type.simple], apply the following change:

The simple type specifiers are

simple-type-specifier:

*nested-name-specifier*_{opt} *type-name*
nested-name-specifier **template** *simple-template-id*
 char
 char16_t
 char32_t
 wchar_t
 bool
 short
 int
 long
 signed
 unsigned
 float
 double
 void
 auto
decltype-specifier
reflexpr-specifier

type-name:

class-name
enum-name
typedef-name
simple-template-id

decltype-specifier:

decltype (*expression*)
decltype (**auto**)

reflexpr-specifier:

reflexpr (*reflexpr-operand*)

reflexpr-operand:

::
type-id
*nested-name-specifier*_{opt} *namespace-name*
id-expression
 (*expression*)
function-call-expression
functional-type-conv-expression

...

The other *simple-type-specifiers* specify either a previously-declared type, a type determined from an expression, a reflection meta-object type (10.1.6.5), or one of the fundamental types (6.9.1).

² Append the following row to Table 10:

reflexpr (<i>reflexpr-operand</i>)	the type as defined below
---	---------------------------

3 At the end of 7.1.6.2, insert the following paragraph:

For a *reflexpr-operand* *x*, the type denoted by `reflexpr(x)` is a type that satisfies the constraints laid out in 10.1.6.5.

10.1.6.5 Reflection type specifiers

[dcl.type.reflexpr]

Insert the following subclause:

1 The *reflexpr-specifier* yields a type *T* that allows inspection of some properties of its operand through type traits or type transformations on *T* (21.11.4). The operand to the *reflexpr-specifier* shall be a type, namespace, enumerator, variable, data member, function parameter, captured entity, parenthesized expression, *function-call-expression* or *functional-type-conv-expression*. Any such *T* satisfies the requirements of `reflect::Object` (21.11.3) and other `reflect` concepts, depending on the operand. A type satisfying the requirements of `reflect::Object` is called a *meta-object type*. A meta-object type is an unnamed, incomplete namespace-scope class type (Clause 9).

2 An entity or alias *B* is *reflection-related* to an entity or alias *A* if

- (2.1) — *A* and *B* are the same entity or alias,
- (2.2) — *A* is a variable or enumerator and *B* is the type of *A*,
- (2.3) — *A* is an enumeration and *B* is the underlying type of *A*,
- (2.4) — *A* is a class and *B* is a member or base class of *A*,
- (2.5) — *A* is a non-template alias that designates the entity *B*,
- (2.6) — *A* is not the global namespace and *B* is an enclosing class or namespace of *A*,
- (2.7) — *A* is the parenthesized expression (*B*),
- (2.8) — *A* is a lambda capture of the closure type *B*,
- (2.9) — *A* is the closure type of the lambda capture *B*,
- (2.10) — *B* is the type specified by the *functional-type-conv-expression* *A*,
- (2.11) — *B* is the function selected by overload resolution for a *function-call-expression* *A*,
- (2.12) — *B* is the return type, a parameter type, or function type of the function *A*, or
- (2.13) — *B* is reflection-related to an entity or alias *X* and *X* is reflection-related to *A*.

3 [Note: This relationship is reflexive and transitive, but not symmetric. — end note]

4 [Example:

```
struct X;
struct B {
    using X = ::X;
    typedef X Y;
};
struct D : B {
    using B::Y;
};
```

5 The alias `D::Y` is reflection-related to `::X`, but not to `B::Y` or `B::X`. — end example]

6 Zero or more successive applications of type transformations that yield meta-object types (21.11.4) to the type denoted by a *reflexpr-specifier* enable inspection of entities and aliases that are reflection-related to the operand; such a meta-object type is said to *reflect* the respective reflection-related entity or alias.

7 [Example:

```
template <typename T> std::string get_type_name() {
    namespace reflect = std::experimental::reflect;
    // T_t is an Alias reflecting T:
    using T_t = reflexpr(T);
    // aliased_T_t is a Type reflecting the type for which T is a synonym:
    using aliased_T_t = reflect::get_aliased_t<T_t>;
    return reflect::get_name_v<aliased_T_t>;
}
```

```
std::cout << get_type_name<std::string>(); // outputs basic_string
```

— *end example*]

- 8 It is unspecified whether repeatedly applying `reflexpr` to the same operand yields the same type or a different type. [*Note*: If a meta-object type reflects an incomplete class type, certain type transformations (21.11.4) cannot be applied. — *end note*]

- 9 [*Example*:

```
class X;
using X1_m = reflexpr(X);
class X {};
using X2_m = reflexpr(X);
using X_bases_1 = std::experimental::reflect::get_base_classes_t<X1_m>; // OK:
// X1_m reflects complete class X
using X_bases_2 = std::experimental::reflect::get_base_classes_t<X2_m>; // OK
std::experimental::reflect::get_reflected_type_t<X1_m> x; // OK: type X is complete
```

— *end example*]

- 10 For the operand `::`, the type specified by the *reflexpr-specifier* satisfies `reflect::GlobalScope`. Otherwise, the type specified by the *reflexpr-specifier* satisfies concepts depending on the result of name lookup, as shown in Table 11. Any other *reflexpr-operand* renders the program ill-formed.
- 11 If the *reflexpr-operand* of the form *id-expression* is a constant expression, the type specified by the *reflexpr-specifier* also satisfies `reflect::Constant`.
- 12 If the *reflexpr-operand* designates a name whose declaration is enclosed in a block scope (3.3.3) and the named entity is neither captured nor a function parameter, the program is ill-formed. If the *reflexpr-operand* designates a class member, the type represented by the *reflexpr-specifier* also satisfies `reflect::RecordMember`. If the *reflexpr-operand* designates an expression, it is an unevaluated operand (Clause 5). If the *reflexpr-operand* designates both an alias and a class name, the type represented by the *reflexpr-specifier* reflects the alias and satisfies `reflect::Alias`.

