

Not So Tiny Task №8 (2 + 1 points)



Implement a hierarchy for reading/writing data from/to some source.

- **Base class:** `IO`; Should provide some basic information: if source is still open or not (can be closed manually by `close()` method), was eof reached or not.
- **1st level of derived classes:** `Reader` and `Writer`; They provide functions for reading/writing primitive types (and `std::strings`).
- **2nd level of derived classes:** `ReaderWriter`. It provides functions for reading and writing at the same time.
- **3rd level:** specific implementation for different sources 1) `std::string` as a source, 2) `FILE*` as a source.

2 points

Not So Tiny Task №8 (2 + 1 points)



Implement a hierarchy for reading/writing data from/to some source.

...

- **3rd level**: specific implementation for different sources 1) `std::string` as a source, 2) `FILE*` as a source.
- 4th level: implementation for both string and `FILE*` sources with buffer.
 - Operations firstly read/write from/to the preallocated buffer of fixed size.
 - If buffer is empty/full, classes should read/write to the real source (string or file).

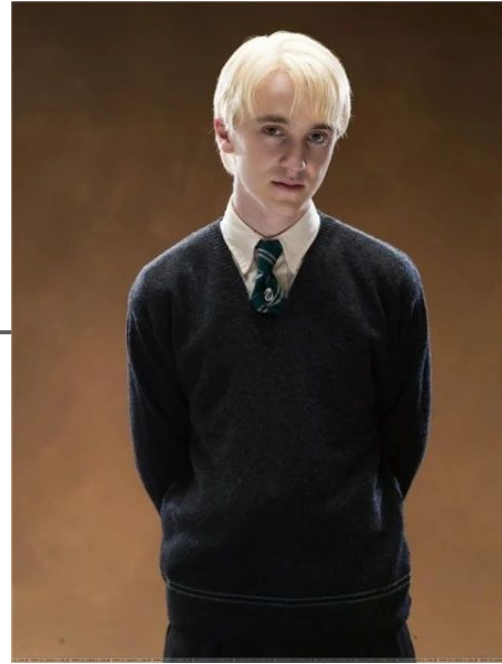
+1 point

System Programming with C++

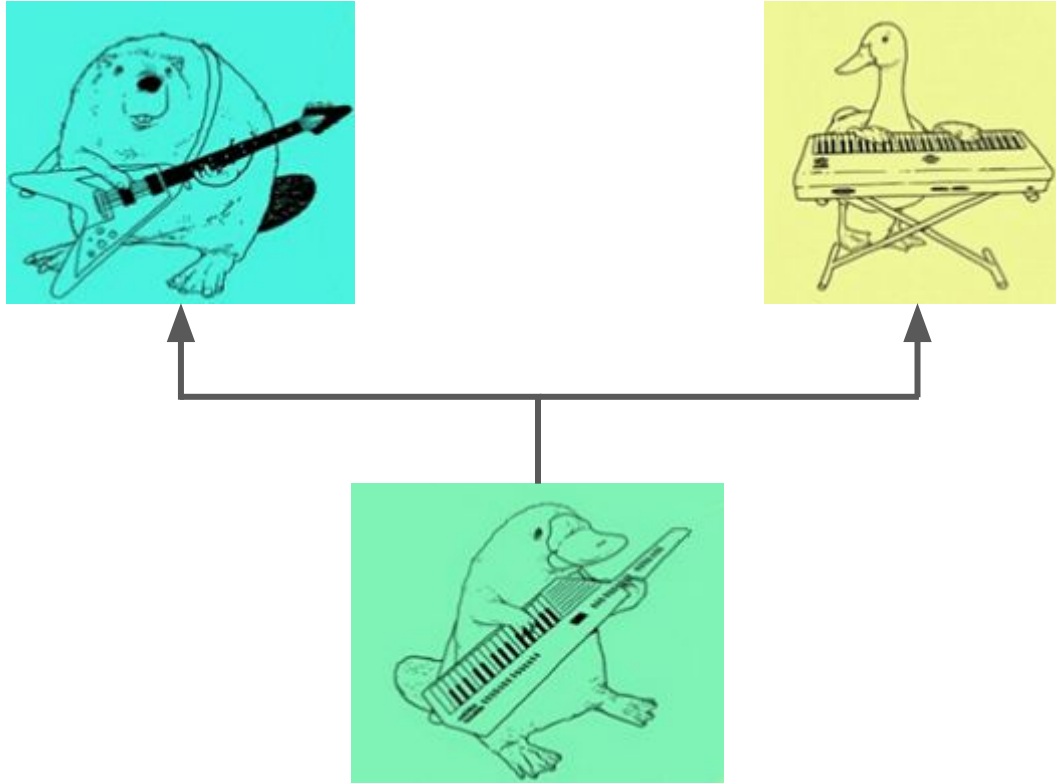
Multiple inheritance



Inheritance



Multiple Inheritance



Multiple Inheritance

Figure:

```
const char* name;  
virtual double area() = 0;
```



Square:

```
double length;  
virtual double area(){...}
```

Multiple Inheritance

Figure:

```
const char* name;  
virtual double area() = 0;
```



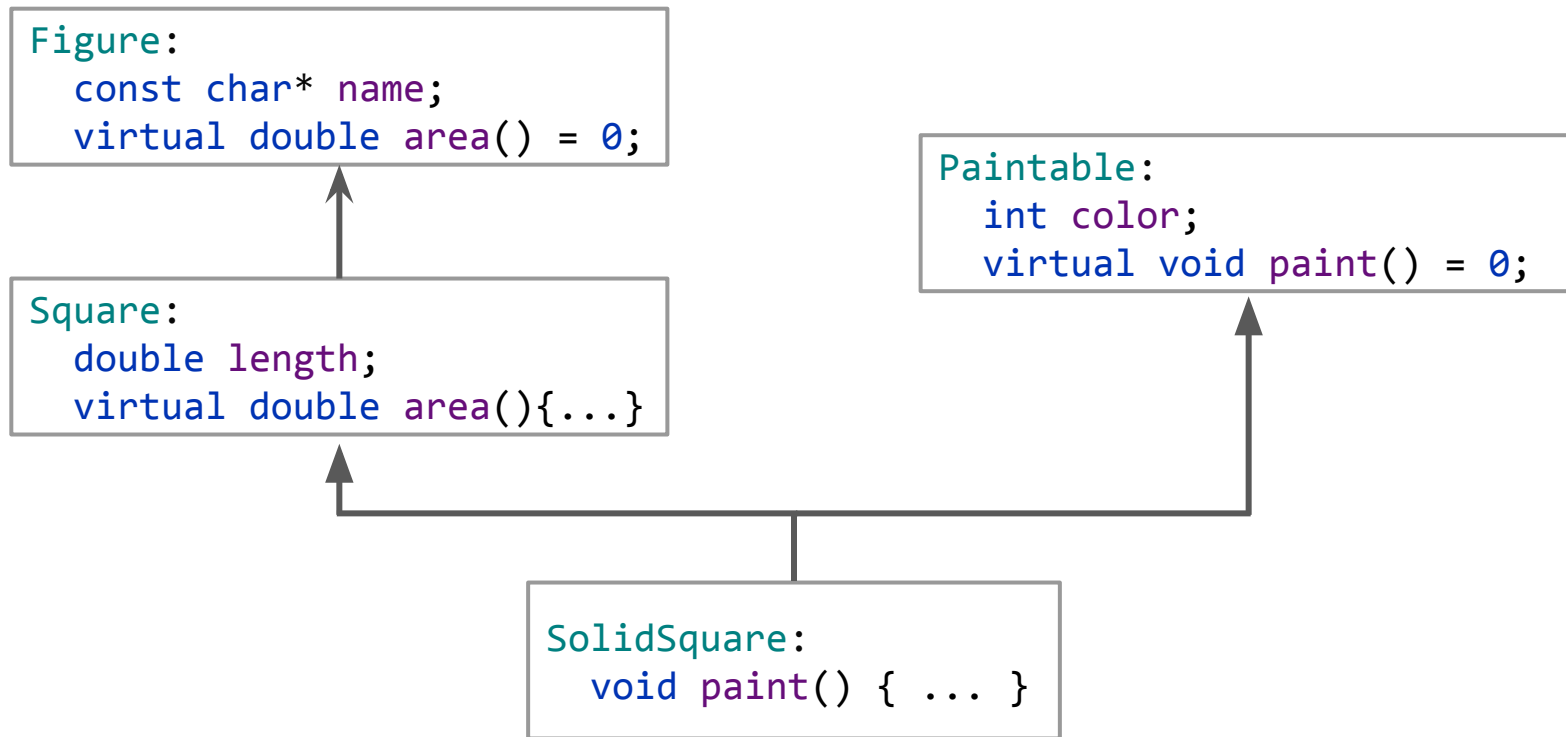
Square:

```
double length;  
virtual double area(){...}
```

Paintable:

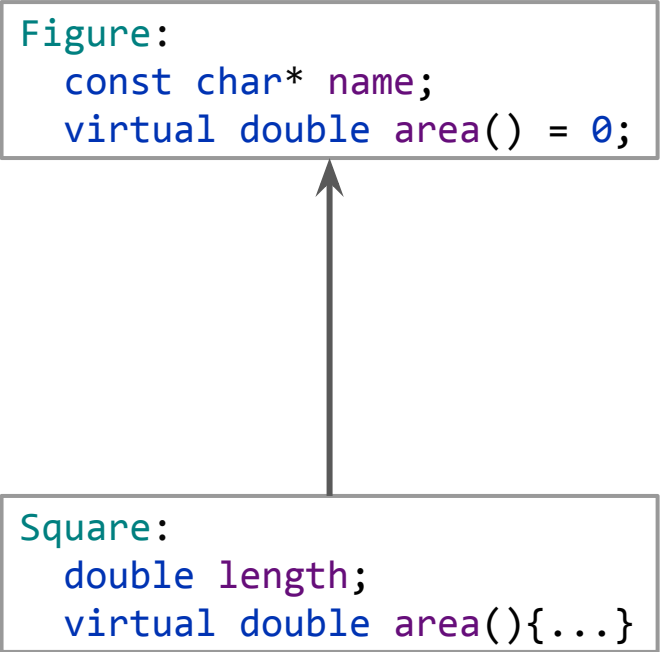
```
int color;  
virtual void paint() = 0;
```

Multiple Inheritance




```
class Figure {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
public:  
    Figure(const char* name): name(name) {}  
    virtual double area() = 0;  
};
```

```
class Square: public Figure {  
protected:  
    double length;  
public:  
    Square(double l):  
        Figure("Square"), length(l) {}  
    double area() {  
        return length*length;  
    }  
};
```



```
class Paintable {  
protected:  
    int color;  
public:  
    Paintable(int color): color(color) {}  
    virtual void paint() = 0;  
};
```

```
Paintable:  
    int color;  
    virtual void paint() = 0;
```

```

class SolidSquare : public Square, public Paintable {
public:
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :
        Square(length), Paintable(color) {}

    void paint() {
        std::cout << "We are painting square with length = "
                    << this->length
                    << " and color = "
                    << this->color << std::endl;
    }
};

```

```

SolidSquare:
    void paint() { ... }

```

```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {  
    test->paint();  
}
```

```
void printArea(Figure* test) {  
    std::cout << "Area = "  
               << test->area()  
               << std::endl;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    printArea(&bs);  
    paintP(&bs);  
}
```

Substitution of derived
class (pointers or
references to them) instead
of base one still works!

```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {  
    test->paint();  
}
```

```
void printArea(Figure* test) {  
    std::cout << "Area = "  
               << test->area()  
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int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    printArea(&bs);  
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}
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Substitution of derived
class (pointers or
references to them) instead
of base one still works!

As well as virtual calls.

```

void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
}

void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}

int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}

```

Substitution of derived class (pointers or references to them) instead of base one still works!

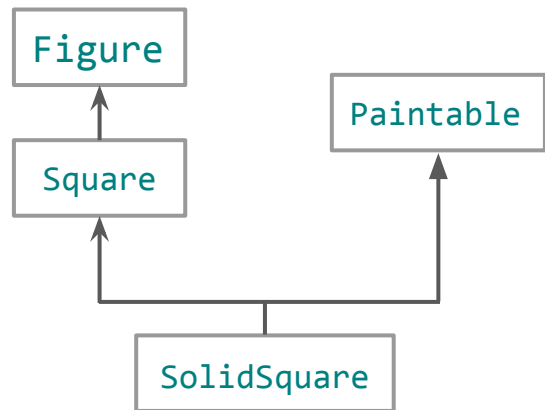
As well as `virtual` calls.


But do you see any complications here?

```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {  
    test->paint();  
}
```

```
void printArea(Figure* test) {  
    std::cout << "Area = "  
                << test->area()  
                << std::endl;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
→ SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
  printArea(&bs);  
  paintP(&bs);  
}
```



```
class SolidSquare : public Square, public Paintable {
public:
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :
         Square(length), Paintable(color) {}

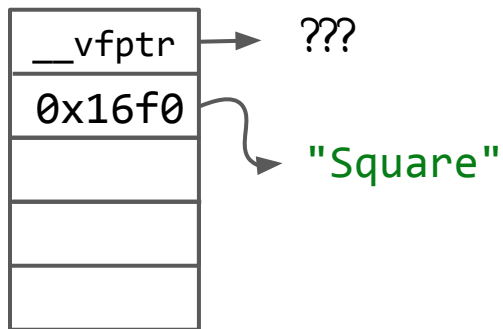
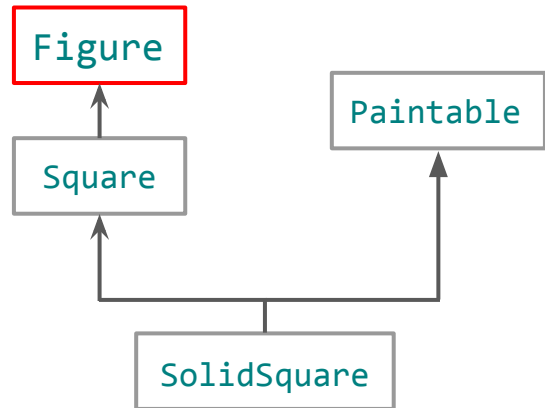
    void paint() {
        std::cout << "We are painting square with length = "
                    << this->length
                    << " and color = "
                    << this->color << std::endl;
    }
};
```



```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
}
```

```
void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
```

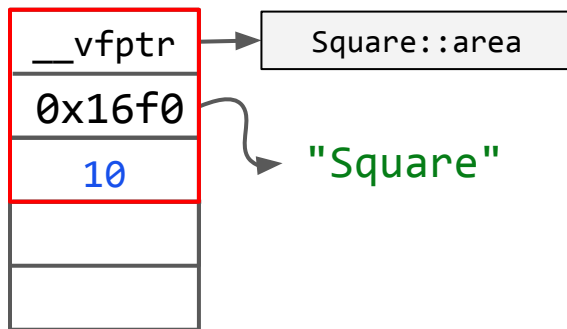
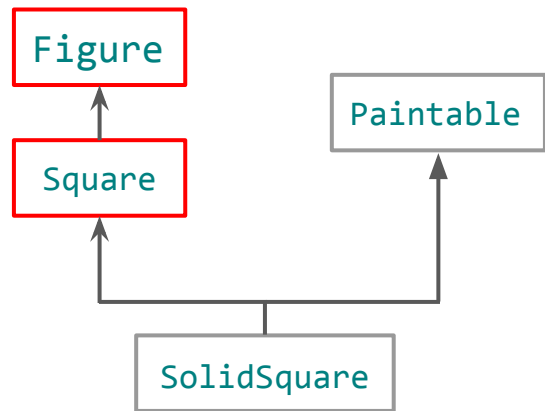
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int main() {
    → SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```



