

primesieve

5.5.0

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# Chapter 1

## Main Page

### 1.1 About

primesieve is a C/C++ library for fast prime number generation. It generates the primes below  $10^9$  in just 0.2 seconds on a single core of an Intel Core i7-6700 3.4GHz CPU. primesieve can generate primes and prime k-tuplets up to  $2^{64}$ . primesieve's memory requirement is about  $\pi(\sqrt{n}) * 8$  bytes per thread, its run-time complexity is  $O(n \log \log n)$  operations. For more information please visit <http://primesieve.org>.

The recommended way to get started is to first have a look at a few C/C++ example programs. The most common use cases are storing primes in a vector (or array) and iterating over primes using `next_prime()` or `previous_prime()`.

You can install libprimesieve either using your distribution's package manager (if it is available) or you can build and install it yourself, this is explained at <http://primesieve.org/build.html>.

### 1.2 C++ API

- [primesieve.hpp](#) - primesieve C++ header.
- [store\\_primes\\_in\\_vector.cpp](#) - Example that shows how to store primes in a `std::vector`.
- [primesieve\\_iterator.cpp](#) - Example that shows how to iterate over primes using `primesieve::iterator`.
- [count\\_primes.cpp](#) - Example that shows how to count primes.

### 1.3 C API

- [primesieve.h](#) - primesieve C header.
- [store\\_primes\\_in\\_array.c](#) - Example that shows how to store primes in an array.
- [primesieve\\_iterator.c](#) - Example that shows how to iterate over primes using `primesieve_iterator`.
- [count\\_primes.c](#) - Example that shows how to count primes.



## Chapter 2

# Namespace Index

### 2.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

[primesieve](#)

All of primesieve's C++ functions and classes are declared inside this namespace . . . . . [11](#)



## Chapter 3

# Hierarchical Index

### 3.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

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primesieve::Callback< uint64_t, int > . . . . .	23
primesieve::iterator . . . . .	24
primesieve::None . . . . .	25
primesieve_iterator . . . . .	27
runtime_error	
primesieve::primesieve_error . . . . .	26



## Chapter 4

# Class Index

### 4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">primesieve::Callback&lt; T, T2 &gt;</a>	
<a href="#">Callback</a> interface class . . . . .	23
<a href="#">primesieve::Callback&lt; uint64_t, int &gt;</a>	
Parallel callback interface class . . . . .	23
<a href="#">primesieve::iterator</a>	
Primesieve::iterator allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards . . . . .	24
<a href="#">primesieve::None</a>	
Internal class . . . . .	25
<a href="#">primesieve::primesieve_error</a>	
Primesieve throws a <a href="#">primesieve_error</a> exception if an error occurs that cannot be handled e.g .	26
<a href="#">primesieve_iterator</a>	
C prime iterator, please refer to <a href="#">primesieve_iterator.h</a> for more information . . . . .	27



## Chapter 5

# File Index

### 5.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">Callback.hpp</a>		
Callback interface classes	.....	29
<a href="#">iterator.hpp</a>		
The iterator class allows to easily iterate (forward and backward) over prime numbers	.....	30
<a href="#">primesieve.h</a>		
Primesieve C API	.....	31
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Primesieve C++ API	.....	40
<a href="#">primesieve_error.hpp</a>		
The primesieve_error class is used for all exceptions within primesieve	.....	43
<a href="#">primesieve_iterator.h</a>		
Primesieve_iterator allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards	.....	44



## Chapter 6

# Namespace Documentation

### 6.1 primesieve Namespace Reference

All of primesieve's C++ functions and classes are declared inside this namespace.

#### Classes

- class [Callback](#)  
*callback interface class.*
- class [Callback< uint64\\_t, int >](#)  
*Parallel callback interface class.*
- class [iterator](#)  
*[primesieve::iterator](#) allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards.*
- class [None](#)  
*Internal class.*
- class [primesieve\\_error](#)  
*primesieve throws a [primesieve\\_error](#) exception if an error occurs that cannot be handled e.g.*

#### Enumerations

- enum { [MAX\\_THREADS](#) = -1 }

#### Functions

- template<typename T >  
void [generate\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t stop, std::vector< T > \*primes)  
*Store the primes <= stop in the primes vector.*
- template<typename T >  
void [generate\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, std::vector< T > \*primes)  
*Store the primes within the interval [start, stop] in the primes vector.*
- template<typename T >  
void [generate\\_n\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t n, std::vector< T > \*primes)  
*Store the first n primes in the primes vector.*
- template<typename T >  
void [generate\\_n\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t n, uint64\_t start, std::vector< T > \*primes)  
*Store the first n primes >= start in the primes vector.*
- uint64\_t [nth\\_prime](#) (int64\_t n, uint64\_t start=0)

- Find the nth prime.*

  - uint64\_t [parallel\\_nth\\_prime](#) (uint64\_t n, uint64\_t start=0)
- Find the nth prime in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t [count\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - uint64\_t [count\\_twins](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - uint64\_t [count\\_triplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop].*

  - uint64\_t [count\\_quadruplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop].*

  - uint64\_t [count\\_quintuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop].*

  - uint64\_t [count\\_sextuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop].*

  - uint64\_t [parallel\\_count\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t [parallel\\_count\\_twins](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t [parallel\\_count\\_triplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t [parallel\\_count\\_quadruplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t [parallel\\_count\\_quintuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t [parallel\\_count\\_sextuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - void [print\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void [print\\_twins](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void [print\\_triplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void [print\\_quadruplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void [print\\_quintuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void [print\\_sextuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void [callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime))
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void [callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, [primesieve::Callback](#)< uint64\_t > \*callback)
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void [parallel\\_callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime))
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void [parallel\\_callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, [primesieve::Callback](#)< uint64\_t > \*callback)
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void [parallel\\_callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime, int thread\_id))
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void [parallel\\_callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, [primesieve::Callback](#)< uint64\_t, int > \*callback)
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

- int [get\\_sieve\\_size](#) ()  
*Get the current set sieve size in kilobytes.*
- int [get\\_num\\_threads](#) ()  
*Get the current set number of threads.*
- uint64\_t [get\\_max\\_stop](#) ()  
*Returns the largest valid stop number for primesieve.*
- void [set\\_sieve\\_size](#) (int sieve\_size)  
*Set the sieve size in kilobytes.*
- void [set\\_num\\_threads](#) (int num\_threads)  
*Set the number of threads for use in subsequent primesieve::parallel\_\* function calls.*
- bool [primesieve\\_test](#) ()  
*Run extensive correctness tests.*
- std::string [primesieve\\_version](#) ()  
*Get the primesieve version number, in the form "i.j.k".*

### 6.1.1 Detailed Description

All of primesieve's C++ functions and classes are declared inside this namespace.