Table 11 — **reflect** concept (21.11.3) that the type specified by a *reflexpr-specifier* satisfies, for a given *reflexpr-operand*.

Category	<i>reflexpr-operand</i>	reflect Concept
Type	<i>class-name</i> designating a union	<code>reflect::Record</code>
	<i>class-name</i> designating a closure type	<code>reflect::Lambda</code>
	<i>class-name</i> designating a non-union class	<code>reflect::Class</code>
	<i>enum-name</i>	<code>reflect::Enum</code>
	template <i>type-parameter</i>	both <code>reflect::Type</code> and <code>reflect::Alias</code>
	<i>decltype-specifier</i>	both <code>reflect::Type</code> and <code>reflect::Alias</code>
	<i>type-name</i> introduced by a <i>using-declaration</i>	<code>reflect::Type</code> , <code>reflect::Alias</code> , and <code>reflect::ScopeMember</code>
	any other <i>typedef-name</i>	both <code>reflect::Type</code> and <code>reflect::Alias</code>
	any other <i>type-id</i>	<code>reflect::Type</code>
Namespace	<i>namespace-alias</i>	both <code>reflect::Namespace</code> and <code>reflect::Alias</code>
	any other <i>namespace-name</i>	<code>reflect::Namespace</code>
Expression	the name of a data member	<code>reflect::Variable</code>
	the name of a variable	<code>reflect::Variable</code>
	the name of an enumerator	<code>reflect::Enumerator</code>
	the name of a function parameter	<code>reflect::FunctionParameter</code>
	the name of a captured entity	<code>reflect::LambdaCapture</code>
	parenthesized expression ^a	<code>reflect::ParenthesizedExpression</code>
	<i>function-call-expression</i> ^b	<code>reflect::FunctionCallExpression</code>
	<i>functional-type-conv-expression</i> ^c	<code>reflect::FunctionalTypeConversion</code>

^a For a *reflexpr-operand* that is a parenthesized expression (E), E shall be a *function-call-expression*, *functional-type-conv-expression*, or an expression (E') that satisfies the requirements for being a *reflexpr-operand*.

^b If the *postfix-expression* of the *function-call-expression* is of class type, the function call shall not resolve to a surrogate call function (13.3.1.1.2). Otherwise, the *postfix-expression* shall name a function that is the unique result of overload resolution.

^c The usual disambiguation between function-style cast and a *type-id* (8.2) applies. [Example: The default constructor of class X can be reflected on as `reflectpr((X()))`, while `reflectpr(X())` reflects the type of a function returning X — end example]

11 Declarators

[dcl.decl]

11.1 Type names

[dcl.name]

- ¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [dcl.name], apply the following changes:

To specify type conversions explicitly, and as an argument of `sizeof`, `alignof`, `new`, ~~or~~ `typeid`, or `reflexpr`, the name of a type shall be specified.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

12 Classes

[class]

For Classes, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 12 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

13 Derived classes

[class.derived]

For Derived classes, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 13 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

14 Member access control [class.access]

For Member access control, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 14 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

15 Special member functions [special]

For Special member functions, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 15 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

16 Overloading

[over]

For Overloading, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 16 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

17 Templates

[temp]

17.6 Name resolution

[temp.res]

17.6.2 Dependent names

[temp.dep]

17.6.2.1 Dependent types

[temp.dep.type]

¹ In ISO/IEC 14882:2020 [temp.dep.type], apply the following changes to paragraph 8:

A type is dependent if it is

[...]

- (8.8) — denoted by `decltype(expression)`, where *expression* is type-dependent (14.6.2.2), or
- (8.9) — denoted by `reflexpr(operand)`, where *operand* is a type-dependent expression or a (possibly parenthesized) *functional-type-conv-expression* with at least one type-dependent immediate subexpression, or
- (8.10) — denoted by `reflexpr(operand)`, where *operand* designates a dependent type or a member of an unknown specialization or a value-dependent constant expression.

18 Exception handling

[except]

For Exception handling, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 18 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

19 Preprocessing directives

[cpp]

For Preprocessing directives, ISO/IEC 14882:2020, Clause 19 shall be used.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TS 23619:2021

20 Library introduction

[library]

20.6 Library-wide requirements

[requirements]

20.6.1 Library contents and organization

[organization]

20.6.1.2 Headers

[headers]

¹ Add <experimental/reflect> to Table 14 – C++ library headers.

20.6.1.3 Freestanding implementations

[compliance]

Modify Table 16 as follows.