```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
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void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
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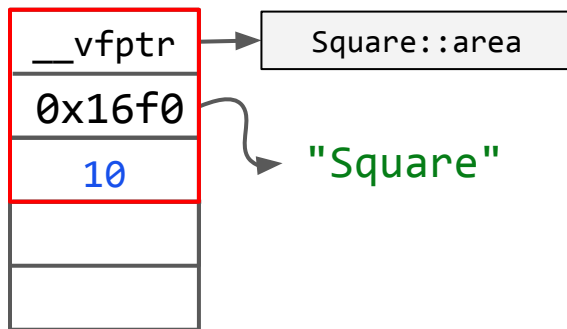
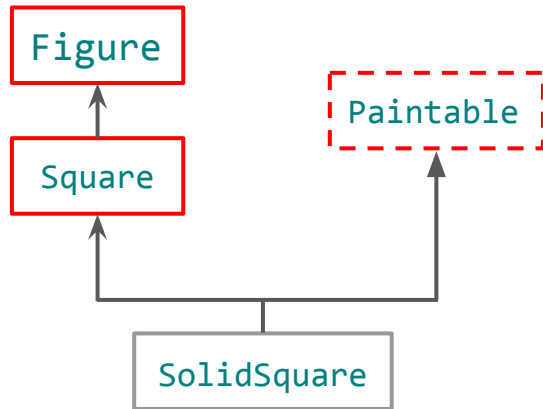
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int main() {
    → SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
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void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
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void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
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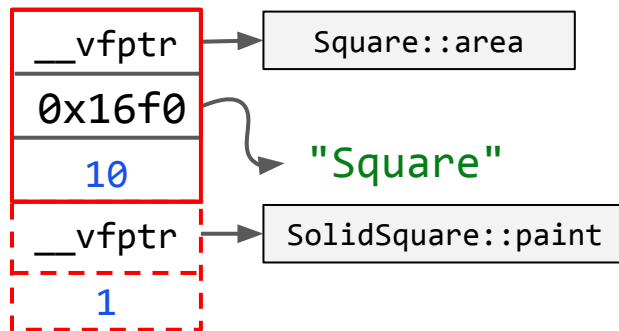
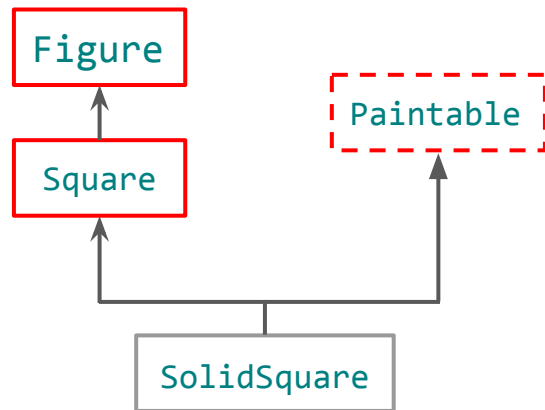
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int main() {
    → SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```



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void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
}
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void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
```

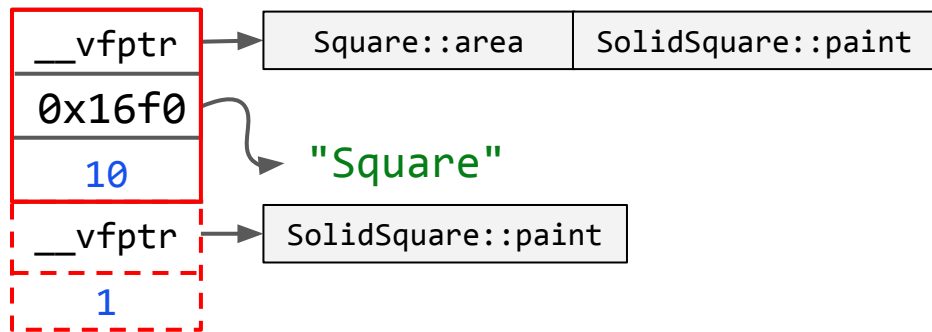
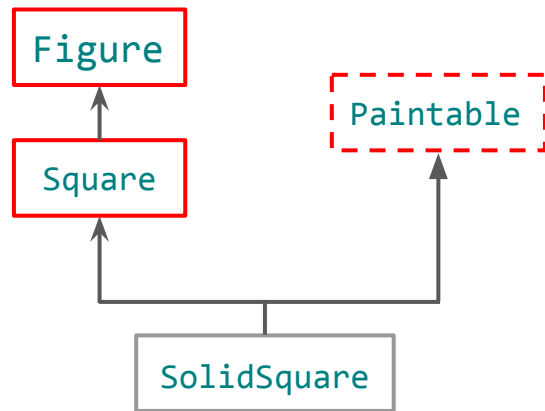
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int main() {
    → SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```



```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
}
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void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
```

```
int main() {
    → SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```



```

class SolidSquare : public Square,
                    public Paintable {
public:
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :
        Square(length),
        Paintable(color) {}

    ...
};

```



```

SolidSquare::SolidSquare(double, int):

```

```

push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 32
mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
movsdb QWORD PTR [rbp-16], xmm0
mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-20], esi
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]
movq    xmm0, rdx
mov     rdi, rax
call    Square::Square(double)
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
lea     rdx, [rax+24]
mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
mov     esi, eax
mov     rdi, rdx
call    Paintable::Paintable(int)
mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+16
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     QWORD PTR [rax], rdx
mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+48
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     QWORD PTR [rax+24], rdx
nop
leave
ret

```


```

class SolidSquare : public Square,
                    public Paintable {
public:
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :
        → Square(length),
          Paintable(color) {}

    ...
};

```

building
first base

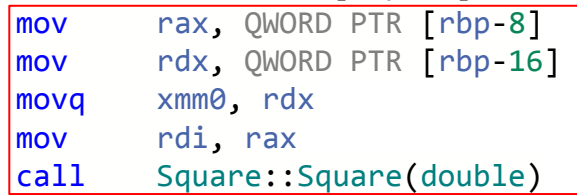



SolidSquare::SolidSquare(double, int):

```

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mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 32
mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
movsdb QWORD PTR [rbp-16], xmm0
mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-20], esi
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]
movq    xmm0, rdx
mov     rdi, rax
call    Square::Square(double)
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
lea     rdx, [rax+24]
mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
mov     esi, eax
mov     rdi, rdx
call    Paintable::Paintable(int)
mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+16
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     QWORD PTR [rax], rdx
mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+48
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     QWORD PTR [rax+24], rdx
nop
leave
ret

```

[rbp-8] contains address
of object to initialize

```
class SolidSquare : public Square,  
    public Paintable {  
public:  
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :  
        → Square(length),  
        Paintable(color) {}  
    ...  
};
```

building
first base



```
SolidSquare::SolidSquare(double, int):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 32  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    movsd   QWORD PTR [rbp-16], xmm0  
    mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-20], esi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]  
    movq    xmm0, rdx  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Square::Square(double)  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    lea     rdx, [rax+24]  
    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]  
    mov     esi, eax  
    mov     rdi, rdx  
    call    Paintable::Paintable(int)  
    mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+16  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rax], rdx  
    mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+48  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rax+24], rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```


[rbp-8] contains address
of object to initialize

```
class SolidSquare : public Square,  
                    public Paintable {  
public:  
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :  
        Square(length),  
        Paintable(color) {}  
    ...  
};
```

building
second base

```
SolidSquare::SolidSquare(double, int):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 32  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    movsd   QWORD PTR [rbp-16], xmm0  
    mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-20], esi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]  
    movq    xmm0, rdx  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Square::Square(double)  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    lea     rdx, [rax+24]  
    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]  
    mov     esi, eax  
    mov     rdi, rdx  
    call    Paintable::Paintable(int)  
    mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+16  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rax], rdx  
    mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+48  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rax+24], rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

rdi contains address of
object to initialize +24

```
class SolidSquare : public Square,  
                    public Paintable {  
public:  
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :  
        Square(length),  
        Paintable(color) {}  
    ...  
};
```

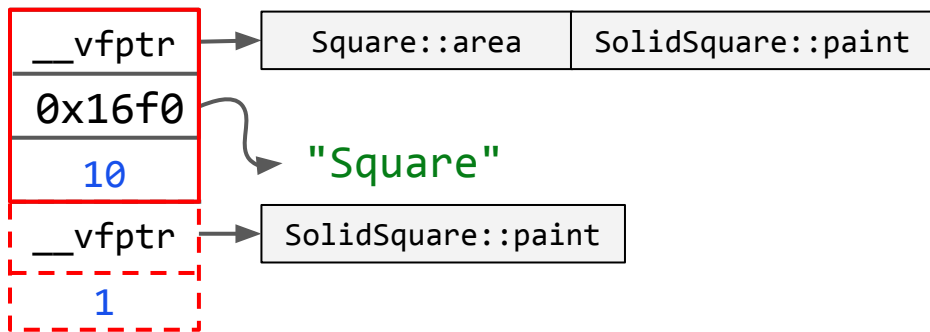
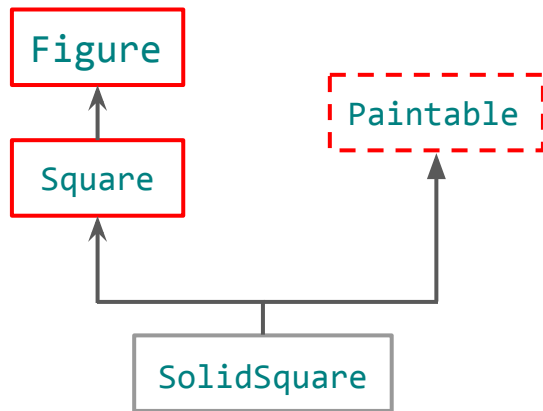
building
second base

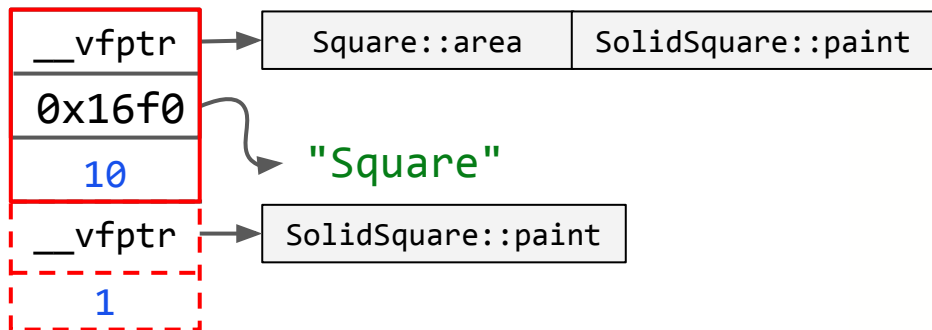
```
SolidSquare::SolidSquare(double, int):  
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    mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-20], esi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]  
    movq    xmm0, rdx  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Square::Square(double)  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    lea     rdx, [rax+24]  
    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]  
    mov     esi, eax  
    mov     rdi, rdx  
    call    Paintable::Paintable(int)  
    mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+16  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rax], rdx  
    mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:vtable for SolidSquare+48  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rax+24], rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
}
```

```
void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
```

```
int main() {
    → SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```





updating VMTs



`SolidSquare::SolidSquare(double, int):`

```

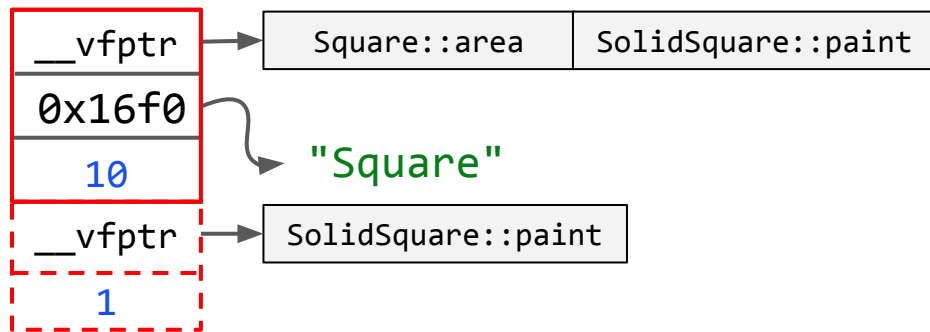
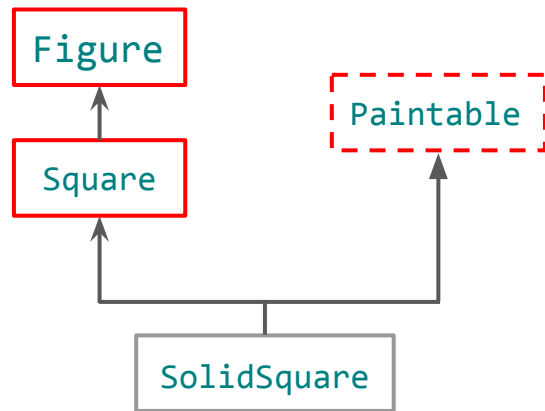
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nop
leave
ret

```

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void paintP(Paintable* test) {
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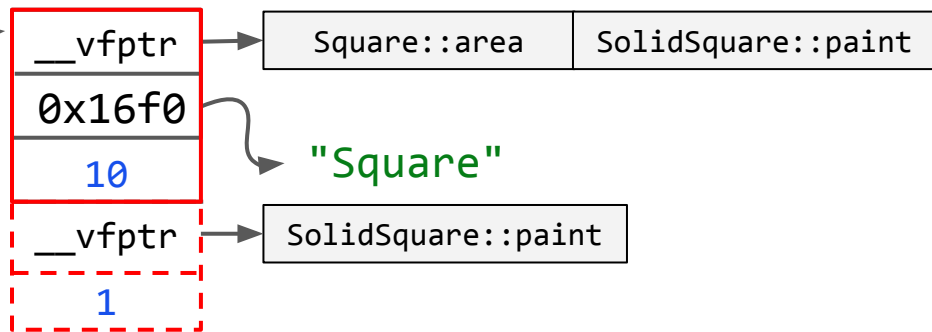
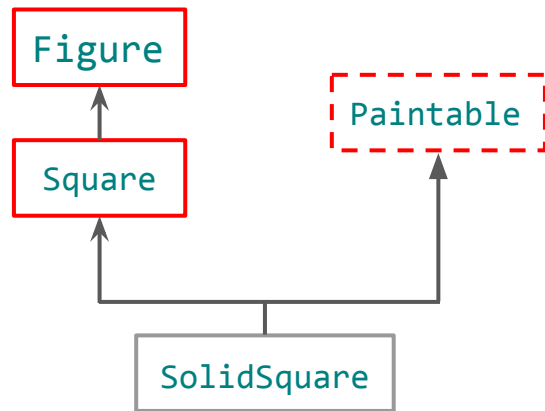
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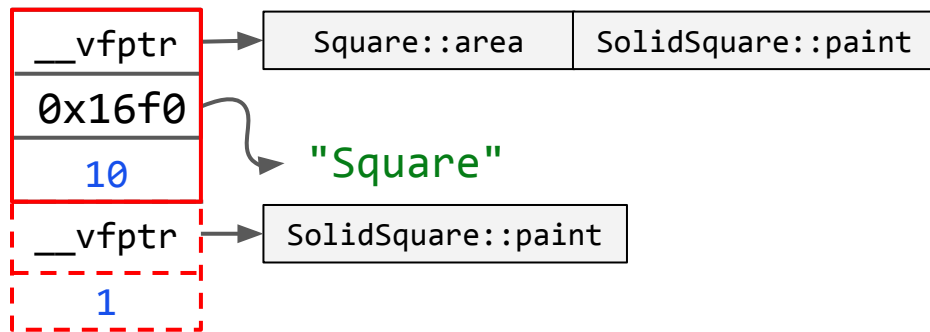
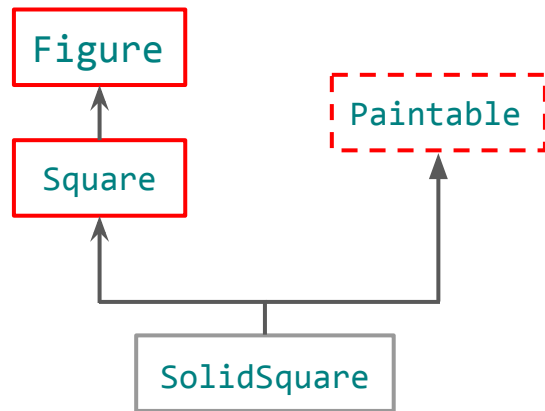
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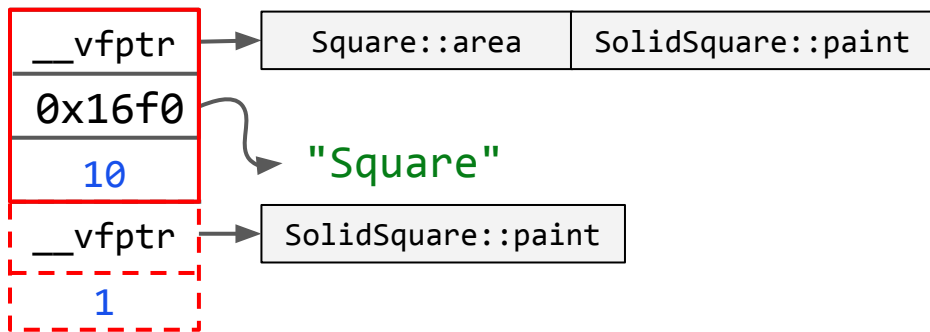
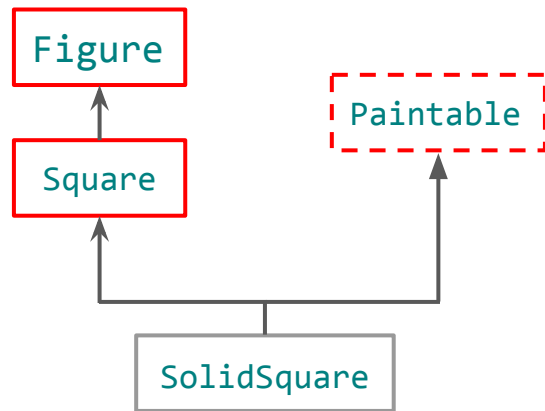
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int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
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    paintP(&bs);
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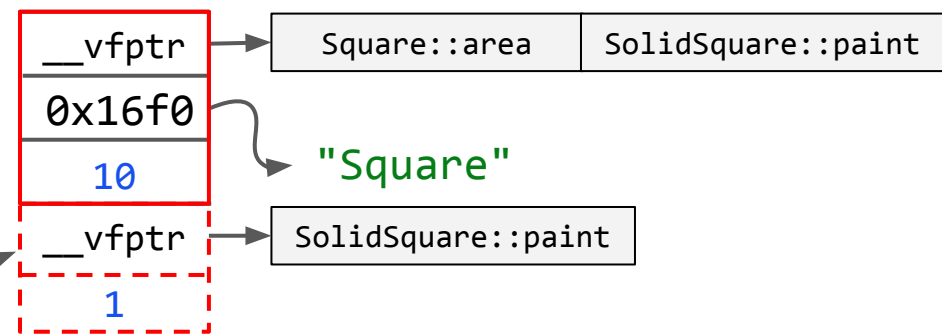
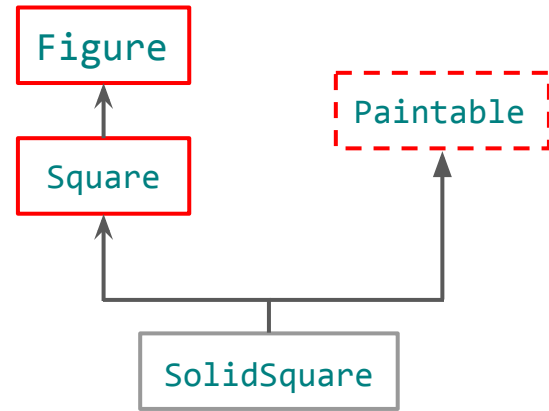

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void paintP(Paintable* test) {
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void printArea(Figure* test) {
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int main() {
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    paintP(&bs);
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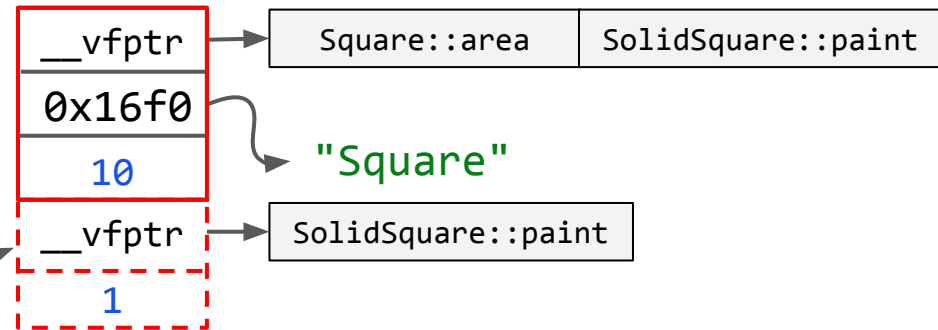