### 6.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 6.1.2.1 anonymous enum

Enumerator

**MAX\_THREADS** Use all CPU cores for prime sieving.

### 6.1.3 Function Documentation

#### 6.1.3.1 void primesieve::callback\_primes ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*)(uint64\_t prime) callback )

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].

Parameters

<i>callback</i>	A callback function.
-----------------	----------------------

Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

Examples:

[callback\\_primes.cpp](#).

#### 6.1.3.2 void primesieve::callback\_primes ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, primesieve::Callback< uint64\_t > \* callback )

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].

**Parameters**

<i>callback</i>	An object derived from <code>primesieve::Callback&lt;uint64_t&gt;</code> .
-----------------	--

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$

**6.1.3.3 `uint64_t primesieve::count_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`**

Count the primes within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$

**Examples:**

[count\\_primes.cpp](#).

**6.1.3.4 `uint64_t primesieve::count_quadruplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`**

Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$

**6.1.3.5 `uint64_t primesieve::count_quintuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`**

Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$

**6.1.3.6 `uint64_t primesieve::count_sextuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`**

Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$

**6.1.3.7 `uint64_t primesieve::count_triplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`**

Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$

6.1.3.8 `uint64_t primesieve::count_twins ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
6.1.3.9 `template<typename T > void primesieve::generate_n_primes ( uint64_t n, uint64_t start, std::vector< T > * primes )`  
[inline]

Store the first n primes  $\geq$  start in the primes vector.

**Precondition**

$$\text{start} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
6.1.3.10 `template<typename T > void primesieve::generate_primes ( uint64_t stop, std::vector< T > * primes )`  
[inline]

Store the primes  $\leq$  stop in the primes vector.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**Examples:**

[store\\_primes\\_in\\_vector.cpp](#).

6.1.3.11 `template<typename T > void primesieve::generate_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop, std::vector< T > * primes )`  
[inline]

Store the primes within the interval [start, stop] in the primes vector.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
6.1.3.12 `uint64_t primesieve::get_max_stop ( )`

Returns the largest valid stop number for primesieve.

**Returns**

$$(2^{64}-1) - (2^{32}-1) * 10.$$
6.1.3.13 `int primesieve::get_num_threads ( )`

Get the current set number of threads.

**Note**

By default MAX\_THREADS (-1) is returned.

6.1.3.14 `uint64_t primesieve::nth_prime ( int64_t n, uint64_t start = 0 )`

Find the *n*th prime.

## Parameters

<i>n</i>	if $n = 0$ finds the 1st prime $\geq$ start, if $n > 0$ finds the $n$ th prime $>$ start, if $n < 0$ finds the $n$ th prime $<$ start (backwards).
----------	--

## Precondition

$\text{start} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 11$ .

## Examples:

[nth\\_prime.cpp](#).

6.1.3.15 `void primesieve::parallel_callback_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop, void (*)(uint64_t prime) callback )`

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].

This function is synchronized, only one thread at a time calls back primes. By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

## Warning

Primes are not called back in arithmetic order.

## Parameters

<i>callback</i>	A callback function.
-----------------	----------------------

## Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

6.1.3.16 `void primesieve::parallel_callback_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop, primesieve::Callback< uint64_t > * callback )`

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].

This function is synchronized, only one thread at a time calls back primes. By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

## Warning

Primes are not called back in arithmetic order.

## Parameters

<i>callback</i>	An object derived from <code>primesieve::Callback&lt;uint64_t&gt;</code> .
-----------------	--

## Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

6.1.3.17 `void primesieve::parallel_callback_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop, void (*)(uint64_t prime, int thread_id) callback )`

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].

This function is not synchronized, multiple threads call back primes in parallel. By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Warning**

Primes are not called back in arithmetic order.

**Parameters**

<i>callback</i>	A callback function.
-----------------	----------------------

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

**6.1.3.18** `void primesieve::parallel_callback_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop, primesieve::Callback< uint64_t, int > * callback )`

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].

This function is not synchronized, multiple threads call back primes in parallel. By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Warning**

Primes are not called back in arithmetic order.

**Parameters**

<i>callback</i>	An object derived from <a href="#">primesieve::Callback&lt;uint64_t, int&gt;</a> .
-----------------	--

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

**6.1.3.19** `uint64_t primesieve::parallel_count_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**Examples:**

[count\\_primes.cpp](#).

**6.1.3.20** `uint64_t primesieve::parallel_count_quadruplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

**6.1.3.21** `uint64_t primesieve::parallel_count_quintuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

**6.1.3.22** `uint64_t primesieve::parallel_count_sextuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

**6.1.3.23** `uint64_t primesieve::parallel_count_triplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

**6.1.3.24** `uint64_t primesieve::parallel_count_twins ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Precondition**

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

**6.1.3.25** `uint64_t primesieve::parallel_nth_prime ( int64_t n, uint64_t start = 0 )`

Find the nth prime in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve::set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

**Parameters**

<i>n</i>	if $n = 0$ finds the 1st prime $\geq$ start, if $n > 0$ finds the nth prime $>$ start, if $n < 0$ finds the nth prime $<$ start (backwards).
----------	--

**Precondition**

$$\text{start} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 11.$$

#### 6.1.3.26 `bool primesieve::primesieve_test ( )`

Run extensive correctness tests.