Table 16 — C++ headers for freestanding implementations

Subclause		Header(s)
		<ciso646>
18.2	Types	<cstdint>
18.3	Implementation properties	<cfloating> <limits> <climits>
18.4	Integer types	<stdint>
18.5	Start and termination	<cstdlib>
18.6	Dynamic memory management	<new>
18.7	Type identification	<typeinfo>
18.8	Exception handling	<exception>
18.9	Initializer lists	<initializer_list>
18.10	Other runtime support	<cstdlib> <csdarg> <csdbool>
21.11	Static reflection	<experimental/reflect>
20.10	Type traits	<type_traits>
20	Atomics	<atomic>

21 Language support library [language.support]

- ¹ Add a new subclause 21.11 titled "Static reflection" as follows:

21.11 Static reflection [reflect]

21.11.1 In general [reflect.general]

- ¹ As laid out in 10.1.6.5, compile-time constant metadata, describing various aspects of a program (static reflection data), can be accessed through meta-object types. The actual metadata is obtained by instantiating templates constituting the interface of the meta-object types. These templates are collectively referred to as *meta-object operations*.
- ² Meta-object types satisfy different concepts (21.11.3) depending on the type they reflect (10.1.6.5). These concepts can also be used for meta-object type classification. They form a generalization-specialization hierarchy, with `reflect::Object` being the common generalization for all meta-object types. Unary operations and type transformations used to query static reflection data associated with these concepts are described in 21.11.4.

21.11.2 Header <experimental/reflect> synopsis [reflect.synopsis]

```
namespace std {
namespace experimental {
namespace reflect {
inline namespace v1 {

// 21.11.3 Concepts for meta-object types
template <class T>
concept bool Object = see below;
template <class T>
concept bool ObjectSequence = see below; // refines Object
template <class T>
concept bool TemplateParameterScope = see below; // refines Scope
template <class T>
concept bool Named = see below; // refines Object
template <class T>
concept bool Alias = see below; // refines Named and ScopeMember
template <class T>
concept bool RecordMember = see below; // refines ScopeMember
template <class T>
concept bool Enumerator = see below; // refines Constant
template <class T>
concept bool Variable = see below; // refines Typed and ScopeMember
template <class T>
concept bool ScopeMember = see below; // refines Named
template <class T>
concept bool Typed = see below; // refines Object
template <class T>
concept bool Namespace = see below; // refines Named and Scope
template <class T>
concept bool GlobalScope = see below; // refines Namespace
template <class T>
concept bool Class = see below; // refines Record
template <class T>
concept bool Enum = see below; // refines Type, Scope, and ScopeMember
template <class T>
```

```

concept bool Record = see below;           // refines Type, Scope, and ScopeMember
template <class T>
concept bool Scope = see below;           // refines Object
template <class T>
concept bool Type = see below;            // refines Named
template <class T>
concept bool Constant = see below;        // refines Typed and ScopeMember
template <class T>
concept bool Base = see below;            // refines Object
template <class T>
concept bool FunctionParameter = see below; // refines Typed and ScopeMember
template <class T>
concept bool Callable = see below;        // refines Scope and ScopeMember
template <class T>
concept bool Expression = see below;      // refines Object
template <class T>
concept bool ParenthesizedExpression = see below; // refines Expression
template <class T>
concept bool FunctionCallExpression = see below; // refines Expression
template <class T>
concept bool FunctionalTypeConversion = see below; // refines Expression
template <class T>
concept bool Function = see below;        // refines Typed and Callable
template <class T>
concept bool MemberFunction = see below; // refines RecordMember and Function
template <class T>
concept bool SpecialMemberFunction = see below; // refines RecordMember
template <class T>
concept bool Constructor = see below;     // refines Callable and RecordMember
template <class T>
concept bool Destructor = see below;      // refines Callable and SpecialMemberFunction
template <class T>
concept bool Operator = see below;        // refines Function
template <class T>
concept bool ConversionOperator = see below; // refines MemberFunction and Operator
template <class T>
concept bool Lambda = see below;          // refines Type and Scope
template <class T>
concept bool LambdaCapture = see below;   // refines Variable

// 21.11.4 Meta-object operations
// Multi-concept operations
template <Object T> struct is_public;
template <Object T> struct is_protected;
template <Object T> struct is_private;
template <Object T> struct is_constexpr;
template <Object T> struct is_static;
template <Object T> struct is_final;
template <Object T> struct is_explicit;
template <Object T> struct is_inline;
template <Object T> struct is_virtual;
template <Object T> struct is_pure_virtual;
template <Object T> struct get_pointer;

template <class T>
requires RecordMember<T> || Base<T>
constexpr auto is_public_v = is_public<T>::value;
template <class T>

```

```

requires RecordMember<T> || Base<T>
    constexpr auto is_protected_v = is_protected<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires RecordMember<T> || Base<T>
    constexpr auto is_private_v = is_private<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires Variable<T> || Callable<T>
    constexpr auto is_constexpr_v = is_constexpr<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires Variable<T> || MemberFunction<T>
    constexpr auto is_static_v = is_static<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires Class<T> || MemberFunction<T>
    constexpr auto is_final_v = is_final<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires Constructor<T> || ConversionOperator<T>
    constexpr auto is_explicit_v = is_explicit<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires Namespace<T> || Callable<T>
    constexpr auto is_inline_v = is_inline<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires Base<T> || MemberFunction<T> || Destructor<T>
    constexpr auto is_virtual_v = is_virtual<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires MemberFunction<T> || Destructor<T>
    constexpr auto is_pure_virtual_v = is_pure_virtual<T>::value;
template <class T>
requires Variable<T> || Function<T>
    constexpr auto get_pointer_v = get_pointer<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.1 Object operations
template <Object T1, Object T2> struct reflects_same;
template <Object T> struct get_source_line;
template <Object T> struct get_source_column;
template <Object T> struct get_source_file_name;

template <Object T1, Object T2>
    constexpr auto reflects_same_v = reflects_same<T1, T2>::value;
template <class T>
    constexpr auto get_source_line_v = get_source_line<T>::value;
template <class T>
    constexpr auto get_source_column_v = get_source_column<T>::value;
template <class T>
    constexpr auto get_source_file_name_v = get_source_file_name<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.2 ObjectSequence operations
template <ObjectSequence T> struct get_size;
template <size_t I, ObjectSequence T> struct get_element;
template <template <class...> class Tpl, ObjectSequence T>
    struct unpack_sequence;

template <ObjectSequence T>
    constexpr auto get_size_v = get_size<T>::value;
template <size_t I, ObjectSequence T>
    using get_element_t = typename get_element<I, T>::type;
template <template <class...> class Tpl, ObjectSequence T>
    using unpack_sequence_t = typename unpack_sequence<Tpl, T>::type;

// 21.11.4.3 Named operations