```
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    test->paint();
}
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```
void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
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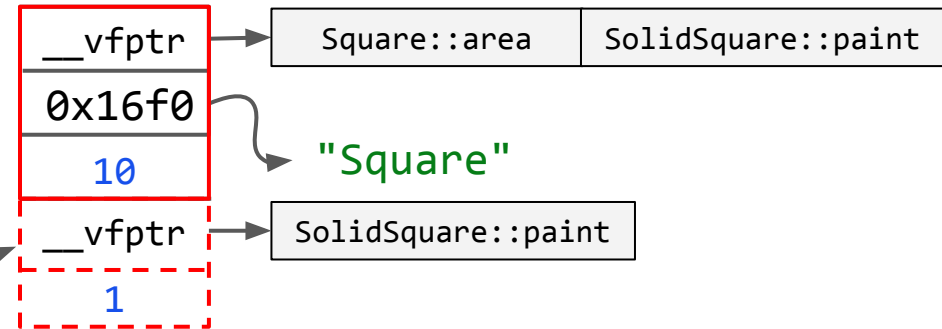
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int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```

Such system allows you to pass here both classes derived from Paintable in **single** inheritance and in **multiply** (offsets to the fields will be the same)



But there is a problem: in `SolidSquare::paint` method we use both fields from `Figure` and from `Paintable`.

```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {  
    test->paint();  
}  
  
void printArea(Figure* test) {  
    std::cout << "Area = "  
        << test->area()  
        << std::endl;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    printArea(&bs);  
    paintP(&bs);  
}
```



```
class SolidSquare : public Square, public Paintable {
public:
    SolidSquare(double length, int color) :
        Square(length), Paintable(color) {}

    void paint() {
        std::cout << "We are painting square with length = "
                    << this->length ← which offset will it have?
                    << " and color = "
                    << this->color << std::endl;
    }
};
```

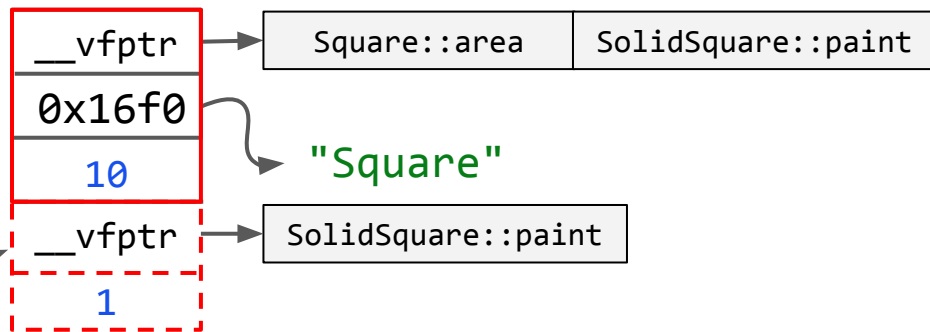
```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {  
→ test->paint();  
}
```

```
void printArea(Figure* test) {  
    std::cout << "Area = "  
        << test->area()  
        << std::endl;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    printArea(&bs);  
    paintP(&bs);  
}
```

But there is a problem: in `SolidSquare::paint` method we use both fields from `Figure` and from `Paintable`.

Looks like we can't pass there the same pointer in the middle of an object as `this`!



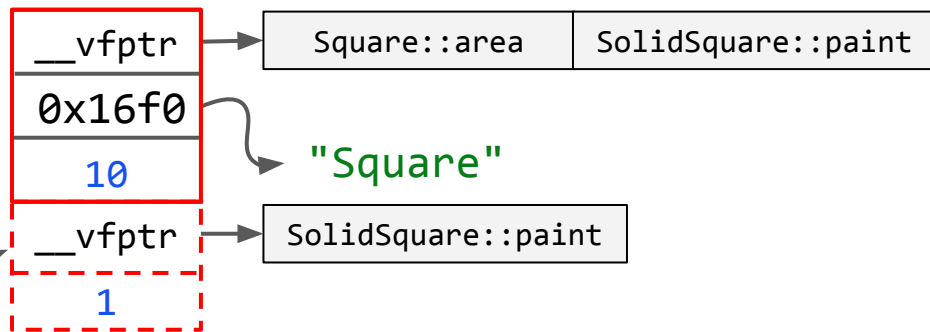
```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {  
→ test->paint();  
}
```

```
void printArea(Figure* test) {  
    std::cout << "Area = "  
                << test->area()  
                << std::endl;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    printArea(&bs);  
    paintP(&bs);  
}
```

But there is a problem: in `SolidSquare::paint` method we use both fields from `Figure` and from `Paintable`.

Looks like we can't pass there the same pointer in the middle of an object as `this`! How to fix?



```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
}
```

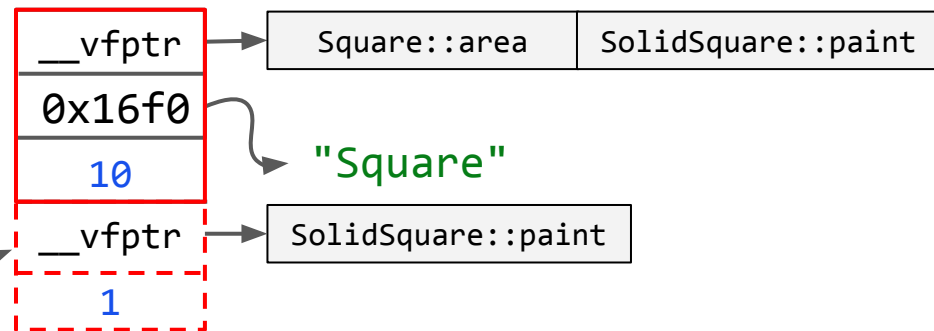
```
void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
```

```
int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```

But there is a problem: in `SolidSquare::paint` method we use both fields from `Figure` and from `Paintable`.

Looks like we can't pass there the same pointer in the middle of an object as `this`! How to fix?

We need an offset **backward to head**!



```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
public:  
    Person(const char* n, size_t a):  
        name(n), age(a) {}  
  
    virtual void print() const { ... }  
    virtual void test() const { ... }  
};
```



```
Person::Person(char const*, unsigned long)  
[base object constructor]:
```

```
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],  
        OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Person+16  
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi+8], rsi  
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi+16], rdx  
ret
```

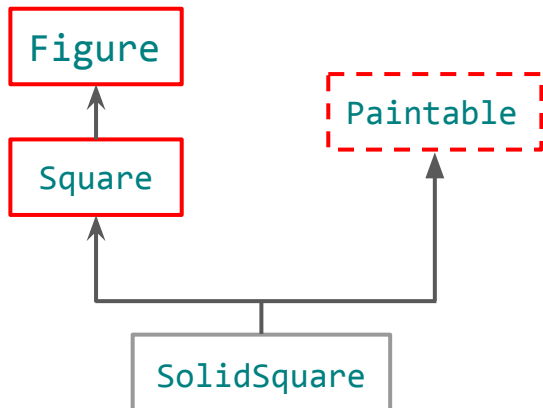
smth interesting we will discuss later



vtable for Person:

```
.quad 0  
.quad typeinfo for Person  
.quad Person::print() const  
.quad Person::test() const
```

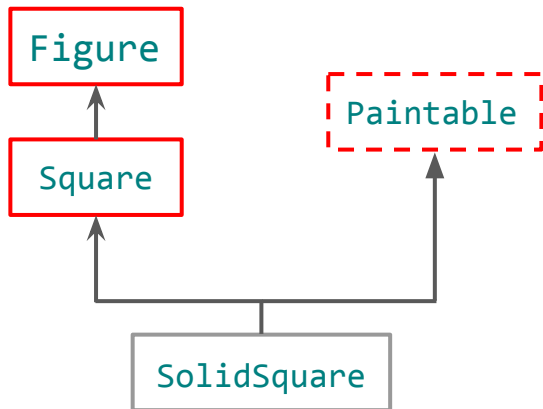
static data



vtable for SolidSquare:

```
.quad 0
.quad typeid for SolidSquare
.quad Square::area()
.quad SolidSquare::paint()
.quad -24
.quad typeid for SolidSquare
.quad non-virtual thunk to SolidSquare::paint()
```

static data

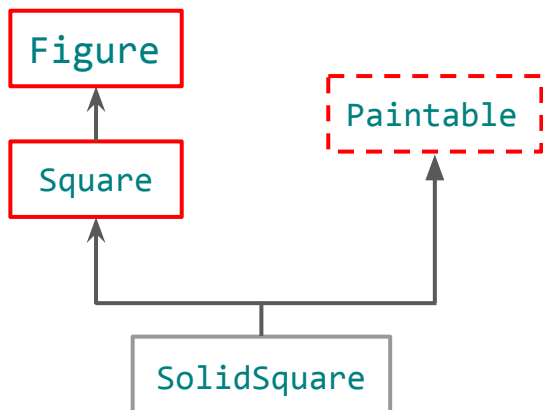


static data

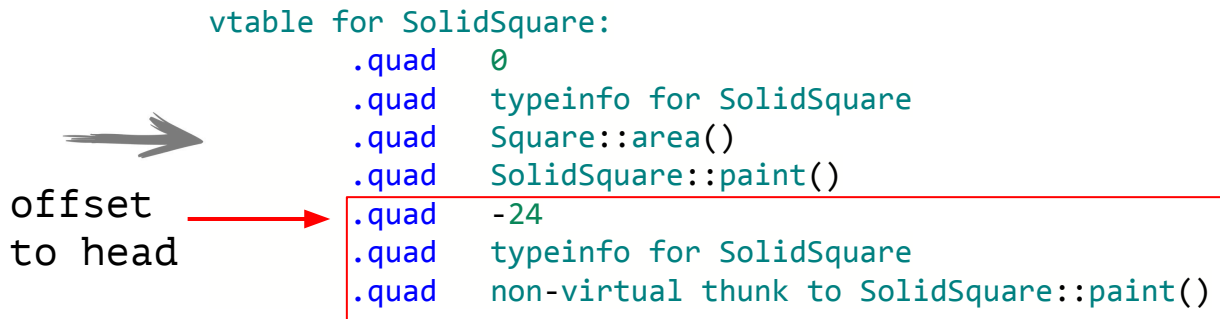
vtable for SolidSquare:

```
.quad 0
.quad typeid for SolidSquare
.quad Square::area()
.quad SolidSquare::paint()
.quad -24
.quad typeid for SolidSquare
.quad non-virtual thunk to SolidSquare::paint()
```

This part of VMT is actually used
for Paintable part of SolidSquare

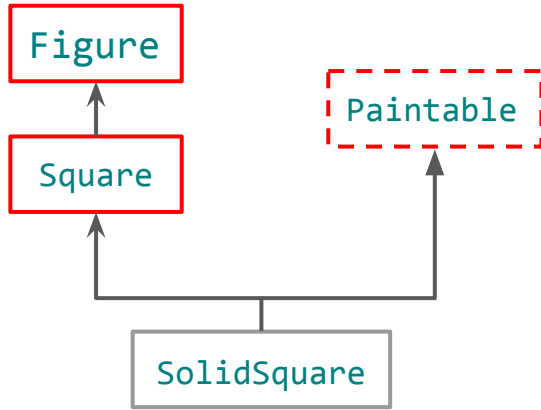


static data



This part of VMT is actually used for Paintable part of SolidSquare

static data



offset
to head

vtable for SolidSquare:

```
.quad 0
.quad typeinfo for SolidSquare
.quad Square::area()
.quad SolidSquare::paint()
.quad -24
.quad typeinfo for SolidSquare
.quad non-virtual thunk to SolidSquare::paint()
```

This part of VMT is actually used
for Paintable part of SolidSquare

this means "call
SolidSquare::paint(),
but to get this add -24
to current this"

```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
}
```

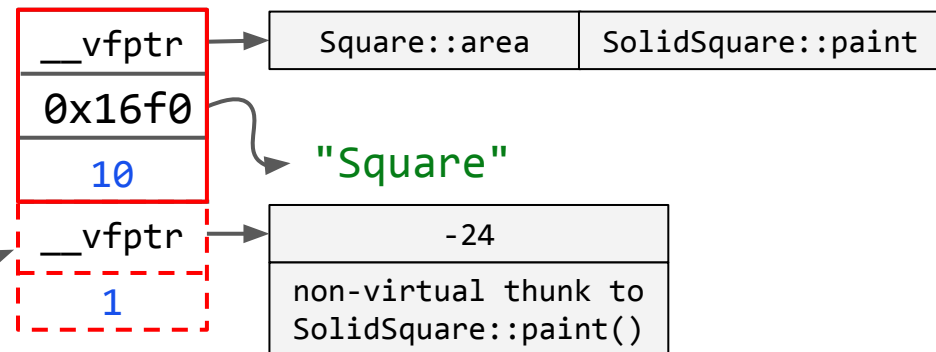
```
void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
```

```
int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```

But there is a problem: in `SolidSquare::paint` method we use both fields from `Figure` and from `Paintable`.

