

# Glossary

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*Note: In the blue text at the end of each definition, the number inside parentheses indicates the page on which the glossary term is first used in a given feature.*

- ABI** – short for **application binary interface**. [Generalized PODs '11 \(402\)](#), [inline namespace \(1056\)](#), [noexcept Specifier \(1089\)](#)
- abstract class** – one from which objects cannot be instantiated. In C++, the term *abstract class* is typically used to imply one that has at least one **pure virtual function**. Note that an object that is not instantiable for some other reason, say, having no usable constructor (other than a copy constructor), might be said to be not *concrete*; see also **concrete class**. [final \(1008\)](#)
- abstract interface** – a protocol.
- abstract machine** – a hypothetical nondeterministic computer defined by the C++ Standard to abstractly model real hardware and provide a basis for describing the semantics of the C++ language absent resource (e.g., memory) constraints. [noexcept Specifier \(1118\)](#)
- access level** – a property, i.e., *public*, *protected*, or *private*, of **member m** of a class **C** as determined by the access level in effect in **C** where **m** was declared. [Generalized PODs '11 \(489\)](#)
- access specifier** – one of three keywords, **private**, **protected**, or **public**, used to specify the prevailing access level, governing the situations under which base classes and *declared members* are **accessible**: *private* base classes and **members** may be accessed only from within that class or by friends, *protected* base classes and **members** may also be accessed by derived classes, and *public* base classes and **members** may be accessed from anywhere. [Defaulted Functions \(35\)](#), [Inheriting Ctors \(537\)](#)
- accessible (from a context)** – implies, for a given **member m**, that its name is not precluded from use in a given client context **c** due solely to the access level of **m**. For example, if **m** is declared **protected** within a class **S** and **c** is the body of a **member function** of a class derived from **S**, then **m** is **accessible** when used in **c**. Note that *accessible* doesn't necessarily imply *usable*, as **m** might be, e.g., *ambiguous*, *deleted*, or an ill-formed template specialization. Note that this term is sometimes used informally (and imprecisely) to mean **publicly accessible**. [Generalized PODs '11 \(410\)](#), [noexcept Operator \(641\)](#), [Rvalue References \(790\)](#)
- active member** – a unique **nonstatic data member** of a union whose lifetime has begun and has not ended. [Generalized PODs '11 \(406\)](#)
- address space** – all of the typically sequential, often virtual, almost always byte-addressable computer memory in which objects can be referenced via pointers. Note that, on **embedded systems** and older computers, the size of the addressable memory can be severely constrained (e.g., by the width of the address bus).
- ADL** – short for **argument-dependent lookup**.