```

```

template <Named T> struct is_unnamed;
template <Named T> struct get_name;
template <Named T> struct get_display_name;

template <Named T>
    constexpr auto is_unnamed_v = is_unnamed<T>::value;
template <Named T>
    constexpr auto get_name_v = get_name<T>::value;
template <Named T>
    constexpr auto get_display_name_v = get_display_name<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.4 Alias operations
template <Alias T> struct get_alias;

template <Alias T>
    using get_alias_t = typename get_alias<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.5 Type operations
template <Typed T> struct get_type;
template <Type T> struct get_reflected_type;
template <Type T> struct is_enum;
template <Class T> struct uses_class_key;
template <Class T> struct uses_struct_key;
template <Type T> struct is_union;

template <Typed T>
    using get_type_t = typename get_type<T>::type;
template <Type T>
    using get_reflected_type_t = typename get_reflected_type<T>::type;
template <Type T>
    constexpr auto is_enum_v = is_enum<T>::value;
template <Class T>
    constexpr auto uses_class_key_v = uses_class_key<T>::value;
template <Class T>
    constexpr auto uses_struct_key_v = uses_struct_key<T>::value;
template <Type T>
    constexpr auto is_union_v = is_union<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.6 Member operations
template <ScopeMember T> struct get_scope;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_public<T>;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_protected<T>;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_private<T>;

template <ScopeMember T>
    using get_scope_t = typename get_scope<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.7 Record operations
template <Record T> struct get_public_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_public_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_public_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_constructors;
template <Record T> struct get_destructor;

```

```

template <Record T> struct get_operators;
template <Class T> struct get_public_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct get_accessible_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct get_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct is_final<T>;

template <Record T>
    using get_public_data_members_t = typename get_public_data_members<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_accessible_data_members_t = typename get_accessible_data_members<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_data_members_t = typename get_data_members<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_public_member_functions_t = typename get_public_member_functions<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_accessible_member_functions_t = typename get_accessible_member_functions<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_member_functions_t = typename get_member_functions<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_public_member_types_t = typename get_public_member_types<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_accessible_member_types_t = typename get_accessible_member_types<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_member_types_t = typename get_member_types<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_constructors_t = typename get_constructors<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_destructor_t = typename get_destructor<T>::type;
template <Record T>
    using get_operators_t = typename get_operators<T>::type;
template <Class T>
    using get_public_base_classes_t = typename get_public_base_classes<T>::type;
template <Class T>
    using get_accessible_base_classes_t = typename get_accessible_base_classes<T>::type;
template <Class T>
    using get_base_classes_t = typename get_base_classes<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.8 Enum operations
template <Enum T> struct is_scoped_enum;
template <Enum T> struct get_enumerators;
template <Enum T> struct get_underlying_type;

template <Enum T>
    constexpr auto is_scoped_enum_v = is_scoped_enum<T>::value;
template <Enum T>
    using get_enumerators_t = typename get_enumerators<T>::type;
template <Enum T>
    using get_underlying_type_t = typename get_underlying_type<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.9 Value operations
template <Constant T> struct get_constant;
template <Variable T> struct is_constexpr<T>;
template <Variable T> struct is_static<T>;
template <Variable T> struct is_thread_local;
template <Variable T> struct get_pointer<T>;

template <Constant T>
    constexpr auto get_constant_v = get_constant<T>::value;
template <Variable T>

```

```

constexpr auto is_thread_local_v = is_thread_local<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.10 Base operations
template <Base T> struct get_class;
template <Base T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_public<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_protected<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_private<T>;

template <Base T>
    using get_class_t = typename get_class<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.11 Namespace operations
template <Namespace T> struct is_inline<T>;

// 21.11.4.12 FunctionParameter operations
template <FunctionParameter T> struct has_default_argument;

template <FunctionParameter T>
    constexpr auto has_default_argument_v = has_default_argument<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.13 Callable operations
template <Callable T> struct get_parameters;
template <Callable T> struct is_vararg;
template <Callable T> struct is_constexpr<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_noexcept;
template <Callable T> struct is_inline<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_deleted;

template <Callable T>
    using get_parameters_t = typename get_parameters<T>::type;
template <Callable T>
    constexpr auto is_vararg_v = is_vararg<T>::value;
template <Callable T>
    constexpr auto is_deleted_v = is_deleted<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.14 ParenthesizedExpression operations
template <ParenthesizedExpression T> struct get_subexpression;

template <ParenthesizedExpression T>
    using get_subexpression_t = typename get_subexpression<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.15 FunctionCallExpression operations
template <FunctionCallExpression T> struct get_callable;

template <FunctionCallExpression T>
    using get_callable_t = typename get_callable<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.16 FunctionalTypeConversion operations
template <FunctionalTypeConversion T> struct get_constructor;

template <FunctionalTypeConversion T>
    using get_constructor_t = typename get_constructor<T>::type;

// 21.11.4.17 Function operations
template <Function T> struct get_pointer<T>;

// 21.11.4.18 MemberFunction operations
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_static<T>;