Looks like we can't pass there the same pointer in the middle of an object as `this`! How to fix?

We need an offset **backward to head**!



```
void paintP(Paintable* test) {
    test->paint();
    // this <-- this - 24
}
```

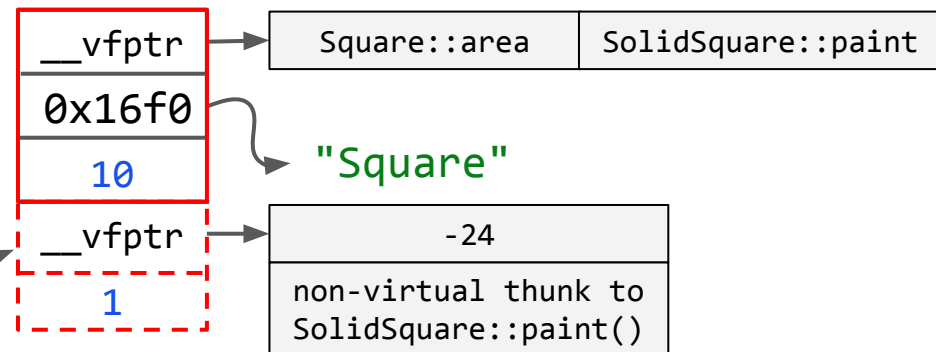
```
void printArea(Figure* test) {
    std::cout << "Area = "
               << test->area()
               << std::endl;
}
```

```
int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    printArea(&bs);
    paintP(&bs);
}
```

But there is a problem: in `SolidSquare::paint` method we use both fields from `Figure` and from `Paintable`.

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Multiple inheritance: so far

- Virtual calls can be even more expensive!
- Objects are even more fatty.
- VMTs contains new meta-information

Multiple inheritance: so far

- `Virtual` calls can be even more `expensive`!
- Objects are even more `fatty`.
- `VMTs` contains new meta-information
- Pointers to the base class and to the derived class can be very `different` (not the first time for us, though)

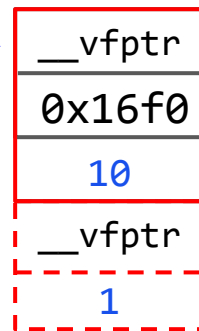
Multiple inheritance: so far

- **Virtual** calls can be even more **expensive**!
- Objects are even more **fatty**.
- **VMTs** contains new meta-information
- Pointers to the base class and to the derived class can be very **different** (not the first time for us, though)

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);  
}
```

----> 0x7ffc85524eb0

----> 0x7ffc85524ec8



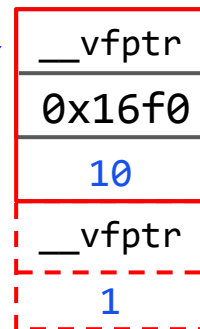
Multiple inheritance: so far

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = p;  
    printf("%p\n", sq);  
}
```

----> 0x7ffc85524eb0

----> 0x7ffc85524ec8

// ???



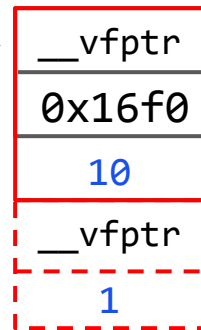
Multiple inheritance: so far

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = p;  
    printf("%p\n", sq);  
}
```

----> 0x7ffc85524eb0

----> 0x7ffc85524ec8

// compilation error



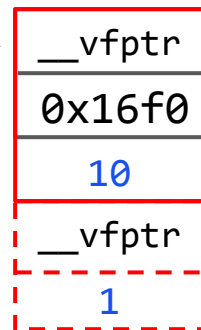
Multiple inheritance: so far

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = p;  
    printf("%p\n", sq);  
}
```

----> 0x7ffc85524eb0

----> 0x7ffc85524ec8

// compilation error

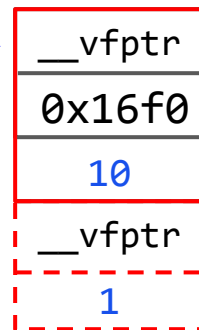


Multiple inheritance: so far

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = static_cast<SolidSquare*>(p);  
  
    printf("%p\n", sq);  
}
```

----> 0x7ffc85524eb0

----> 0x7ffc85524ec8



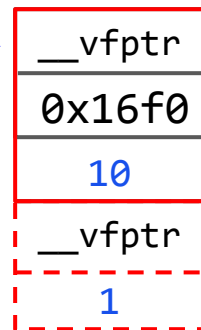
Multiple inheritance: so far

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = static_cast<SolidSquare*>(p);  
  
    printf("%p\n", sq);  
}
```

----> 0x7ffc85524eb0

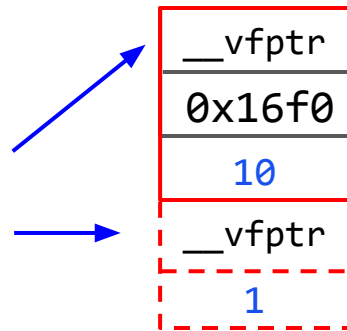
----> 0x7ffc85524ec8

----> 0x7ffc85524eb0



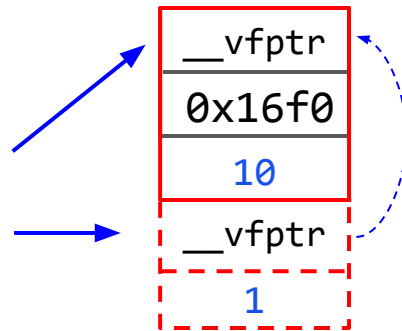
Multiple inheritance: so far

```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);          ----> 0x7ffc85524eb0  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);          ----> 0x7ffc85524ec8  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = static_cast<SolidSquare*>(p);  
  
    printf("%p\n", sq);          ----> 0x7ffc85524eb0  
}
```



```
...  
cmp QWORD PTR [rbp-16], 0  
je .L9  
mov rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]  
sub rax, 24  
jmp .L10  
.L9:  
mov eax, 0  
.L10:  
mov QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rax  
...
```

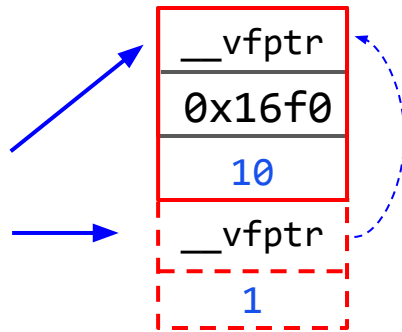
Multiple inheritance: so far



```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);          ----> 0x7ffc85524eb0  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);          ----> 0x7ffc85524ec8  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = static_cast<SolidSquare*>(p);  
  
    printf("%p\n", sq);          ----> 0x7ffc85524eb0  
}
```

```
...  
    cmp QWORD PTR [rbp-16], 0  
    je .L9  
    mov rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]  
    sub rax, 24  
    jmp .L10  
.L9:  
    mov eax, 0  
.L10:  
    mov QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rax  
...
```


Multiple inheritance: so far



```
int main() {  
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);  
    Square* s = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", s);          ----> 0x7ffc85524eb0  
    Paintable* p = &bs;  
    printf("%p\n", p);          ----> 0x7ffc85524ec8  
  
    SolidSquare* sq = static_cast<SolidSquare*>(p);  
  
    printf("%p\n", sq);          ----> 0x7ffc85524eb0  
}
```

```
...  
cmp QWORD PTR [rbp-16], 0  
je .L9  
mov rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-16]  
sub rax, 24  
jmp .L10  
.L9:  
mov eax, 0  
.L10:  
mov QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rax  
...
```

Static casts work perfectly fine in both directions (until you don't try to cast an object to the type it actually doesn't belong to).

```
class Square: public Figure {
protected:
    double length;
public:
    Square(double l):
        Figure("Square"),
        length(l) {}
    double area() {
        return length*length;
    }
};
```

```
class Paintable {
protected:
    int color;
public:
    Paintable(int color):
        color(color) {}
    virtual void paint() = 0;
};
```

```
class Square: public Figure {
protected:
    double length;
public:
    Square(double l):
        Figure("Square"),
        length(l) {}
    double area() {
        return length*length;
    }

    void foo() { };
};
```

```
class Paintable {
protected:
    int color;
public:
    Paintable(int color):
        color(color) {}
    virtual void paint() = 0;

    void foo() { };
};
```

```
class Square: public Figure {
protected:
    double length;
public:
    Square(double l):
        Figure("Square"),
        length(l) {}
    double area() {
        return length*length;
    }

    void foo() { };
};
```

```
class Paintable {
protected:
    int color;
public:
    Paintable(int color):
        color(color) {}
    virtual void paint() = 0;

    void foo() { };
};
```

```
int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    bs.foo();
}
```

```
class Square: public Figure {
protected:
    double length;
public:
    Square(double l):
        Figure("Square"),
        length(l) {}
    double area() {
        return length*length;
    }

    void foo() { };
};
```

```
class Paintable {
protected:
    int color;
public:
    Paintable(int color):
        color(color) {}
    virtual void paint() = 0;

    void foo() { };
};
```

```
int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    bs.foo();
}
```

which one to call?

```

class Square: public Figure {
protected:
    double length;
public:
    Square(double l):
        Figure("Square"),
        length(l) {}
    double area() {
        return length*length;
    }

    void foo() { };
};

```

```

class Paintable {
protected:
    int color;
public:
    Paintable(int color):
        color(color) {}
    virtual void paint() = 0;

    void foo() { };
};

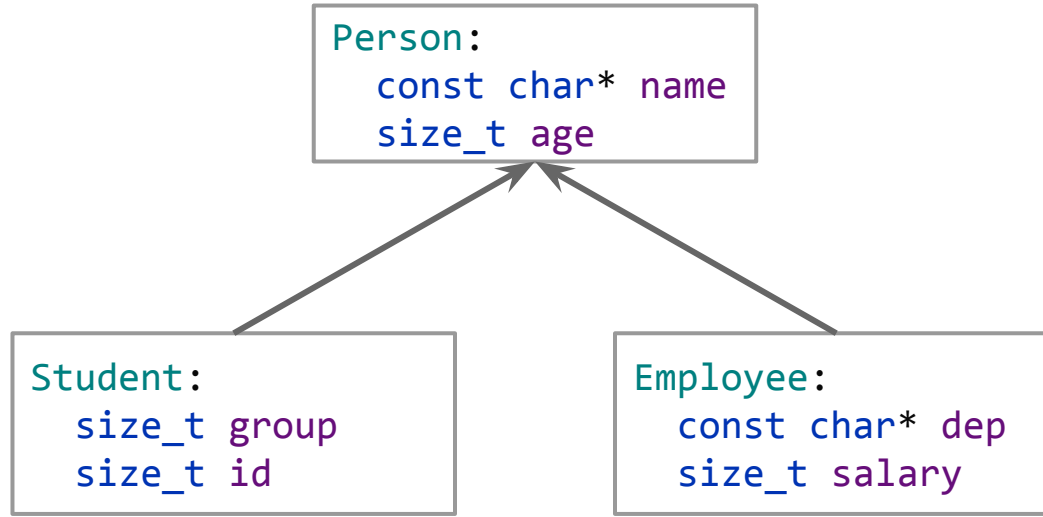
```

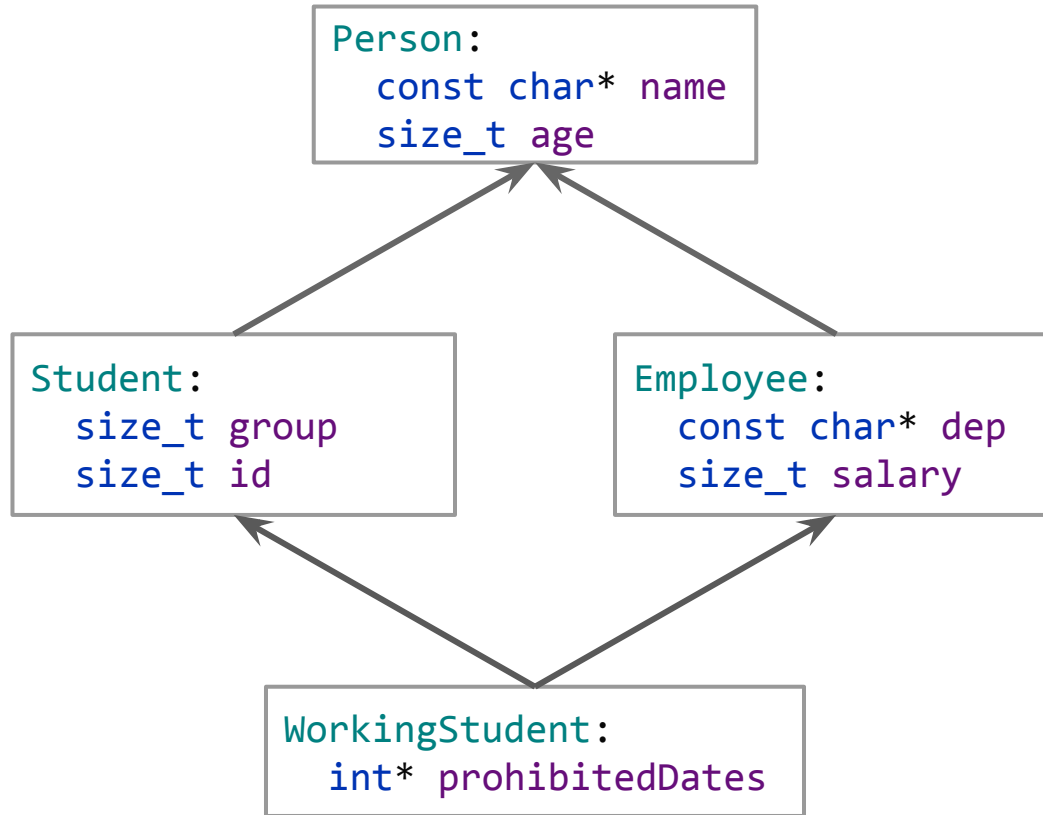
```

int main() {
    SolidSquare bs(10, 1);
    ✓ bs.Square::foo();
    ✓ bs.Paintable::foo();
}

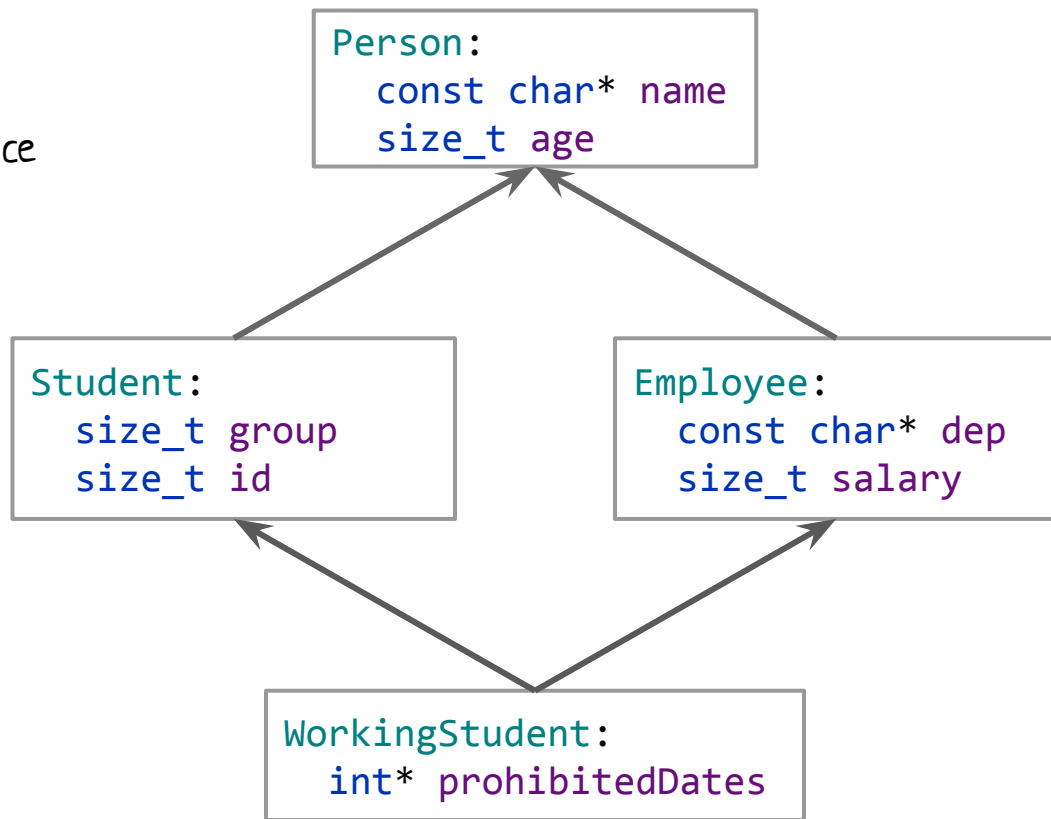
```