The tests last about one minute on a quad core CPU from 2013 and use up to 1 gigabyte of memory.

##### Returns

true if success else false.

#### 6.1.3.27 `void primesieve::print_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Print the primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

##### Precondition

$stop \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

#### 6.1.3.28 `void primesieve::print_quadruplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Print the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

##### Precondition

$stop \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

#### 6.1.3.29 `void primesieve::print_quintuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Print the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

##### Precondition

$stop \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

#### 6.1.3.30 `void primesieve::print_sextuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Print the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

##### Precondition

$stop \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

#### 6.1.3.31 `void primesieve::print_triplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Print the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

##### Precondition

$stop \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

### 6.1.3.32 void primesieve::print\_twins ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop )

Print the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

#### Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

### 6.1.3.33 void primesieve::set\_num\_threads ( int num\_threads )

Set the number of threads for use in subsequent primesieve::parallel\_\* function calls.

Note that this only changes the number of threads for the current process.

#### Parameters

<i>num_threads</i>	Number of threads for sieving or MAX_THREADS to use all CPU cores.
--------------------	--

### 6.1.3.34 void primesieve::set\_sieve\_size ( int sieve\_size )

Set the sieve size in kilobytes.

The best sieving performance is achieved with a sieve size of your CPU's L1 data cache size (per core). For sieving  $\geq 10^{17}$  a sieve size of your CPU's L2 cache size sometimes performs better.

#### Parameters

<i>sieve_size</i>	Sieve size in kilobytes.
-------------------	--------------------------

#### Precondition

$\text{sieve\_size} \geq 1 \ \&\& \ \text{sieve\_size} \leq 2048$ .



# Chapter 7

## Class Documentation

### 7.1 `primesieve::Callback< T, T2 >` Class Template Reference

callback interface class.

```
#include <Callback.hpp>
```

#### Public Member Functions

- virtual void **callback** (T prime)=0

#### 7.1.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename T, typename T2 = None>class primesieve::Callback< T, T2 >
```

callback interface class.

Objects derived from this class can be passed to the [primesieve::generate\\_primes\(\)](#) functions.

#### Parameters

<i>T</i>	must be uint64_t.
----------	-------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Callback.hpp](#)

### 7.2 `primesieve::Callback< uint64_t, int >` Class Template Reference

Parallel callback interface class.

```
#include <Callback.hpp>
```

#### Public Member Functions

- virtual void **callback** (uint64\_t prime, int thread\_num)=0

#### 7.2.1 Detailed Description

```
template<> class primesieve::Callback< uint64_t, int >
```

Parallel callback interface class.

Objects derived from this class can be passed to the `primesieve::parallel_generate_primes()` functions.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [Callback.hpp](#)

## 7.3 primesieve::iterator Class Reference

[primesieve::iterator](#) allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards.

```
#include <iterator.hpp>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [iterator](#) (uint64\_t start=0, uint64\_t stop\_hint=[get\\_max\\_stop\(\)](#))  
*Create a new iterator object.*
- void [skipto](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop\_hint=[get\\_max\\_stop\(\)](#))  
*Reinitialize this iterator object to start.*
- uint64\_t [next\\_prime](#) ()  
*Advance the iterator by one position.*
- uint64\_t [previous\\_prime](#) ()  
*Get the previous prime, or 0 if input  $\leq 2$  e.g.*

### 7.3.1 Detailed Description

[primesieve::iterator](#) allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards.

Generating the first prime has a complexity of  $O(r \log \log r)$  operations with  $r = n^{0.5}$ , after that any additional prime is generated in amortized  $O(\log n \log \log n)$  operations. The memory usage is about  $\pi(n^{0.5}) * 16$  bytes. [primesieve::iterator](#) objects are very convenient to use at the cost of being slightly slower than the [callback\\_primes\(\)](#) functions.

Examples:

[previous\\_prime.cpp](#), and [primesieve\\_iterator.cpp](#).

### 7.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 7.3.2.1 primesieve::iterator::iterator ( uint64\_t start = 0, uint64\_t stop\_hint = [get\\_max\\_stop](#) ( ) )

Create a new iterator object.

Parameters

<i>start</i>	Generate primes $>$ start (or $<$ start).
<i>stop_hint</i>	Stop number optimization hint, gives significant speed up if few primes are generated. E.g. if you want to generate the primes below 1000 use <code>stop_hint = 1000</code> .

Precondition

$start \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$

### 7.3.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 7.3.3.1 `uint64_t primesieve::iterator::next_prime ( ) [inline]`

Advance the iterator by one position.

##### Returns

The next prime.

##### Examples:

[primesieve\\_iterator.cpp](#).

#### 7.3.3.2 `uint64_t primesieve::iterator::previous_prime ( ) [inline]`

Get the previous prime, or 0 if input  $\leq 2$  e.g.

`previous_prime(2) = 0`.

##### Examples:

[previous\\_prime.cpp](#).

#### 7.3.3.3 `void primesieve::iterator::skipto ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop_hint = get_max_stop ( ) )`

Reinitialize this iterator object to start.

##### Parameters

<i>start</i>	Generate primes $> start$ (or $< start$ ).
<i>stop_hint</i>	Stop number optimization hint, gives significant speed up if few primes are generated. E.g. if you want to generate the primes below 1000 use <code>stop_hint = 1000</code> .