```

```

template <MemberFunction T> struct is_const;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_volatile;
template <MemberFunction T> struct has_lvaluref_qualifier;
template <MemberFunction T> struct has_rvaluref_qualifier;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_pure_virtual<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_override;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_final<T>;

template <MemberFunction T>
    constexpr auto is_const_v = is_const<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
    constexpr auto is_volatile_v = is_volatile<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
    constexpr auto has_lvaluref_qualifier_v = has_lvaluref_qualifier<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
    constexpr auto has_rvaluref_qualifier_v = has_rvaluref_qualifier<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
    constexpr auto is_override_v = is_override<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.19 SpecialMemberFunction operations
template <SpecialMemberFunction T> struct is_implicitly_declared;
template <SpecialMemberFunction T> struct is_defaulted;

template <SpecialMemberFunction T>
    constexpr auto is_implicitly_declared_v = is_implicitly_declared<T>::value;
template <SpecialMemberFunction T>
    constexpr auto is_defaulted_v = is_defaulted<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.20 Constructor operations
template <Constructor T> struct is_explicit<T>;

// 21.11.4.21 Destructor operations
template <Destructor T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <Destructor T> struct is_pure_virtual<T>;

// 21.11.4.22 ConversionOperator operations
template <ConversionOperator T> struct is_explicit<T>;

// 21.11.4.23 Lambda operations
template <Lambda T> struct get_captures;
template <Lambda T> struct uses_default_copy_capture;
template <Lambda T> struct uses_default_reference_capture;
template <Lambda T> struct is_call_operator_const;

template <Lambda T>
    using get_captures_t = typename get_captures<T>::type;
template <Lambda T>
    constexpr auto uses_default_copy_capture_v = uses_default_copy_capture<T>::value;
template <Lambda T>
    constexpr auto uses_default_reference_capture_v = uses_default_reference_capture<T>::value;
template <Lambda T>
    constexpr auto is_call_operator_const_v = is_call_operator_const<T>::value;

// 21.11.4.24 LambdaCapture operations
template <LambdaCapture T> struct is_explicitly_captured;
template <LambdaCapture T> struct is_init_capture;

template <LambdaCapture T>

```

```

constexpr auto is_explicitly_captured_v = is_explicitly_captured<T>::value;
template <LambdaCapture T>
constexpr auto is_init_capture_v = is_init_capture<T>::value;

} // inline namespace v1
} // namespace reflect
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

21.11.3 Concepts for meta-object types [reflect.concepts]

- ¹ The operations on meta-object types defined here require meta-object types to satisfy certain concepts (7.1.7). These concepts are also used to specify the result type for *TransformationTrait* type transformations that yield meta-object types. [Note: Unlike `std::is_enum`, `std::experimental::reflect::is_enum` operates on meta-object types. — end note]

21.11.3.1 Concept Object [reflect.concepts.object]

```
template <class T> concept bool Object = see below;
```

- ¹ `Object<T>` is true if and only if `T` is a meta-object type, as generated by the `reflexpr` operator or any of the meta-object operations that in turn generate meta-object types.

21.11.3.2 Concept ObjectSequence [reflect.concepts.objseq]

```
template <class T> concept bool ObjectSequence = Object<T> && see below;
```

- ¹ `ObjectSequence<T>` is true if and only if `T` is a sequence of Objects, generated by a meta-object operation.

21.11.3.3 Concept TemplateParameterScope [reflect.concepts.tempparmscope]

```
template <class T> concept bool TemplateParameterScope = Scope<T> && see below;
```

- ¹ `TemplateParameterScope<T>` is true if and only if `T` is a Scope reflecting the scope of a template *type-parameter*, generated by a metaobject operation. [Note: It represents the template parameter scope (3.3.9), providing a scope to the Alias reflecting a template *type-parameter*. — end note]

21.11.3.4 Concept Named [reflect.concepts.named]

```
template <class T> concept bool Named = Object<T> && see below;
```

- ¹ `Named<T>` is true if and only if `T` has an associated (possibly empty) name.

21.11.3.5 Concept Alias [reflect.concepts.alias]

```
template <class T> concept bool Alias = Named<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

- ¹ `Alias<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a typedef declaration, an *alias-declaration*, a *namespace-alias*, a template *type-parameter*, a *decltype-specifier*, or a declaration introduced by a *using-declaration*. [Note: The Scope of an Alias is the scope that the alias was injected into. For an Alias reflecting a template *type-parameter*, that scope is its `TemplateParameterScope`. — end note] [Example:

```

namespace N {
    struct A;
}
namespace M {
    using X = N::A;
}
struct B {
    int i;
};
struct C {
    using B::i;
};

```

```

using M_X_t = reflexpr(M::X);
using M_X_scope_t = get_scope_t<M_X_t>;
using C_i_t = reflexpr(C::i);
using C_i_scope_t = get_scope_t<C_i_t>;

```

The scope reflected by `M_X_scope_t` is `M`, not `N`; the scope reflected by `C_i_scope_t` is `C`, not `B`. — *end example*

2 Type transformations (21.11.4) never yield an `Alias`; instead, they yield the aliased entity.

21.11.3.6 Concept `RecordMember` [reflect.concepts.recordmember]

```
template <class T> concept bool RecordMember = ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `RecordMember<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a *member-declaration*.

21.11.3.7 Concept `Enumerator` [reflect.concepts.enumerator]

```
template <class T> concept bool Enumerator = Constant<T> && see below;
```

1 `Enumerator<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects an enumerator. [Note: The Scope of an `Enumerator` is its type also for enumerations that are unscoped enumeration types. — *end note*]

21.11.3.8 Concept `Variable` [reflect.concepts.variable]

```
template <class T> concept bool Variable = Typed<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `Variable<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a variable or data member.