ok, now it is clear

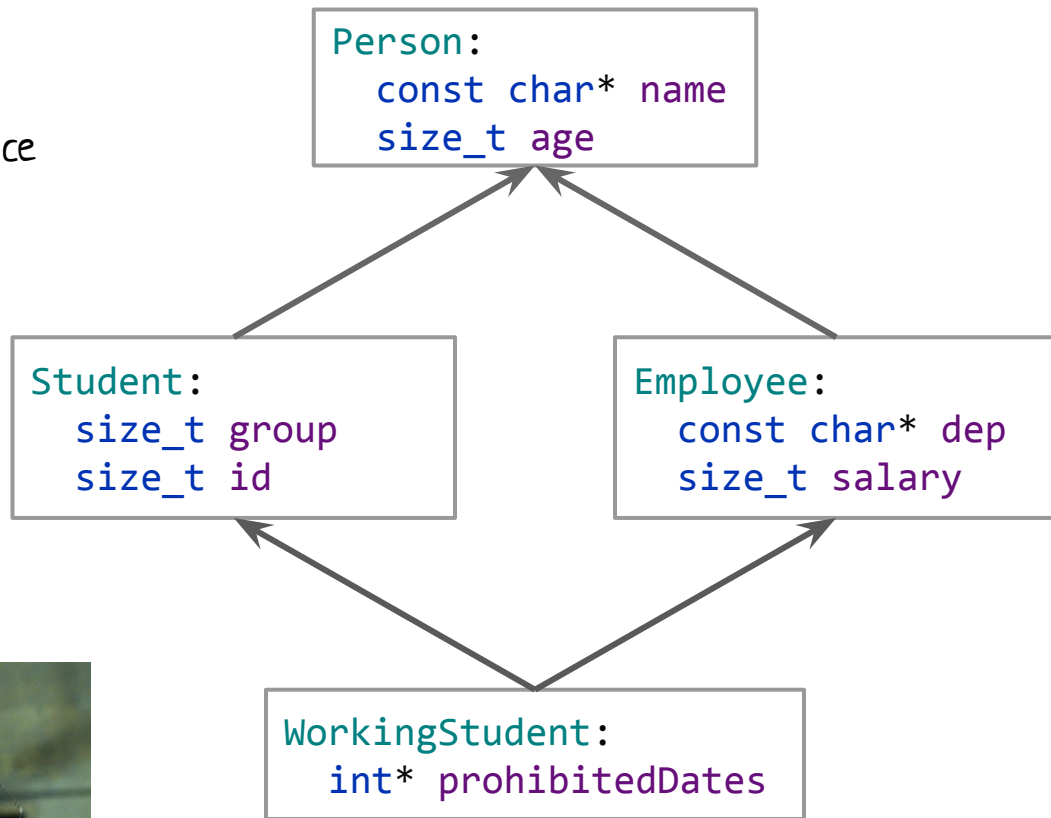




◆ Diamond inheritance



◆ Diamond inheritance



```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    virtual void print() {
        std::cout << name << age;
    }
};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
    size_t id;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name
                    << age
                    << group << id;
    }
};

```

```

class Employee: public Person {
protected:
    const char* department;
    size_t salary;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name << age
                    << department
                    << salary;
    }
};

```

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
};
```

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    ws.print(); // compilation error. It is expected.  
}
```

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    ✓ ws.Student::print();  
    ✓ ws.Employee::print();  
}
```

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
public:  
    void print() {  
        std::cout << name;  
    }  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    ✓ ws.print();  
}
```

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // compilation error
    }
};
```

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ✓ ws.print();
}
```



```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
public:  
    void print() {  
        std::cout << name; // compilation error ...why?  
    }  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    ws.print();  
}
```



```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // compilation error ...why?
    }
};
```



```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ws.print();

    Person* p = &ws; // compilation error
}
```

```

class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // compilation error ...why?
    }
};

```



```

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ws.print();

    Person* p = &ws; // compilation error
    test(&ws);        // compilation error
}

```

```

void test(Person* p) {
    p->print();
}

```

```

class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // compilation error ...why?
    }
};

```

```

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ws.print();

    Person* p = &ws; // compilation error
    test(&ws);        // compilation error
}

```

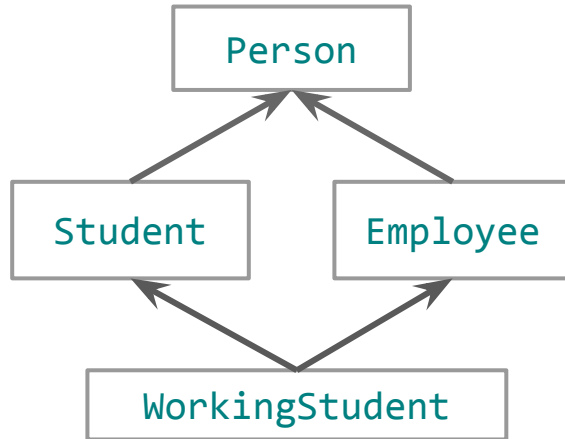


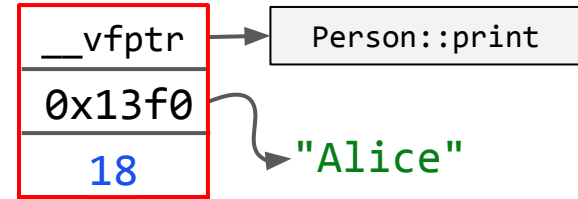
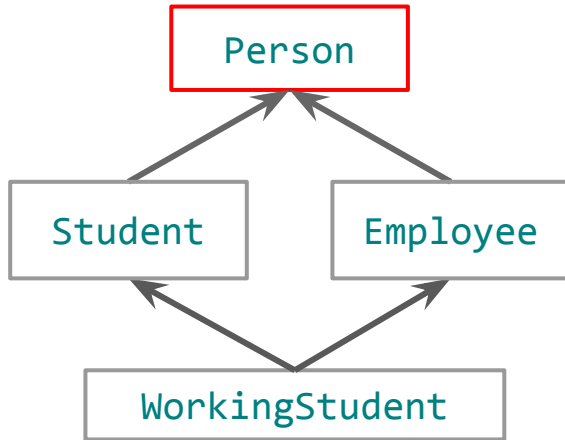
```

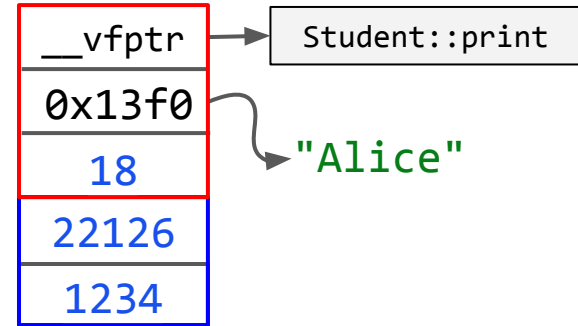
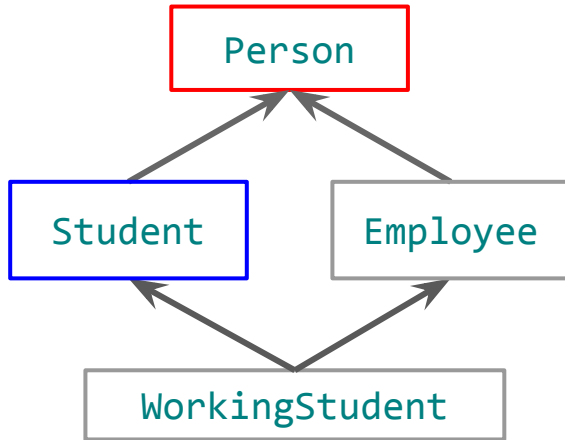
void test(Person* p) {
    p->print();
}

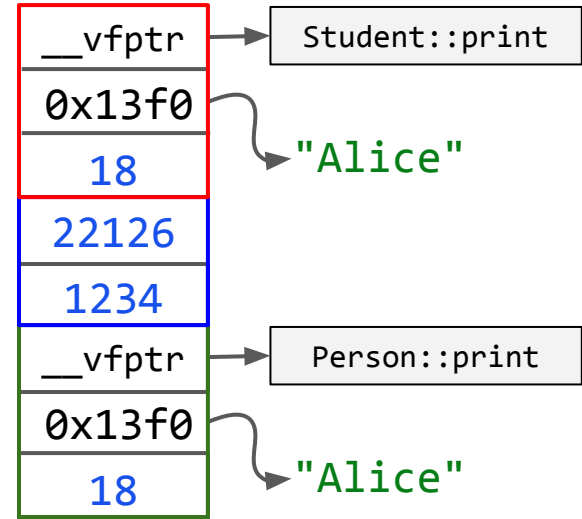
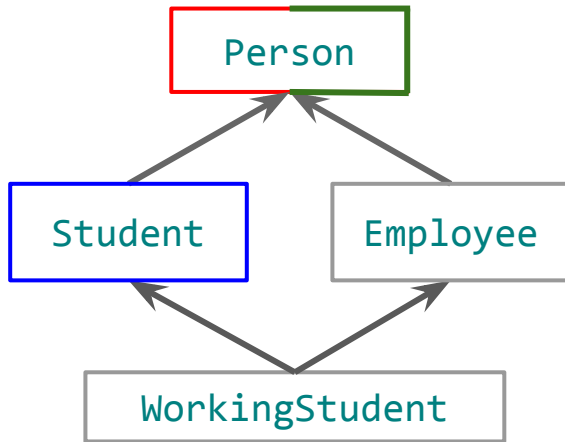
```

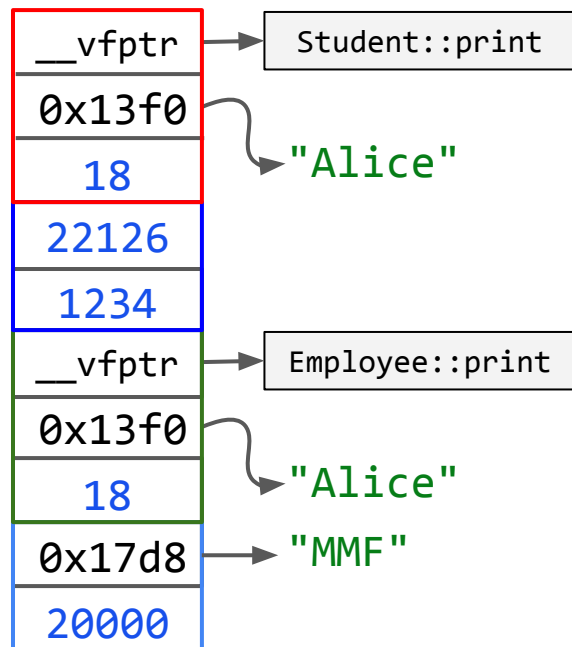
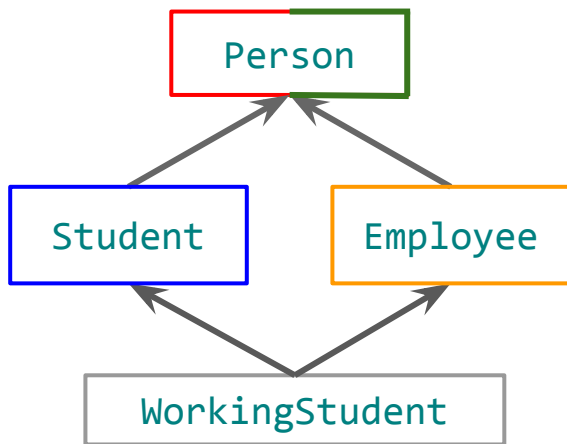


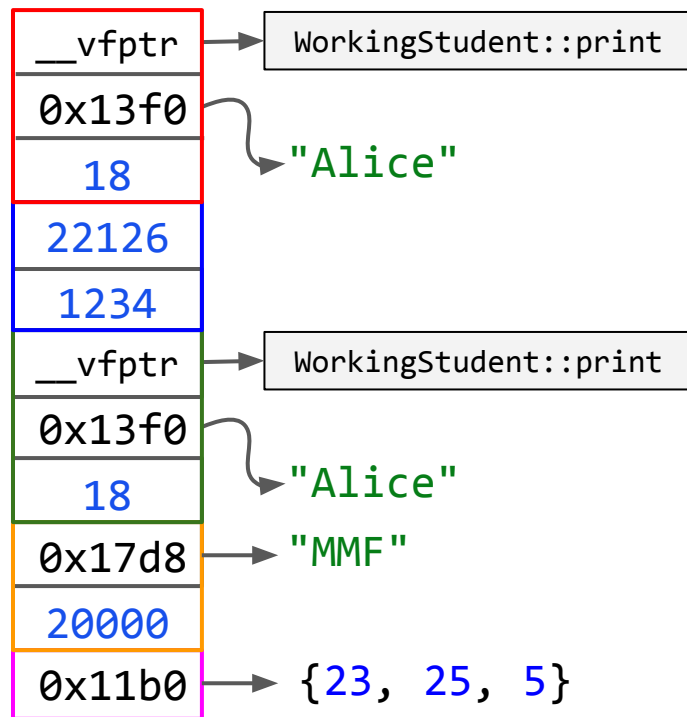
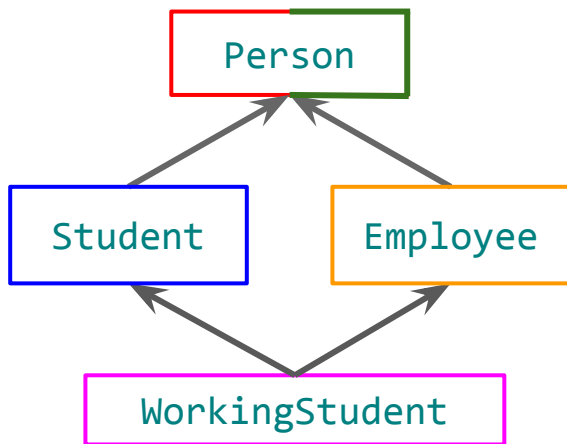