##### Precondition

$start \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$

##### Examples:

[previous\\_prime.cpp](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [iterator.hpp](#)

## 7.4 primesieve::None Class Reference

Internal class.

```
#include <Callback.hpp>
```

### 7.4.1 Detailed Description

Internal class.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

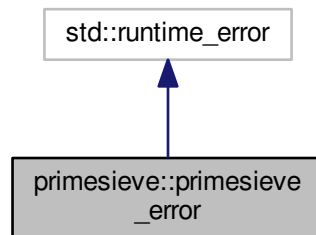
- [Callback.hpp](#)

## 7.5 primesieve::primesieve\_error Class Reference

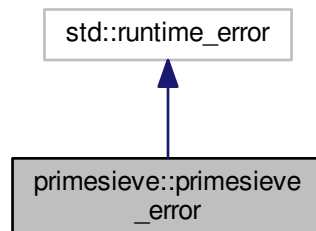
primesieve throws a [primesieve\\_error](#) exception if an error occurs that cannot be handled e.g.

```
#include <primesieve_error.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for primesieve::primesieve\_error:



Collaboration diagram for primesieve::primesieve\_error:



### Public Member Functions

- **primesieve\_error** (const std::string &msg)

#### 7.5.1 Detailed Description

primesieve throws a [primesieve\\_error](#) exception if an error occurs that cannot be handled e.g.

stop > primesieve::max\_stop().

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [primesieve\\_error.hpp](#)

## 7.6 primesieve\_iterator Struct Reference

C prime iterator, please refer to [primesieve\\_iterator.h](#) for more information.

```
#include <primesieve_iterator.h>
```

### Public Attributes

- `size_t i_`
- `size_t last_idx_`
- `uint64_t * primes_`
- `uint64_t * primes_pimpl_`
- `uint64_t start_`
- `uint64_t stop_`
- `uint64_t stop_hint_`
- `uint64_t tiny_cache_size_`
- `int is_error_`

### 7.6.1 Detailed Description

C prime iterator, please refer to [primesieve\\_iterator.h](#) for more information.

Examples:

[previous\\_prime.c](#), and [primesieve\\_iterator.c](#).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [primesieve\\_iterator.h](#)



## Chapter 8

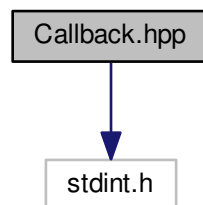
# File Documentation

### 8.1 Callback.hpp File Reference

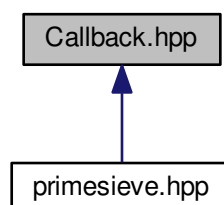
Callback interface classes.

```
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for Callback.hpp:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [primesieve::None](#)

*Internal class.*

- class [primesieve::Callback< T, T2 >](#)

*callback interface class.*

- class [primesieve::Callback< uint64\\_t, int >](#)

*Parallel callback interface class.*

## Namespaces

- [primesieve](#)

*All of primesieve's C++ functions and classes are declared inside this namespace.*

### 8.1.1 Detailed Description

Callback interface classes.

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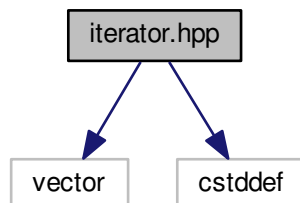
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## 8.2 iterator.hpp File Reference

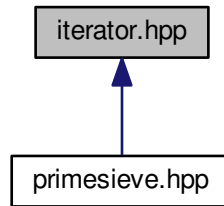
The iterator class allows to easily iterate (forward and backward) over prime numbers.

```
#include <vector>
#include <cstdint>
```

Include dependency graph for iterator.hpp:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [primesieve::iterator](#)

[primesieve::iterator](#) allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards.

## Namespaces

- [primesieve](#)

All of primesieve's C++ functions and classes are declared inside this namespace.

## Functions

- `uint64_t primesieve::get_max_stop ()`

Returns the largest valid stop number for primesieve.

### 8.2.1 Detailed Description

The iterator class allows to easily iterate (forward and backward) over prime numbers.

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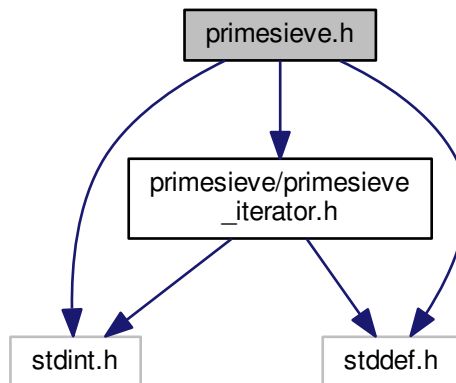
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## 8.3 primesieve.h File Reference

primesieve C API.

```
#include <primesieve/primesieve_iterator.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stddef.h>
```

Include dependency graph for primesieve.h:



## Macros

- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION "5.5.0"`
- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION_MAJOR 5`
- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION_MINOR 5`
- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION_PATCH 0`
- `#define PRIMESIEVE_ERROR ((uint64_t) ~((uint64_t) 0))`  
*primesieve functions return PRIMESIEVE\_ERROR (UINT64\_MAX) if any error occurs.*

## Enumerations

- enum {  
`MAX_THREADS = -1, SHORT_PRIMES, USHORT_PRIMES, INT_PRIMES,`  
`UINT_PRIMES, LONG_PRIMES, ULONG_PRIMES, LONGLONG_PRIMES,`  
`ULONGLONG_PRIMES, INT16_PRIMES, UINT16_PRIMES, INT32_PRIMES,`  
`UINT32_PRIMES, INT64_PRIMES, UINT64_PRIMES }`

## Functions

- void \* `primesieve_generate_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, size\_t \*size, int type)  
*Get an array with the primes inside the interval [start, stop].*
- void \* `primesieve_generate_n_primes` (uint64\_t n, uint64\_t start, int type)  
*Get an array with the first n primes >= start.*
- uint64\_t `primesieve_nth_prime` (int64\_t n, uint64\_t start)  
*Find the nth prime.*
- uint64\_t `primesieve_parallel_nth_prime` (int64\_t n, uint64\_t start)  
*Find the nth prime in parallel.*
- uint64\_t `primesieve_count_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the primes within the interval [start, stop].*
- uint64\_t `primesieve_count_twins` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop].*

- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_count\\_triplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_count\\_quadruplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_count\\_quintuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_count\\_sextuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_parallel\\_count\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_parallel\\_count\\_twins](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_parallel\\_count\\_triplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_parallel\\_count\\_quadruplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_parallel\\_count\\_quintuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_parallel\\_count\\_sextuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- void [primesieve\\_print\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Print the primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*
- void [primesieve\\_print\\_twins](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Print the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*
- void [primesieve\\_print\\_triplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Print the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*
- void [primesieve\\_print\\_quadruplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Print the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*
- void [primesieve\\_print\\_quintuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Print the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*
- void [primesieve\\_print\\_sextuplets](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)  
*Print the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*
- void [primesieve\\_callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime))  
*Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*
- void [primesieve\\_parallel\\_callback\\_primes](#) (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime, int thread\_id))  
*Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- int [primesieve\\_get\\_sieve\\_size](#) ()  
*Get the current set sieve size in kilobytes.*
- int [primesieve\\_get\\_num\\_threads](#) ()  
*Get the current set number of threads.*
- uint64\_t [primesieve\\_get\\_max\\_stop](#) ()  
*Returns the largest valid stop number for primesieve.*
- void [primesieve\\_set\\_sieve\\_size](#) (int sieve\_size)  
*Set the sieve size in kilobytes.*
- void [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads](#) (int num\_threads)  
*Set the number of threads for use in subsequent primesieve\_parallel\_\* function calls.*
- void [primesieve\\_free](#) (void \*primes)  
*Deallocate a primes array created using the [primesieve\\_generate\\_primes\(\)](#) or [primesieve\\_generate\\_n\\_primes\(\)](#) functions.*
- int [primesieve\\_test](#) ()  
*Run extensive correctness tests.*
- const char \* [primesieve\\_version](#) ()  
*Get the primesieve version number, in the form "i.j.k".*

### 8.3.1 Detailed Description

primesieve C API.

primesieve is a library for fast prime number generation. In case an error occurs `errno` is set to `EDOM` and `PRIMESIEVE_ERROR` is returned.

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### 8.3.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 8.3.2.1 anonymous enum

Enumerator

- MAX\_THREADS** Use all CPU cores for prime sieving.
- SHORT\_PRIMES** Generate primes of short type.
- USHORT\_PRIMES** Generate primes of unsigned short type.
- INT\_PRIMES** Generate primes of int type.
- UINT\_PRIMES** Generate primes of unsigned int type.
- LONG\_PRIMES** Generate primes of long type.
- ULONG\_PRIMES** Generate primes of unsigned long type.
- LONGLONG\_PRIMES** Generate primes of long long type.
- ULONGLONG\_PRIMES** Generate primes of unsigned long long type.
- INT16\_PRIMES** Generate primes of `int16_t` type.
- UINT16\_PRIMES** Generate primes of `uint16_t` type.
- INT32\_PRIMES** Generate primes of `int32_t` type.
- UINT32\_PRIMES** Generate primes of `uint32_t` type.
- INT64\_PRIMES** Generate primes of `int64_t` type.
- UINT64\_PRIMES** Generate primes of `uint64_t` type.

### 8.3.3 Function Documentation

#### 8.3.3.1 void primesieve\_callback\_primes ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void (\*)(uint64\_t prime) callback )

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].

Parameters

<i>callback</i>	A callback function.
-----------------	----------------------

Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

#### 8.3.3.2 uint64\_t primesieve\_count\_primes ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop )

Count the primes within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**
$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**Examples:**[count\\_primes.c](#).**8.3.3.3 uint64\_t primesieve\_count\_quadruplets ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop )**

Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**
$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**8.3.3.4 uint64\_t primesieve\_count\_quintuplets ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop )**

Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**
$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**8.3.3.5 uint64\_t primesieve\_count\_sextuplets ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop )**

Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**
$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**8.3.3.6 uint64\_t primesieve\_count\_triplets ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop )**

Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**
$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**8.3.3.7 uint64\_t primesieve\_count\_twins ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop )**

Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop].

**Precondition**
$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$
**8.3.3.8 void\* primesieve\_generate\_n\_primes ( uint64\_t n, uint64\_t start, int type )**

Get an array with the first n primes  $\geq$  start.

## Parameters

<i>type</i>	The type of the primes to generate, e.g. INT_PRIMES.
-------------	--

## Precondition

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

## Examples:

[store\\_primes\\_in\\_array.c](#).

**8.3.3.9** void\* primesieve\_generate\_primes ( uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, size\_t \* size, int type )

Get an array with the primes inside the interval [start, stop].

## Parameters

<i>size</i>	The size of the returned primes array.
<i>type</i>	The type of the primes to generate, e.g. INT_PRIMES.

## Precondition

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

## Examples:

[store\\_primes\\_in\\_array.c](#).

**8.3.3.10** uint64\_t primesieve\_get\_max\_stop ( )

Returns the largest valid stop number for primesieve.

## Returns

$$(2^{64}-1) - (2^{32}-1) * 10.$$

**8.3.3.11** int primesieve\_get\_num\_threads ( )

Get the current set number of threads.

## Note

By default MAX\_THREADS (-1) is returned.

**8.3.3.12** int primesieve\_get\_sieve\_size ( )

Get the current set sieve size in kilobytes.

**8.3.3.13** uint64\_t primesieve\_nth\_prime ( int64\_t n, uint64\_t start )

Find the nth prime.

## Parameters

<i>n</i>	if $n = 0$ finds the 1st prime $\geq$ start, if $n > 0$ finds the $n$ th prime $>$ start, if $n < 0$ finds the $n$ th prime $<$ start (backwards).
----------	--

## Precondition

$\text{start} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 11$ .

## Examples:

[nth\\_prime.c](#).

**8.3.3.14** `void primesieve_parallel_callback_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop, void(*) (uint64_t prime, int thread_id) callback )`

Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

This function is not synchronized, multiple threads call back primes in parallel. By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

## Warning

Primes are not called back in arithmetic order.

## Parameters

<i>callback</i>	A callback function.
-----------------	----------------------

## Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

**8.3.3.15** `uint64_t primesieve_parallel_count_primes ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

## Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

## Examples:

[count\\_primes.c](#).