21.11.3.9 Concept `ScopeMember` [reflect.concepts.scopemember]

```
template <class T> concept bool ScopeMember = Named<T> && see below;
```

1 `ScopeMember<T>` is true if and only if `T` satisfies `RecordMember`, `Enumerator`, or `Variable`, or if `T` reflects a namespace that is not the global namespace. [Note: The scope of members of an unnamed union is the unnamed union; the scope of enumerators is their type. — *end note*]

21.11.3.10 Concept `Typed` [reflect.concepts.typed]

```
template <class T> concept bool Typed = Object<T> && see below;
```

1 `Typed<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects an entity with a type.

21.11.3.11 Concept `Namespace` [reflect.concepts.namespace]

```
template <class T> concept bool Namespace = Named<T> && Scope<T> && see below;
```

1 `Namespace<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a namespace (including the global namespace). [Note: Any such `T` that does not reflect the global namespace also satisfies `ScopeMember`. — *end note*]

21.11.3.12 Concept `GlobalScope` [reflect.concepts.globalscope]

```
template <class T> concept bool GlobalScope = Namespace<T> && see below;
```

1 `GlobalScope<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects the global namespace. [Note: Any such `T` does not satisfy `ScopeMember`. — *end note*]

21.11.3.13 Concept `Class` [reflect.concepts.class]

```
template <class T> concept bool Class = Record<T> && see below;
```

1 `Class<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a non-union class type.

21.11.3.14 Concept `Enum` [reflect.concepts.enum]

```
template <class T> concept bool Enum = Type<T> && Scope<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `Enum<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects an enumeration type.

21.11.3.15 Concept Record

[reflect.concepts.record]

```
template <class T> concept bool Record = Type<T> && Scope<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

¹ Record<T> is true if and only if T reflects a class type.

21.11.3.16 Concept Scope

[reflect.concepts.scope]

```
template <class T> concept bool Scope = Object<T> && see below;
```

¹ Scope<T> is true if and only if T reflects a namespace (including the global namespace), class, enumeration, function, closure type, or is a TemplateParameterScope. [Note: Any such T that does not reflect the global namespace also satisfies ScopeMember. —end note]

21.11.3.17 Concept Type

[reflect.concepts.type]

```
template <class T> concept bool Type = Named<T> && see below;
```

¹ Type<T> is true if and only if T reflects a type. [Note: Some types T also satisfy ScopeMember; others, for instance those reflecting cv-qualified types or fundamental types, do not. —end note]

21.11.3.18 Concept Constant

[reflect.concepts.const]

```
template <class T> concept bool Constant = Typed<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

¹ Constant<T> is true if and only if T reflects an enumerator or a constexpr variable.

21.11.3.19 Concept Base

[reflect.concepts.base]

```
template <class T> concept bool Base = Object<T> && see below;
```

¹ Base<T> is true if and only if T reflects a direct base class, as returned by the template get_base_classes.

21.11.3.20 Concept FunctionParameter

[reflect.concepts.fctparam]

```
template <class T> concept bool FunctionParameter = Typed<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

¹ FunctionParameter<T> is true if and only if T reflects a function parameter. [Note: The Scope of a FunctionParameter is the Callable to which this parameter appertains. —end note] [Note: A FunctionParameter does not satisfy Variable, and thus does not offer an interface for getting the pointer to a parameter. —end note]

21.11.3.21 Concept Callable

[reflect.concepts.callable]

```
template <class T> concept bool Callable = Scope<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

¹ Callable<T> is true if and only if T reflects a function, including constructors and destructors.

21.11.3.22 Concept Expression

[reflect.concepts.expr]

```
template <class T> concept bool Expression = Object<T> && see below;
```

¹ Expression<T> is true if and only if T reflects an expression (Clause 5).

21.11.3.23 Concept ParenthesizedExpression

[reflect.concepts.expr.paren]

```
template <class T> concept bool ParenthesizedExpression = Expression<T> && see below;
```

¹ ParenthesizedExpression<T> is true if and only if T reflects a parenthesized expression (5.1.1).

21.11.3.24 Concept FunctionCallExpression

[reflect.concepts.expr.fctcall]