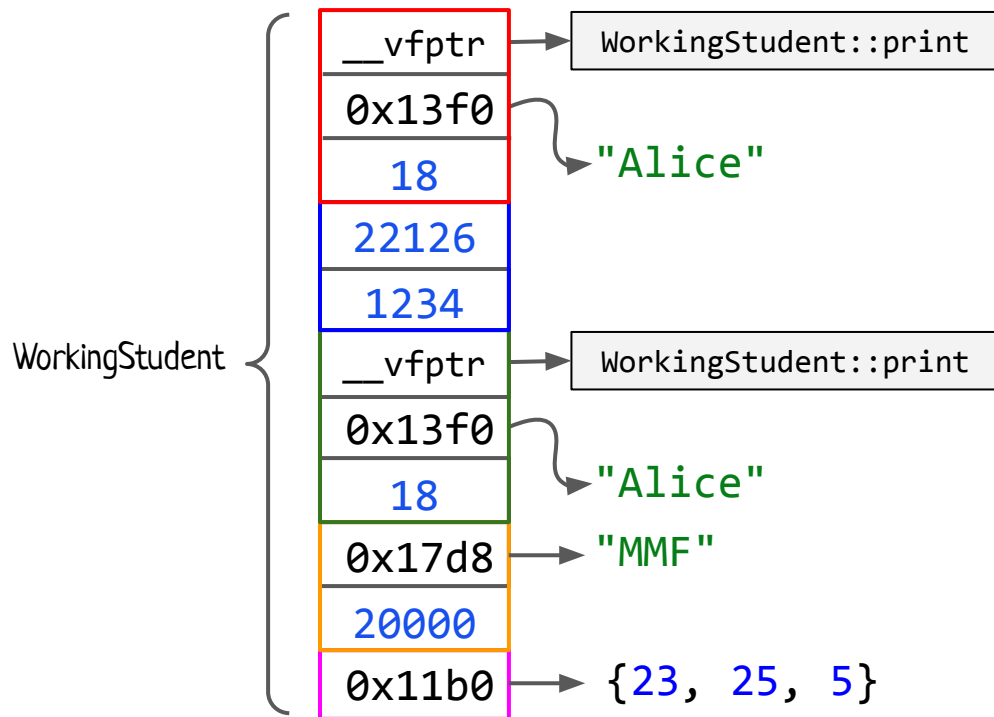
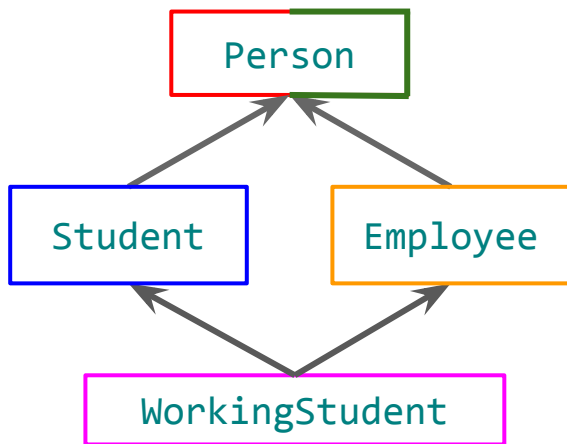


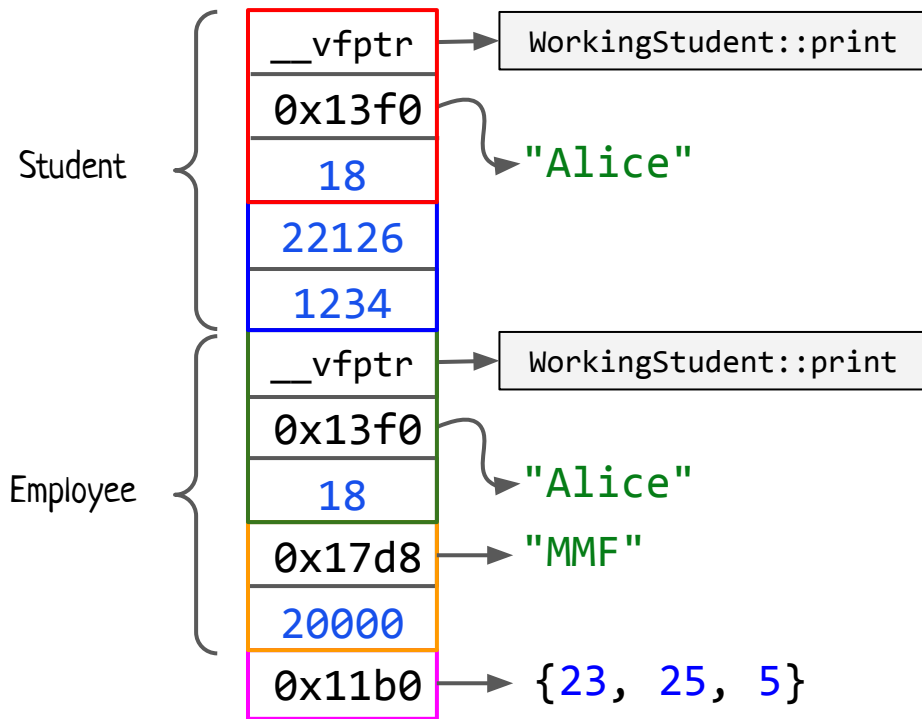
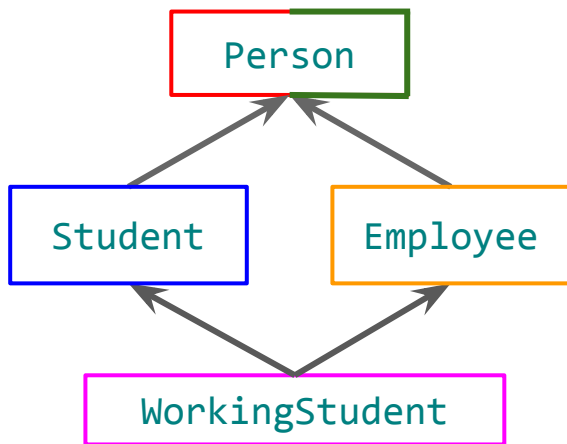


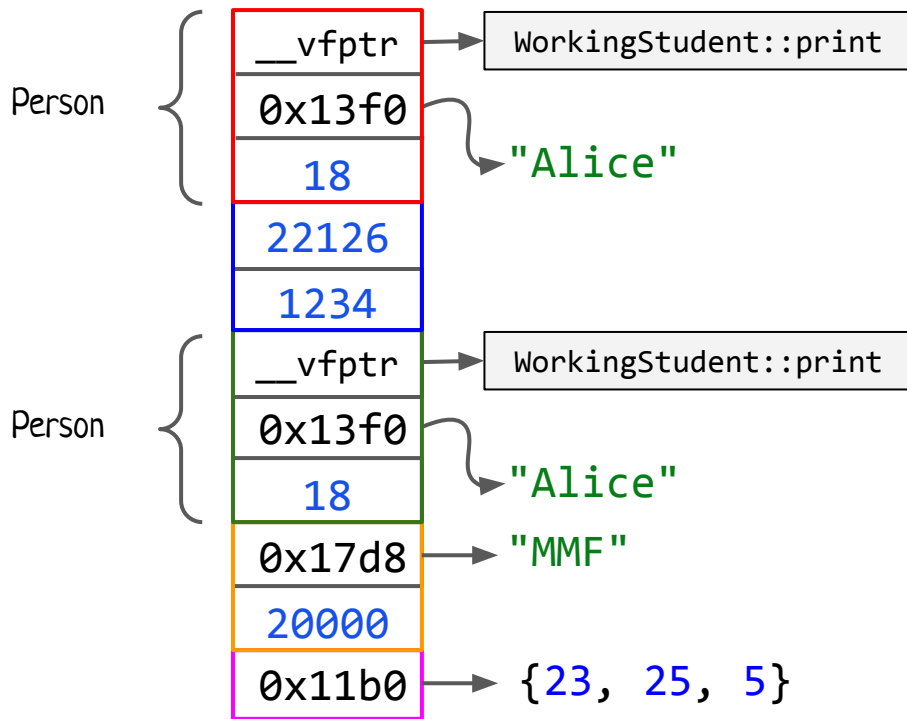
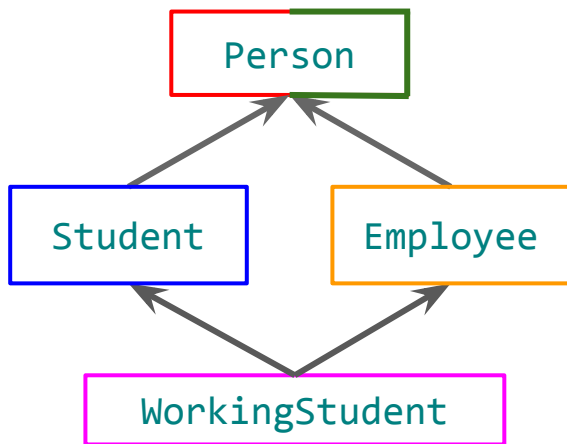


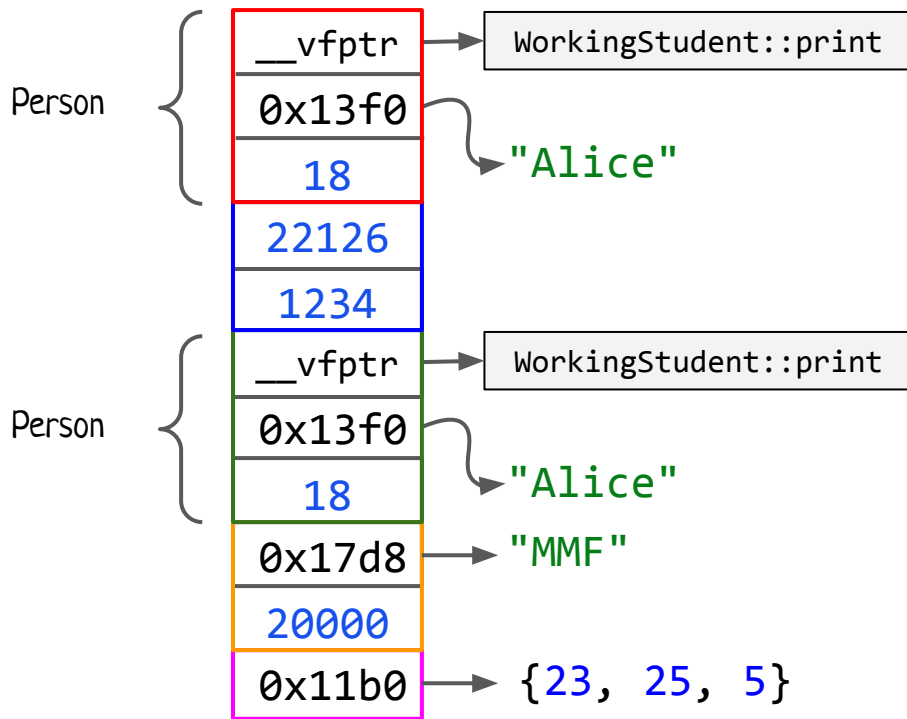
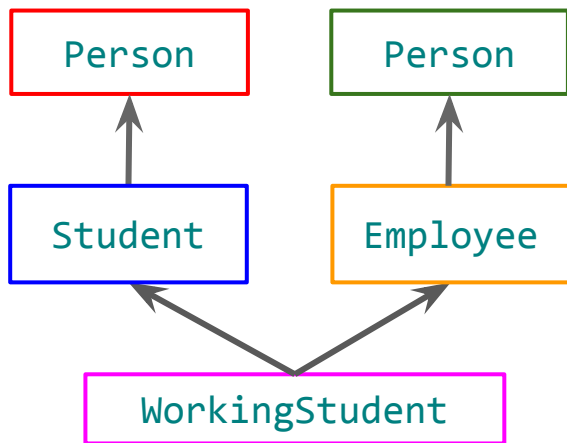












```

class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // compilation error ...why?
    }
};

```

```

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ws.print();

    Person* p = &ws; // compilation error
    test(&ws);        // compilation error
}

```



```

void test(Person* p) {
    p->print();
}

```



```

class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // compilation error ...because which name?
    }
};

```



```

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ws.print();

```

```

void test(Person* p) {
    p->print();
}

```

```

    Person* p = &ws; // compilation error
    test(&ws);        // compilation error
}

```

} because to which base?


```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    virtual void print() {
        std::cout << name << age;
    }
};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
    size_t id;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name
                  << age
                  << group << id;
    }
};

```

```

class Employee: public Person {
protected:
    const char* department;
    size_t salary;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name << age
                  << department
                  << salary;
    }
};

```

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    virtual void print() {
        std::cout << name << age;
    }
};

```

```

class Student: virtual public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
    size_t id;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name
                  << age
                  << group << id;
    }
};

```

```

class Employee: virtual public Person {
protected:
    const char* department;
    size_t salary;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name << age
                  << department
                  << salary;
    }
};

```

Virtual inheritance

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
public:  
    virtual void print() {  
        std::cout << name << age;  
    }  
};
```

```
class Student: virtual public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t group;  
    size_t id;  
public:  
    void print() {  
        std::cout << name  
            << age  
            << group << id;  
    }  
};
```

```
class Employee: virtual public Person {  
protected:  
    const char* department;  
    size_t salary;  
public:  
    void print() {  
        std::cout << name << age  
            << department  
            << salary;  
    }  
};
```

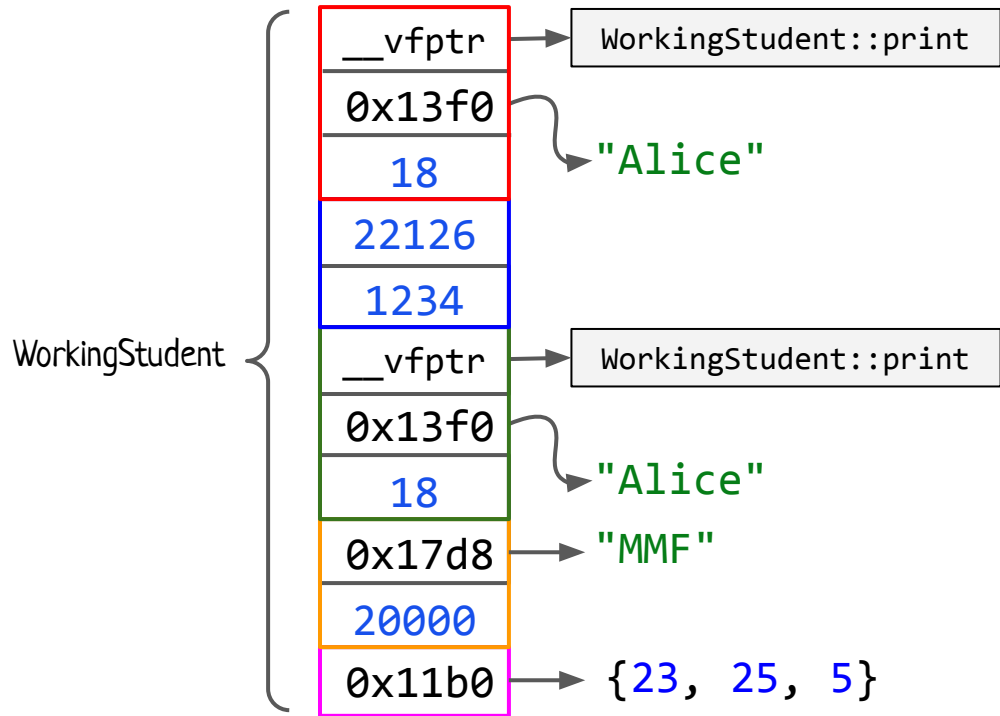
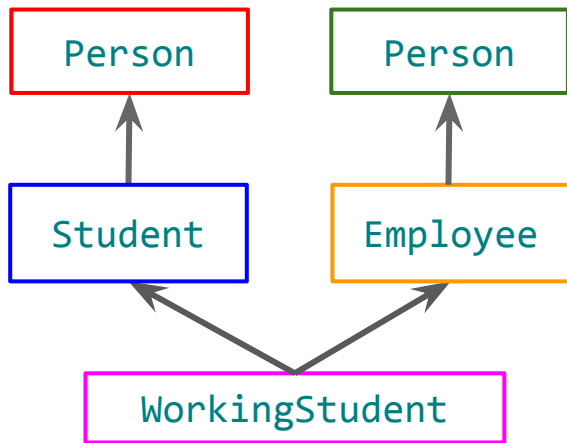
Virtual inheritance