**8.3.3.16** `uint64_t primesieve_parallel_count_quadruplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

## Precondition

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

### 8.3.3.17 `uint64_t primesieve_parallel_count_quintuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

#### Precondition

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

### 8.3.3.18 `uint64_t primesieve_parallel_count_sextuplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

#### Precondition

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

### 8.3.3.19 `uint64_t primesieve_parallel_count_triplets ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

#### Precondition

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

### 8.3.3.20 `uint64_t primesieve_parallel_count_twins ( uint64_t start, uint64_t stop )`

Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

#### Precondition

$$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10.$$

### 8.3.3.21 `uint64_t primesieve_parallel_nth_prime ( int64_t n, uint64_t start )`

Find the nth prime in parallel.

By default all CPU cores are used, use [primesieve\\_set\\_num\\_threads\(int\)](#) to change the number of threads.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	if $n = 0$ finds the 1st prime $\geq$ start, if $n > 0$ finds the nth prime $>$ start, if $n < 0$ finds the nth prime $<$ start (backwards).
----------	--

#### Precondition

$$\text{start} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 11.$$

**8.3.3.22** void primesieve\_print\_primes ( uint64\_t *start*, uint64\_t *stop* )

Print the primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

**8.3.3.23** void primesieve\_print\_quadruplets ( uint64\_t *start*, uint64\_t *stop* )

Print the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

**8.3.3.24** void primesieve\_print\_quintuplets ( uint64\_t *start*, uint64\_t *stop* )

Print the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

**8.3.3.25** void primesieve\_print\_sextuplets ( uint64\_t *start*, uint64\_t *stop* )

Print the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

**8.3.3.26** void primesieve\_print\_triplets ( uint64\_t *start*, uint64\_t *stop* )

Print the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

**8.3.3.27** void primesieve\_print\_twins ( uint64\_t *start*, uint64\_t *stop* )

Print the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.

**Precondition**

$\text{stop} \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$ .

**8.3.3.28** void primesieve\_set\_num\_threads ( int *num\_threads* )

Set the number of threads for use in subsequent primesieve\_parallel\_\* function calls.

Note that this only changes the number of threads for the current process.

## Parameters

<i>num_threads</i>	Number of threads for sieving or MAX_THREADS to use all CPU cores.
--------------------	--

## 8.3.3.29 void primesieve\_set\_sieve\_size ( int sieve\_size )

Set the sieve size in kilobytes.

The best sieving performance is achieved with a sieve size of your CPU's L1 data cache size (per core). For sieving  $\geq 10^{17}$  a sieve size of your CPU's L2 cache size sometimes performs better.

## Parameters

<i>sieve_size</i>	Sieve size in kilobytes.
-------------------	--------------------------

## Precondition

`sieve_size >= 1 && <= 2048.`

## 8.3.3.30 int primesieve\_test ( )

Run extensive correctness tests.

The tests last about one minute on a quad core CPU from 2013 and use up to 1 gigabyte of memory.

## Returns

1 if success, 0 if error.

## 8.3.3.31 const char\* primesieve\_version ( )

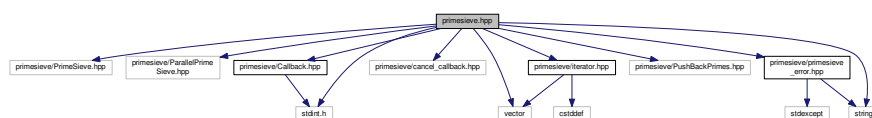
Get the primesieve version number, in the form "i.j.k".

## 8.4 primesieve.hpp File Reference

primesieve C++ API.

```
#include <primesieve/PrimeSieve.hpp>
#include <primesieve/ParallelPrimeSieve.hpp>
#include <primesieve/Callback.hpp>
#include <primesieve/cancel_callback.hpp>
#include <primesieve/iterator.hpp>
#include <primesieve/PushBackPrimes.hpp>
#include <primesieve/primesieve_error.hpp>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for primesieve.hpp:



## Namespaces

- [primesieve](#)

*All of primesieve's C++ functions and classes are declared inside this namespace.*

## Macros

- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION "5.5.0"`
- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION_MAJOR 5`
- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION_MINOR 5`
- `#define PRIMESIEVE_VERSION_PATCH 0`

## Enumerations

- enum { [primesieve::MAX\\_THREADS](#) = -1 }

## Functions

- `template<typename T >`  
`void primesieve::generate\_primes (uint64_t stop, std::vector< T > *primes)`  
*Store the primes  $\leq$  stop in the primes vector.*
- `template<typename T >`  
`void primesieve::generate\_primes (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop, std::vector< T > *primes)`  
*Store the primes within the interval [start, stop] in the primes vector.*
- `template<typename T >`  
`void primesieve::generate\_n\_primes (uint64_t n, std::vector< T > *primes)`  
*Store the first n primes in the primes vector.*
- `template<typename T >`  
`void primesieve::generate\_n\_primes (uint64_t n, uint64_t start, std::vector< T > *primes)`  
*Store the first n primes  $\geq$  start in the primes vector.*
- `uint64_t primesieve::nth\_prime (int64_t n, uint64_t start=0)`  
*Find the nth prime.*
- `uint64_t primesieve::parallel\_nth\_prime (int64_t n, uint64_t start=0)`  
*Find the nth prime in parallel.*
- `uint64_t primesieve::count\_primes (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the primes within the interval [start, stop].*
- `uint64_t primesieve::count\_twins (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop].*
- `uint64_t primesieve::count\_triplets (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- `uint64_t primesieve::count\_quadruplets (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- `uint64_t primesieve::count\_quintuplets (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- `uint64_t primesieve::count\_sextuplets (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop].*
- `uint64_t primesieve::parallel\_count\_primes (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- `uint64_t primesieve::parallel\_count\_twins (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`  
*Count the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*
- `uint64_t primesieve::parallel\_count\_triplets (uint64_t start, uint64_t stop)`

- Count the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t `primesieve::parallel_count_quadruplets` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t `primesieve::parallel_count_quintuplets` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - uint64\_t `primesieve::parallel_count_sextuplets` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Count the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] in parallel.*

  - void `primesieve::print_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void `primesieve::print_twins` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the twin primes within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void `primesieve::print_triplets` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime triplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void `primesieve::print_quadruplets` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime quadruplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void `primesieve::print_quintuplets` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime quintuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void `primesieve::print_sextuplets` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop)
- Print the prime sextuplets within the interval [start, stop] to the standard output.*

  - void `primesieve::callback_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime))
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void `primesieve::callback_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, `primesieve::Callback`< uint64\_t > \*callback)
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void `primesieve::parallel_callback_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime))
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void `primesieve::parallel_callback_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, `primesieve::Callback`< uint64\_t > \*callback)
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void `primesieve::parallel_callback_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, void(\*callback)(uint64\_t prime, int thread\_id))
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - void `primesieve::parallel_callback_primes` (uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop, `primesieve::Callback`< uint64\_t, int > \*callback)
- Call back the primes within the interval [start, stop].*

  - int `primesieve::get_sieve_size` ()
- Get the current set sieve size in kilobytes.*

  - int `primesieve::get_num_threads` ()
- Get the current set number of threads.*

  - uint64\_t `primesieve::get_max_stop` ()
- Returns the largest valid stop number for primesieve.*

  - void `primesieve::set_sieve_size` (int sieve\_size)
- Set the sieve size in kilobytes.*

  - void `primesieve::set_num_threads` (int num\_threads)
- Set the number of threads for use in subsequent primesieve::parallel\_\* function calls.*

  - bool `primesieve::primesieve_test` ()
- Run extensive correctness tests.*

  - std::string `primesieve::primesieve_version` ()
- Get the primesieve version number, in the form "i.j.k".*

### 8.4.1 Detailed Description

primesieve C++ API.

primesieve is a library for fast prime number generation, in case an error occurs a [primesieve::primesieve\\_error](#) exception (derived from `std::runtime_error`) will be thrown.

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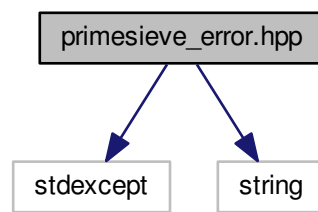
## 8.5 primesieve\_error.hpp File Reference

The `primesieve_error` class is used for all exceptions within primesieve.

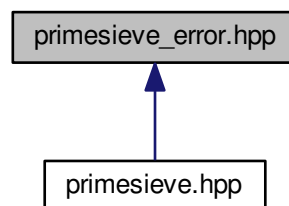
```
#include <stdexcept>
```