```
template <class T> concept bool FunctionCallExpression = Expression<T> && see below;
```

¹ FunctionCallExpression<T> is true if and only if T reflects a *function-call-expression* (5.2.2).

21.11.3.25 Concept FunctionalTypeConversion [reflect.concepts.expr.type.fctconv]

template <class T> concept bool FunctionalTypeConversion = Expression<T> && see below;
 1 FunctionalTypeConversion<T> is true if and only if T reflects a *functional-type-conversion expression* (5.2.3).

21.11.3.26 Concept Function [reflect.concepts.fct]

template <class T> concept bool Function = Typed<T> && Callable<T> && see below;
 1 Function<T> is true if and only if T reflects a function, excluding constructors and destructors.

21.11.3.27 Concept MemberFunction [reflect.concepts.memfct]

template <class T> concept bool MemberFunction = RecordMember<T> && Function<T> && see below;
 1 MemberFunction<T> is true if and only if T reflects a member function, excluding constructors and destructors.

21.11.3.28 Concept SpecialMemberFunction [reflect.concepts.specialfct]

template <class T> concept bool SpecialMemberFunction = RecordMember<T> && see below;
 1 SpecialMemberFunction<T> is true if and only if T reflects a special member function (Clause 12).

21.11.3.29 Concept Constructor [reflect.concepts.ctor]

template <class T> concept bool Constructor = Callable<T> && RecordMember<T> && see below;
 1 Constructor<T> is true if and only if T reflects a constructor. [Note: Some types that satisfy Constructor also satisfy SpecialMemberFunction. —end note]

21.11.3.30 Concept Destructor [reflect.concepts.dtor]

template <class T>
 concept bool Destructor = Callable<T> && SpecialMemberFunction<T> && see below;
 1 Destructor<T> is true if and only if T reflects a destructor.

21.11.3.31 Concept Operator [reflect.concepts.oper]

template <class T> concept bool Operator = Function<T> && see below;
 1 Operator<T> is true if and only if T reflects an operator function (13.5) or a conversion function (12.3.2). [Note: Some types that satisfy Operator also satisfy MemberFunction or SpecialMemberFunction. —end note]

21.11.3.32 Concept ConversionOperator [reflect.concepts.convfct]

template <class T>
 concept bool ConversionOperator = MemberFunction<T> && Operator<T> && see below;
 1 ConversionOperator<T> is true if and only if T reflects a conversion function (12.3.2).

21.11.3.33 Concept Lambda [reflect.concepts.lambda]

template <class T> concept bool Lambda = Type<T> && Scope<T> && see below;
 1 Lambda<T> is true if and only if T reflects a closure type (excluding generic lambdas).

21.11.3.34 Concept LambdaCapture [reflect.concepts.lambdacapture]

template <class T> concept bool LambdaCapture = Variable<T> && see below;
 1 LambdaCapture<T> is true if and only if T reflects a lambda capture as introduced by the capture list or by capture defaults. [Note: The Scope of a LambdaCapture is its immediately enclosing Lambda. —end note]

21.11.4 Meta-object operations

[reflect.ops]

- 1 A meta-object operation extracts information from meta-object types. It is a class template taking one or more arguments, at least one of which models the `Object` concept. The result of a meta-object operation can be either a constant expression (5.19) or a type.
- 2 Some operations specify result types with a nested type called `type` that satisfies one of the concepts in `reflect`. These nested types will possibly satisfy other concepts, for instance more specific ones, or independent ones, as applicable for the entity reflected by the nested type. [Example:

```
struct X {};
X x;
using x_t = get_type_t<reflexpr(x)>;
```

While `get_type_t` is specified to be a `Type`, `x_t` also satisfies `Class`. —end example] Alias entities are not returned by meta-object operations (21.11.3.5).

- 3 Subsequent specializations of operations on the same reflected entity can give different constant expression results (for instance for `get_name_v` because the parameter's function is redeclared with a different parameter name between the two points of instantiation). In such cases, the program is ill-formed, and no diagnostic is required. [Example:

```
void func(int a);
auto x1 = get_name_v<get_element_t<0, get_parameters_t<reflexpr(func(42))>>>>;
void func(int b);
auto x2 = get_name_v<get_element_t<0, get_parameters_t<reflexpr(func(42))>>>>; // ill-
formed,
// no diagnostic re-
quired
```

—end example]

21.11.4.1 Object operations

[reflect.ops.object]

```
template <Object T1, Object T2> struct reflects_same;
```

- 1 All specializations of `reflects_same<T1, T2>` shall meet the `BinaryTypeTrait` requirements (20.10.1), with a base characteristic of `true_type` if
- (1.1) — `T1` and `T2` reflect the same alias, or
- (1.2) — neither `T1` nor `T2` reflect an alias and `T1` and `T2` reflect the same aspect;
- otherwise, with a base characteristic of `false_type`.

- 2 [Example: With

```
class A;
using a0 = reflexpr(A);
using a1 = reflexpr(A);
class A {};
using a2 = reflexpr(A);
constexpr bool b1 = is_same_v<a0, a1>; // unspecified value
constexpr bool b2 = reflects_same_v<a0, a1>; // true
constexpr bool b3 = reflects_same_v<a0, a2>; // true
```

```
struct C { };
using C1 = C;
using C2 = C;
constexpr bool b4 = reflects_same_v<reflexpr(C1), reflexpr(C2)>; // false
```

—end example]

```
template <Object T> struct get_source_line;
template <Object T> struct get_source_column;
```

- 3 All specializations of above templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (20.10.1) with a base characteristic of `integral_constant<uint_least32_t>` and a value of the presumed line number (16.8) (for `get_source_line<T>`) and an implementation-defined value representing some offset from the start of the line (for `get_source_column<T>`) of a declaration of the entity or typedef described by `T`.

```
template <Object T> struct get_source_file_name;
```

- 4 All specializations of `get_source_file_name<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (20.10.1) with a static data member named `value` of type `const char (&)[N]`, referencing a static, constant expression character array (NTBS) of length `N`, as if declared as `static constexpr char STR[N] = ...;`. The value of the NTBS is the presumed name of the source file (16.8) of a declaration of the entity or typedef described by `T`.

21.11.4.2 ObjectSequence operations

[reflect.ops.objseq]

```
template <ObjectSequence T> struct get_size;
```

- 1 All specializations of `get_size<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (20.10.1) with a base characteristic of `integral_constant<size_t, N>`, where `N` is the number of elements in the object sequence.