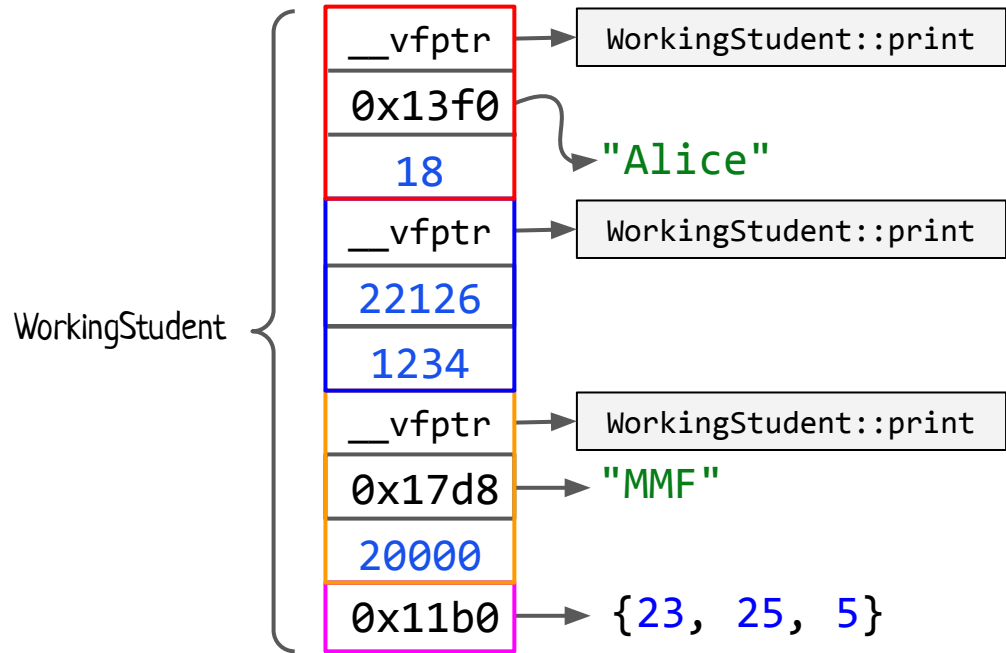
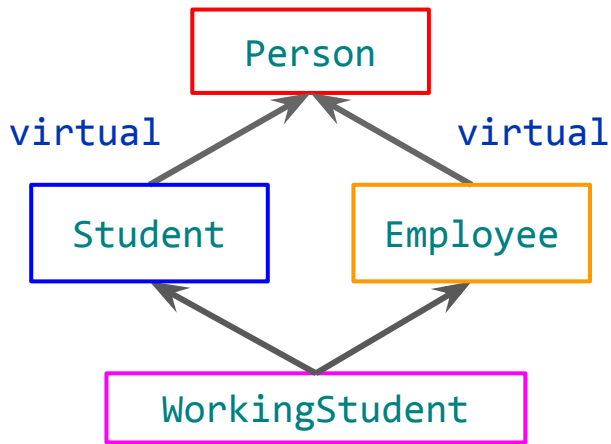
```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    virtual void print() {
        std::cout << name << age;
    }
};
```

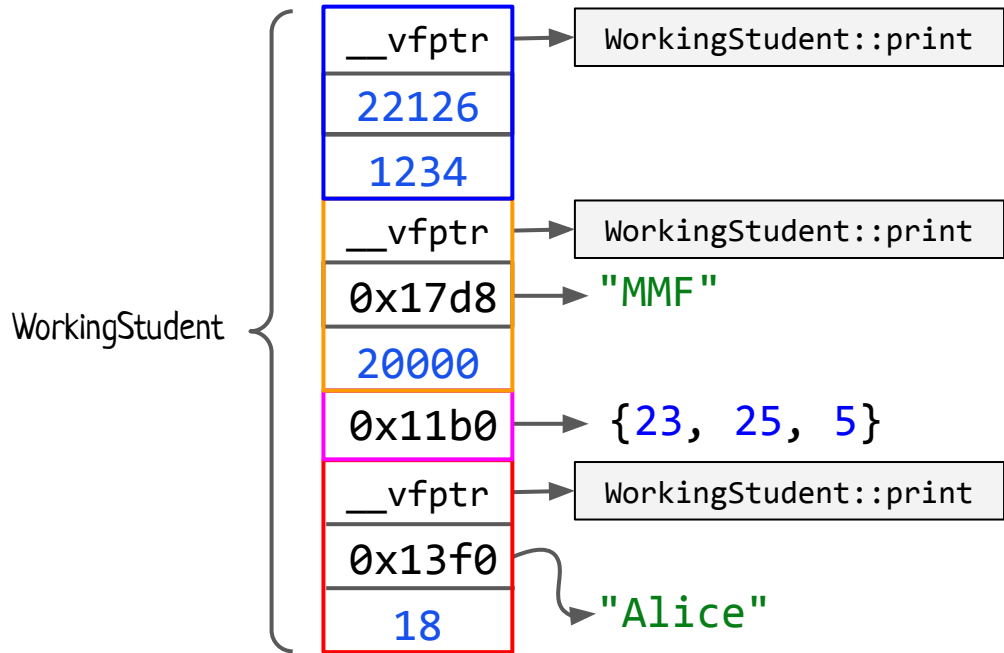
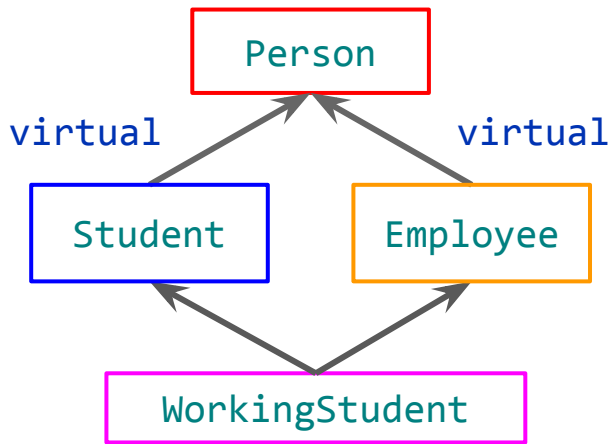
It means that even if there could be **several** Person parts inside Derived class (because of inheritance), only **one** will left.

```
class Student: virtual public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
    size_t id;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name
                  << age
                  << group << id;
    }
};
```

```
class Employee: virtual public Person {
protected:
    const char* department;
    size_t salary;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name << age
                  << department
                  << salary;
    }
};
```







Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // compilation error ...why?
    }
};
```

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ws.print();

    Person* p = &ws; // compilation error
    test(&ws);       // compilation error
}
```



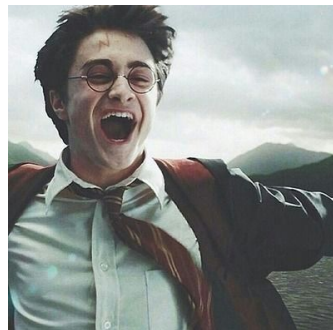
```
void test(Person* p) {
    p->print();
}
```




```

class WorkingStudent: public Student, public Employee {
protected:
    int* prohibitedDates;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name; // ok
    }
};

```



```

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    ws.print();

    Person* p = &ws; // ok
    test(&ws);       // ok
}

```

```

void test(Person* p) {
    p->print();
}

```

```
void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws);
}
```

```

void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws);
}

```



```

main:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 80
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 48
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_p(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_s(Student&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 16
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_e(Employee&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_ws(WorkingStudent&)
    mov     eax, 0
    leave
    ret

```

```

void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws);
}

```



```

main:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 80
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 48
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_p(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_s(Student&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 16
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_e(Employee&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_ws(WorkingStudent&)
    mov     eax, 0
    leave
    ret

```

```

void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws); ←
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws);
}

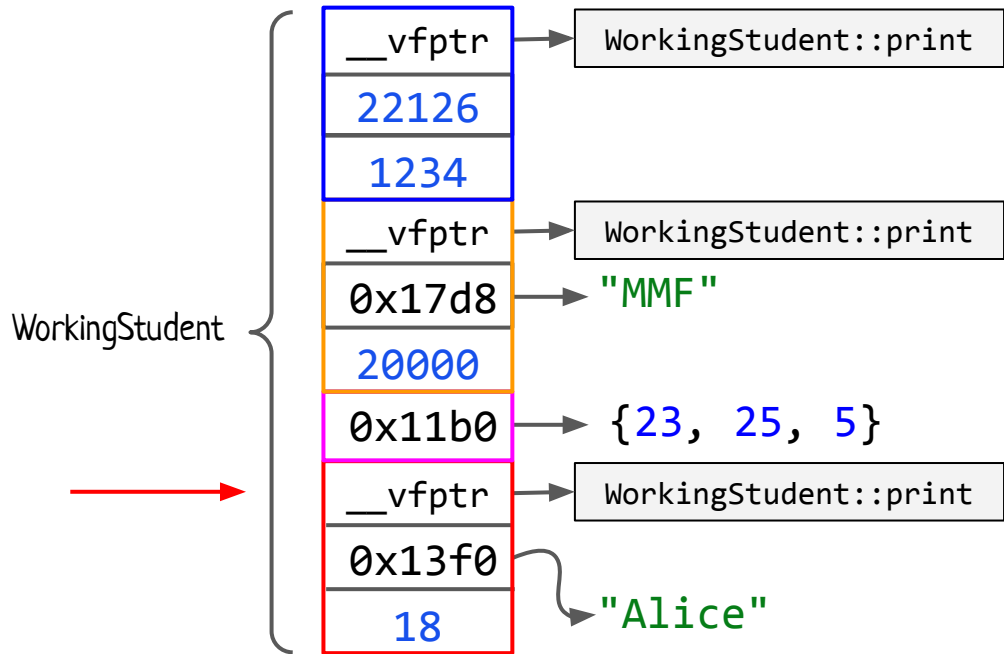
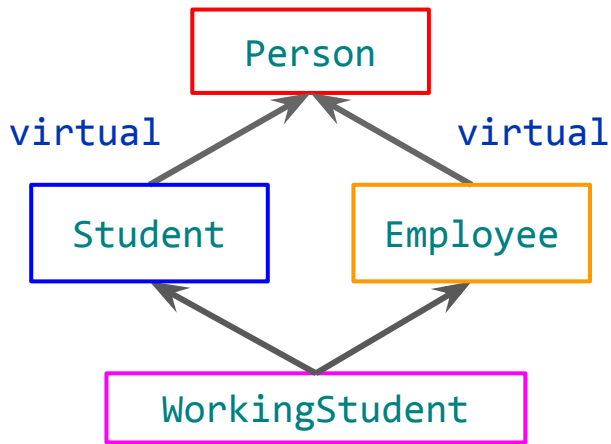
```



```

main:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 80
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 48 ← shift to the end
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_p(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_s(Student&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 16
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_e(Employee&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_ws(WorkingStudent&)
    mov     eax, 0
    leave
    ret

```



Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).

```

void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws);
}

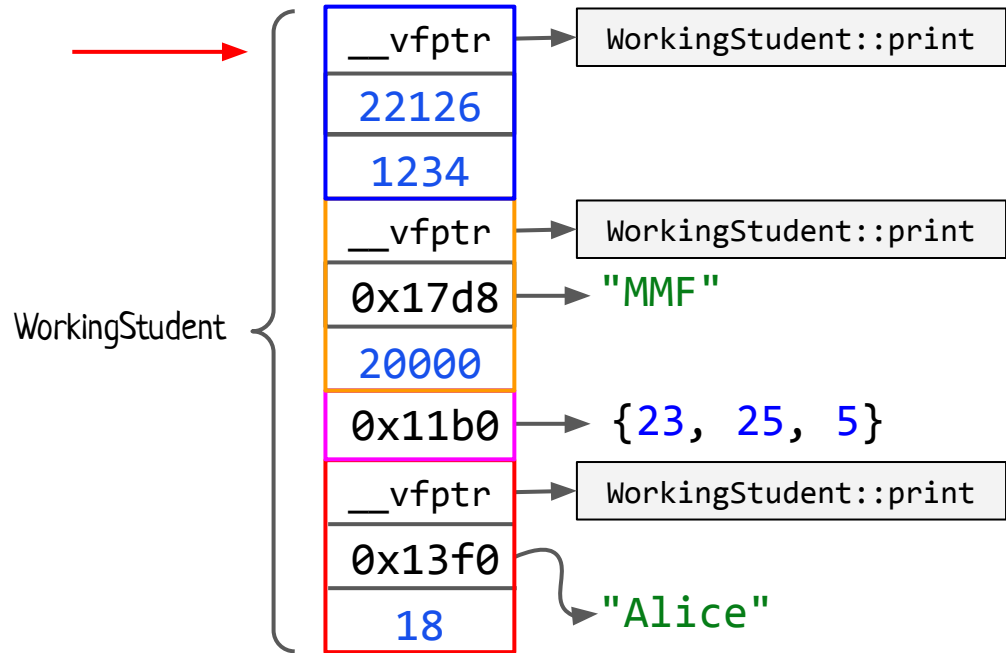
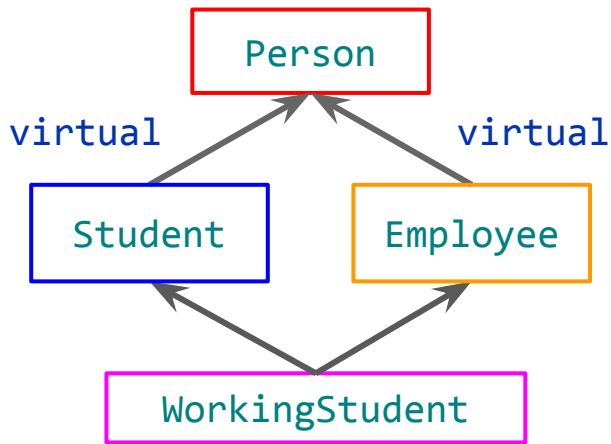
```



```

main:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 80
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 48
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_p(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_s(Student&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 16
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_e(Employee&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_ws(WorkingStudent&)
    mov     eax, 0
    leave
    ret

```



Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).


```

void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws);
}

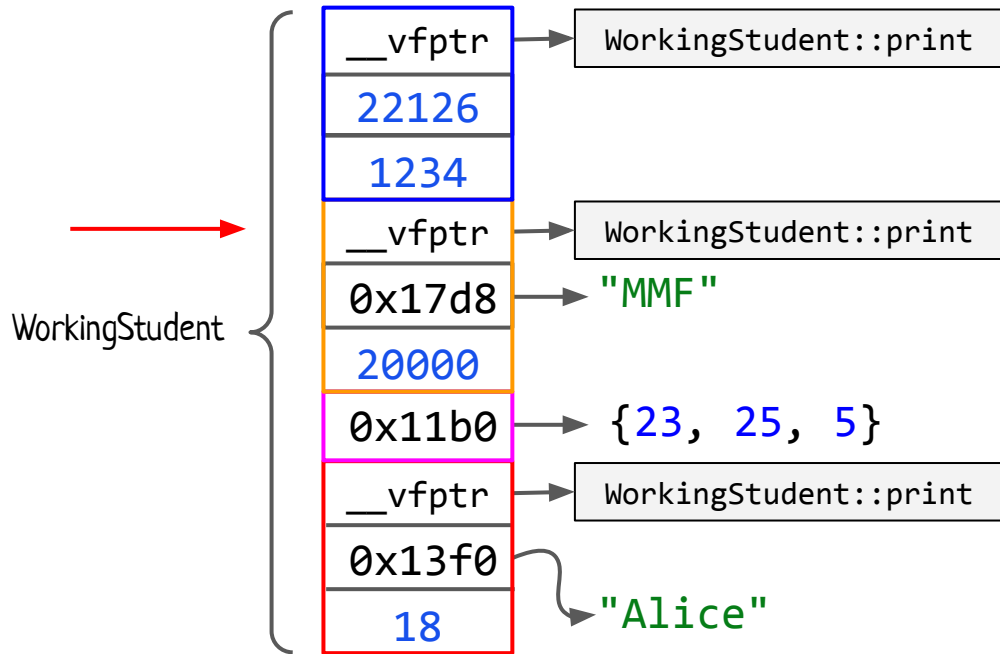
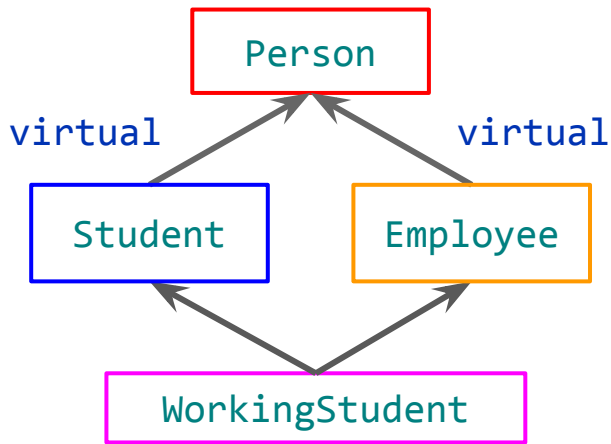
```



```

main:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 80
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 48
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_p(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_s(Student&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 16
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_e(Employee&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_ws(WorkingStudent&)
    mov     eax, 0
    leave
    ret

```



Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).

```

void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws); ←
}

```



```

main:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 80
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 48
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_p(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_s(Student&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 16
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_e(Employee&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax ←
    call    test_ws(WorkingStudent&)
    mov     eax, 0
    leave
    ret

```

```
void test_p(Person& p) {  
    printf("%s", p.name);  
}
```

```
void test_s(Student& s) {  
    printf("%s", s.name);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    test_p(ws);  
    test_s(ws);  
}
```

```
void test_p(Person& p) {
    printf("%s", p.name);
}
```

```
void test_s(Student& s) {
    printf("%s", s.name);
}
```