```
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for `primesieve_error.hpp`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [primesieve::primesieve\\_error](#)

*primesieve* throws a [primesieve\\_error](#) exception if an error occurs that cannot be handled e.g.

## Namespaces

- [primesieve](#)

*All of primesieve's C++ functions and classes are declared inside this namespace.*

### 8.5.1 Detailed Description

The `primesieve_error` class is used for all exceptions within primesieve.

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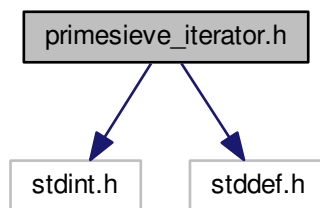
## 8.6 primesieve\_iterator.h File Reference

[primesieve\\_iterator](#) allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards.

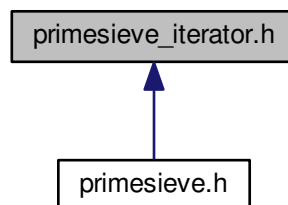
```
#include <stdint.h>
```

```
#include <stddef.h>
```

Include dependency graph for `primesieve_iterator.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [primesieve\\_iterator](#)

*C prime iterator, please refer to [primesieve\\_iterator.h](#) for more information.*

## Functions

- void [primesieve\\_init](#) ([primesieve\\_iterator](#) \*pi)  
*Initialize the primesieve iterator before first using it.*
- void [primesieve\\_free\\_iterator](#) ([primesieve\\_iterator](#) \*pi)  
*Free all memory.*
- void [primesieve\\_skipto](#) ([primesieve\\_iterator](#) \*pi, uint64\_t start, uint64\_t stop\_hint)  
*Set the primesieve iterator to start.*
- static uint64\_t [primesieve\\_next\\_prime](#) ([primesieve\\_iterator](#) \*pi)  
*Get the next prime.*
- static uint64\_t [primesieve\\_previous\\_prime](#) ([primesieve\\_iterator](#) \*pi)  
*Get the previous prime, or 0 if input  $\leq 2$  e.g.*

### 8.6.1 Detailed Description

[primesieve\\_iterator](#) allows to easily iterate over primes both forwards and backwards.

Generating the first prime has a complexity of  $O(r \log \log r)$  operations with  $r = n^{0.5}$ , after that any additional prime is generated in amortized  $O(\log n \log \log n)$  operations. The memory usage is about  $\pi(n^{0.5}) * 16$  bytes. [primesieve\\_iterator](#) objects are very convenient to use at the cost of being slightly slower than the [primesieve\\_callback\\_primes\(\)](#) functions.

The [primesieve\\_iterator.c](#) example shows how to use [primesieve\\_iterator](#). If any error occurs `errno` is set to `EDOM` and [primesieve\\_next\\_prime\(\)](#) and [primesieve\\_previous\\_prime\(\)](#) return `PRIMESIEVE_ERROR`.

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### 8.6.2 Function Documentation

#### 8.6.2.1 void primesieve\_free\_iterator ( primesieve\_iterator \* pi )

Free all memory.

Examples:

[previous\\_prime.c](#), and [primesieve\\_iterator.c](#).

#### 8.6.2.2 void primesieve\_init ( primesieve\_iterator \* pi )

Initialize the primesieve iterator before first using it.

Examples:

[previous\\_prime.c](#), and [primesieve\\_iterator.c](#).

#### 8.6.2.3 static uint64\_t primesieve\_next\_prime ( primesieve\_iterator \* pi ) [inline], [static]

Get the next prime.