```
template <size_t I, ObjectSequence T> struct get_element;
```

- 2 All specializations of `get_element<I, T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (20.10.1). The nested type named `type` corresponds to the `I`th element `Object` in `T`, where the indexing is zero-based.

```
template <template <class...> class Tpl, ObjectSequence T> struct unpack_sequence;
```

- 3 All specializations of `unpack_sequence<Tpl, T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (20.10.1). The nested type named `type` designates the template `Tpl` specialized with the element `Objects` in `T`.

21.11.4.3 Named operations

[reflect.ops.named]

```
template <Named T> struct is_unnamed;
```

```
template <Named T> struct get_name;
```

```
template <Named T> struct get_display_name;
```

- 1 All specializations of `is_unnamed<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (20.10.1) with a base characteristic as specified below.

- 2 All specializations of `get_name<T>` and `get_display_name<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (20.10.1) with a static data member named `value` of type `const char (&)[N]`, referencing a static, constant expression character array (NTMBS) of length `N`, as if declared as `static constexpr char STR[N] = ...;`.

- 3 The value of `get_display_name_v<T>` is the empty string if `T` reflects an unnamed entity; otherwise the value is implementation defined.

- 4 The value of `get_name_v<T>` refers to a string literal whose *s-char-sequence* is obtained by the first matching case in the following list:

- (4.1) — for `T` reflecting an alias, the unqualified name of the aliasing declaration;
- (4.2) — for `T` reflecting an unnamed entity, the empty string;
- (4.3) — for `T` reflecting a specialization of a class, function (except for conversion functions, constructors, operator functions, or literal operators), or variable template, its *template-name*;
- (4.4) — for `T` reflecting a *cv*-unqualified type that is
 - (4.4.1) — a *type-parameter*, the identifier introduced by the *type-parameter*;
 - (4.4.2) — a class type, its *class-name*;
 - (4.4.3) — an enumeration type, its *enum-name*;
 - (4.4.4) — a fundamental type other than `std::nullptr_t`, the name stated in the "Type" column of Table 10 in 7.1.6.2;
- (4.5) — for `T` reflecting
 - (4.5.1) — a namespace, its *namespace-name*;
 - (4.5.2) — a variable, enumerator, data member, or function (except for conversion functions, constructors, operator functions, or literal operators), its unqualified name;
 - (4.5.3) — a function parameter, its name;
 - (4.5.4) — a constructor, the *injected-class-name* of its class;
 - (4.5.5) — a destructor, the *injected-class-name* of its class, prefixed by the character `~`;
 - (4.5.6) — an operator function, the operator element of the relevant *operator-function-id*;
 - (4.5.7) — a literal operator, the *s-char-sequence* `"\"` followed by the literal suffix identifier of the operator's *literal-operator-id*;

- (4.5.8) — a conversion function, the same characters as `get_name_v<R>`, with `R` reflecting the type represented by the *conversion-type-id*.
- (4.6) — In all other cases, the string's value is the empty string.

5 [Note: With

```
namespace n { template <class T> class A; }
using a_m = reflexpr(n::A<int>);
```

the value of `get_name_v<a_m>` is "A" while the value of `get_display_name_v<a_m>` can be "n::A<int>". —end note]

6 The base characteristic of `is_unnamed<T>` is `true_type` if the value of `get_name_v<T>` is the empty string, otherwise it is `false_type`.

7 Subsequent specializations of `get_name<T>` on the same reflected function parameter can render the program ill-formed, no diagnostic required (21.11.4).

21.11.4.4 Alias operations

[reflect.ops.alias]

```
template <Alias T> struct get_aliased;
```

1 All specializations of `get_aliased<T>` shall meet the TransformationTrait requirements (20.10.1). The nested type named type is the Named meta-object type reflecting

- (1.1) — the redefined name, if `T` reflects an alias;
- (1.2) — the template specialization's template argument type, if `T` reflects a template *type-parameter*;
- (1.3) — the original declaration introduced by a *using-declaration*;
- (1.4) — the aliased namespace of a *namespace-alias*;
- (1.5) — the type denoted by the *decltype-specifier*.

2 The nested type named type is not an Alias; instead, it is reflecting the underlying non-Alias entity.

3 [Example: For

```
using i0 = int; using i1 = i0;
```

`get_aliased_t<reflexpr(i1)>` reflects `int`. —end example]

21.11.4.5 Type operations

[reflect.ops.type]

```
template <Typed T> struct get_type;
```

1 All specializations of `get_type<T>` shall meet the TransformationTrait requirements (20.10.1). The nested type named type is the Type reflecting the type of the entity reflected by `T`.

2 [Example: For

```
int v; using v_m = reflexpr(v);
```

`get_type_t<v_m>` reflects `int`. —end example]

3 If the entity reflected by `T` is a static data member that is declared to have a type array of unknown bound in the class definition, possible specifications of the array bound will only be accessible when the *reflexpr-operand* is the data member.

4 [Note: For

```
struct C {
    static int arr[] [17];
};
int C::arr[42] [17];
using C1 = get_type_t<get_element_t<0, get_data_members_t<reflexpr(C)>>>;
using C2 = get_type_t<reflexpr(C::arr)>;
```

`C1` reflects `int[] [17]` while `C2` reflects `int[42] [17]`. —end note]

```
template <Type T> struct get_reflected_type;
```

5 All specializations of `get_reflected_type<T>` shall meet the TransformationTrait requirements (20.10.1). The nested type named type is the type reflected by `T`.

6 [Example: For