Examples:

[primesieve\\_iterator.c](#).

**8.6.2.4** `static uint64_t primesieve_previous_prime ( primesieve_iterator * pi )` `[inline],[static]`

Get the previous prime, or 0 if input  $\leq 2$  e.g.

`previous_prime(2) = 0`.

Examples:

[previous\\_prime.c](#).

**8.6.2.5** `void primesieve_skipto ( primesieve_iterator * pi, uint64_t start, uint64_t stop_hint )`

Set the primesieve iterator to start.

Parameters

<i>start</i>	Generate primes $>$ start (or $<$ start).
<i>stop_hint</i>	Stop number optimization hint. E.g. if you want to generate the primes below 1000 use <code>stop_hint = 1000</code> , if you don't know use <a href="#">primesieve_get_max_stop()</a> .

Precondition

$start \leq 2^{64} - 2^{32} * 10$

Examples:

[previous\\_prime.c](#).

## Chapter 9

# Example Documentation

### 9.1 callback\_primes.cpp

This example shows how to use callback functions.

```
#include <primesieve.hpp>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <iostream>

void callback(uint64_t prime)
{
    std::cout << prime << std::endl;
}

int main()
{
    primesieve::callback_primes(2, 1000, callback);
    return 0;
}
```

### 9.2 count\_primes.c

C program that shows how to count primes.

```
#include <primesieve.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    uint64_t count = primesieve_count_primes(0, 1000);
    printf("Primes below 1000 = %" PRIu64 "\n", count);

    /* use multi-threading for large intervals */
    count = primesieve_parallel_count_primes(0, 1000000000);
    printf("Primes below 10^9 = %" PRIu64 "\n", count);

    return 0;
}
```

### 9.3 count\_primes.cpp

This example shows how to count primes.

```
#include <primesieve.hpp>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <iostream>
```

```
int main()
{
    uint64_t count = primesieve::count_primes(0, 1000);
    std::cout << "Primes below 1000 = " << count << std::endl;

    uint64_t stop = 1000000000;

    // use multi-threading for large intervals
    count = primesieve::parallel_count_primes(0, stop);
    std::cout << "Primes below 10^9 = " << count << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

## 9.4 nth\_prime.c

C program that finds the nth prime.

```
#include <primesieve.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    uint64_t n = 1000;
    if (argv[1])
        n = atol(argv[1]);

    uint64_t prime = primesieve_nth_prime(n, 0);
    printf("%" PRIu64 "th prime = %" PRIu64 "\n", n, prime);

    return 0;
}
```

## 9.5 nth\_prime.cpp

Find the nth prime.

```
#include <primesieve.hpp>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

int main(int, char** argv)
{
    uint64_t n = 1000;
    if (argv[1])
        n = std::atol(argv[1]);

    uint64_t nth_prime = primesieve::nth_prime(n);
    std::cout << n << "th prime = " << nth_prime << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

## 9.6 previous\_prime.c

Iterate backwards over primes using `primesieve_iterator`.

```
#include <primesieve.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    primesieve_iterator pi;
```

```

primesieve_init(&pi);

/* primesieve_skipto(primesieve_iterator, start_number, stop_hint) */
primesieve_skipto(&pi, 2000, 1000);
uint64_t prime;

/* iterate backwards over the primes between 2000 and 1000 */
while ((prime = primesieve_previous_prime(&pi)) >= 1000)
    printf("%" PRIu64 "\n", prime);

primesieve_free_iterator(&pi);
return 0;
}

```

## 9.7 previous\_prime.cpp

This example shows how to iterate backwards over primes.

```

#include <primesieve.hpp>
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    primesieve::iterator pi;
    pi.skipto(2000);

    uint64_t prime;

    // iterate backwards over the primes between 2000 and 1000
    while ((prime = pi.previous_prime()) >= 1000)
        std::cout << prime << std::endl;

    return 0;
}

```

## 9.8 primesieve\_iterator.c

Iterate over primes using C `primesieve_iterator`.

```

#include <primesieve.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    primesieve_iterator pi;
    primesieve_init(&pi);

    uint64_t sum = 0;
    uint64_t prime = 0;

    /* iterate over the primes below 10^10 */
    while ((prime = primesieve_next_prime(&pi)) < 10000000000ull)
        sum += prime;

    primesieve_free_iterator(&pi);
    printf("Sum of the primes below 10^10 = %" PRIu64 "\n", sum);
    return 0;
}

```

## 9.9 primesieve\_iterator.cpp

Iterate over primes using a `primesieve::iterator` object.

```

#include <primesieve.hpp>
#include <iostream>

int main()

```

```

{
    primesieve::iterator pi;
    uint64_t sum = 0;
    uint64_t prime;

    // iterate over primes below 10^10
    while ((prime = pi.next_prime()) < 10000000000ull)
        sum += prime;

    std::cout << "Sum of the primes below 10^10 = " << sum << std::endl;
    return 0;
}

```

## 9.10 store\_primes\_in\_array.c

Store primes in a C array.

```

#include <primesieve.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    uint64_t start = 0;
    uint64_t stop = 1000;
    size_t i;
    size_t size;

    /* store the primes below 1000 */
    int* primes = (int*) primesieve_generate_primes(start, stop, &size,
        INT_PRIMES);

    for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%i\n", primes[i]);

    primesieve_free(primes);
    uint64_t n = 1000;

    /* store the first 1000 primes */
    primes = (int*) primesieve_generate_n_primes(n, start,
        INT_PRIMES);

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%i\n", primes[i]);

    primesieve_free(primes);
    return 0;
}

```

## 9.11 store\_primes\_in\_vector.cpp

Store primes in a std::vector using primesieve.

```

#include <primesieve.hpp>
#include <vector>

int main()
{
    std::vector<int> primes;

    // Store the primes <= 1000
    primesieve::generate_primes(1000, &primes);

    primes.clear();

    // Store the first 1000 primes
    primesieve::generate_n_primes(1000, &primes);

    return 0;
}

```

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