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
}
```



```
.LC0:
    .string "%s"
test_p(Person&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0
    mov     eax, 0
    call    printf
    nop
    leave
    ret
```

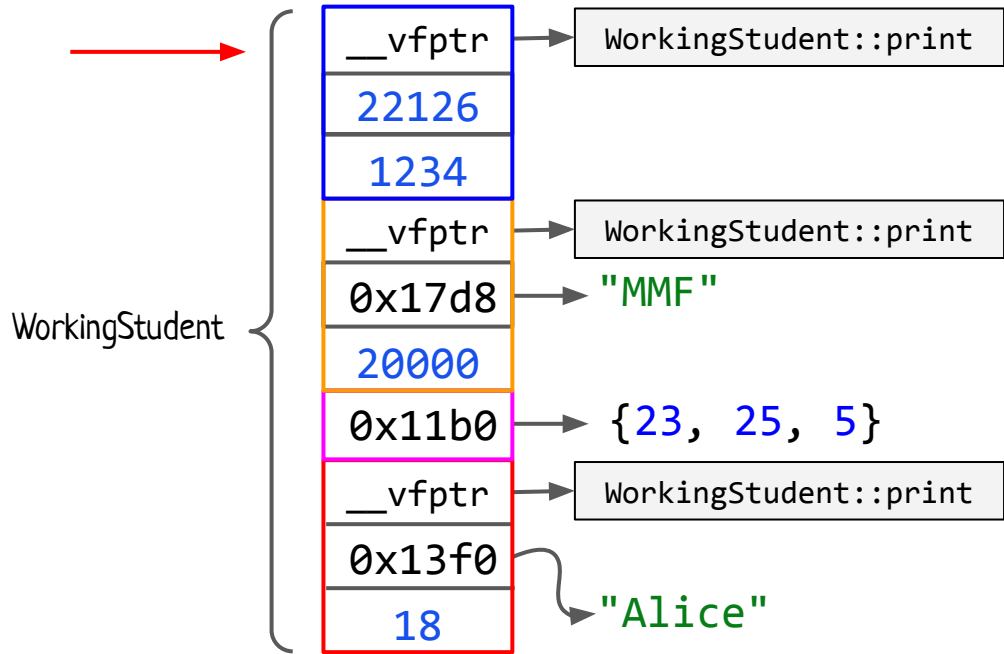
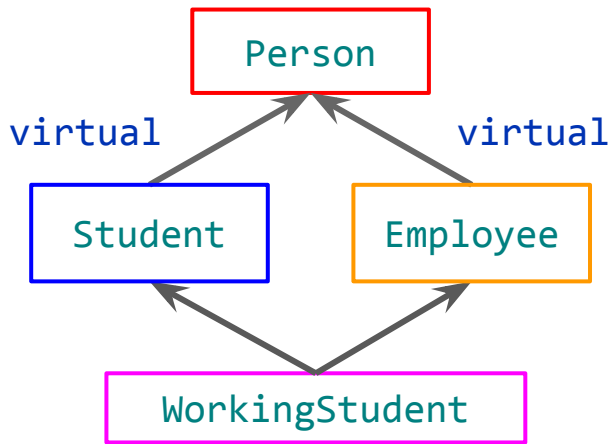
```
void test_p(Person& p) {
    printf("%s", p.name);
}
```

```
void test_s(Student& s) {
    printf("%s", s.name);
}
```

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
}
```

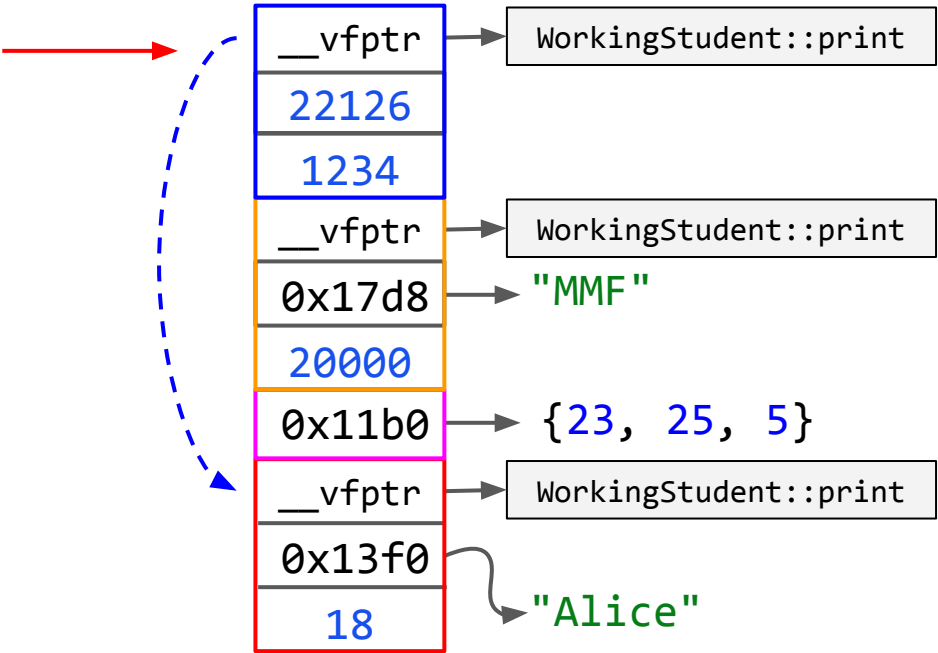
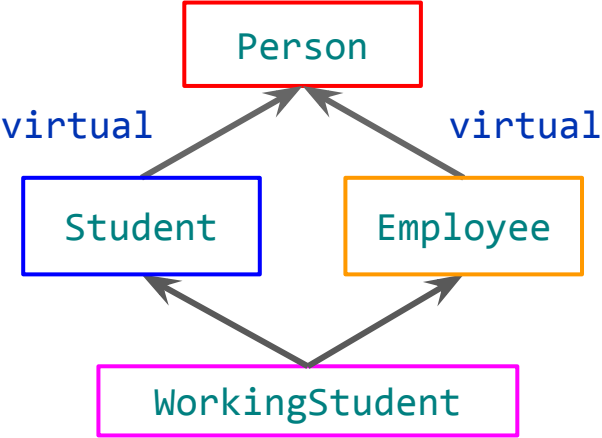


```
test_s(Student&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    sub     rax, 24
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rdx, rax
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    add     rax, rdx
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:..LC0
    mov     eax, 0
    call    printf
    nop
    leave
    ret
```



Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).

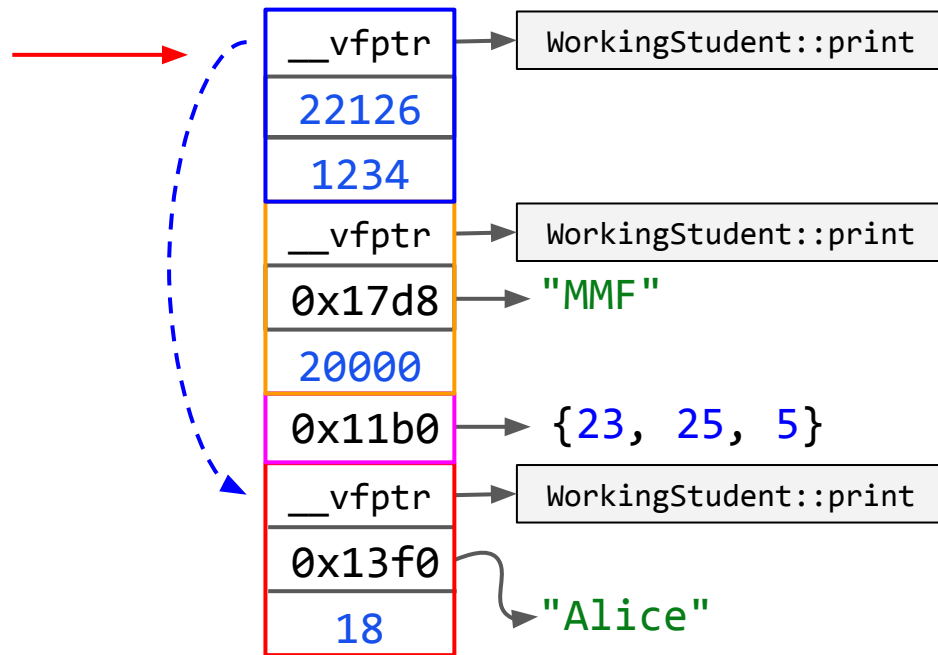
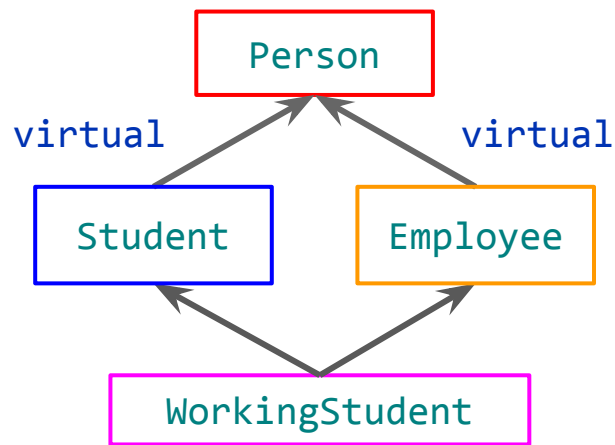
How can I access `Person::name`,
if this points to `Student`?



Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this
"common" part, let's put all at the end of structure
(later will be clear one).

How can I access `Person::name`,
if this points to `Student`?

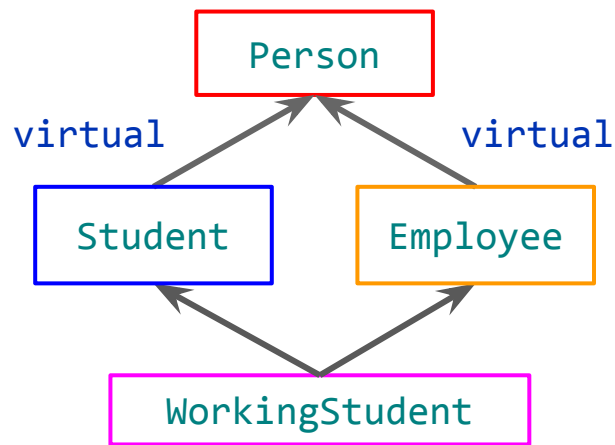
The problem is that the offset to `name` field
is... **unknown** in compile time!



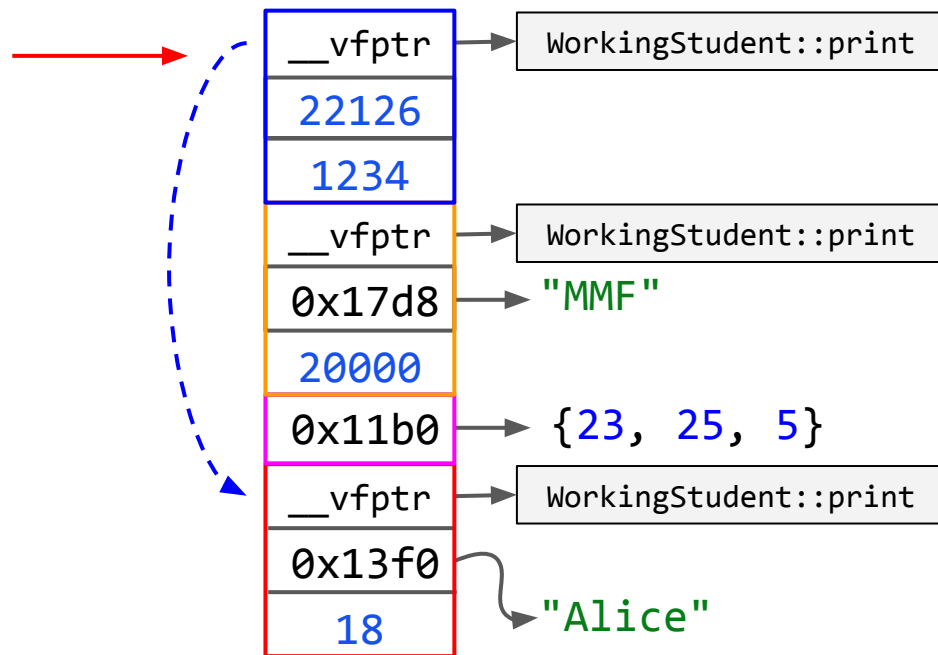
Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this
"common" part, let's put all at the end of structure
(later will be clear one).

How can I access `Person::name`, if this points to `Student`?

The problem is that the offset to `name` field is... **unknown** in compile time! (can't know if you have 2 bases or 1, or 3, except `Student`)

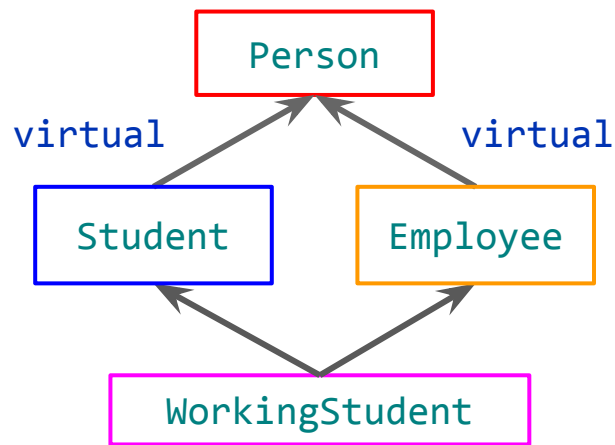


Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).

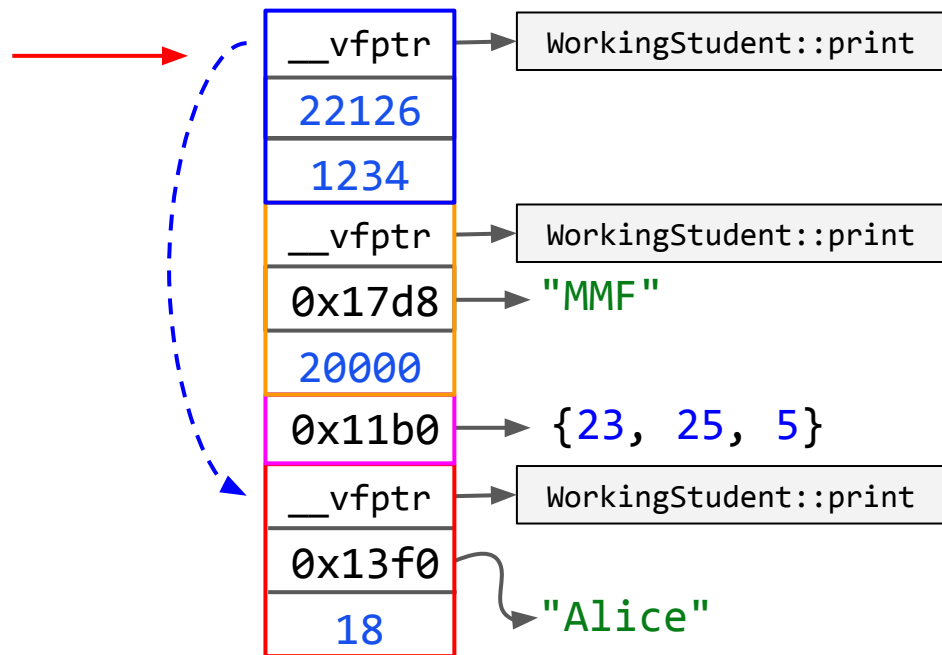


How can I access `Person::name`, if this points to `Student`?

The problem is that the offset to name field is... **unknown** in compile time! (can't know if you have 2 bases or 1, or 3, except `Student`)

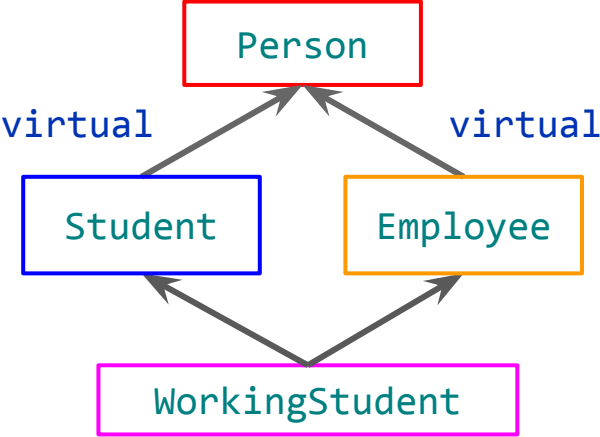


Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).

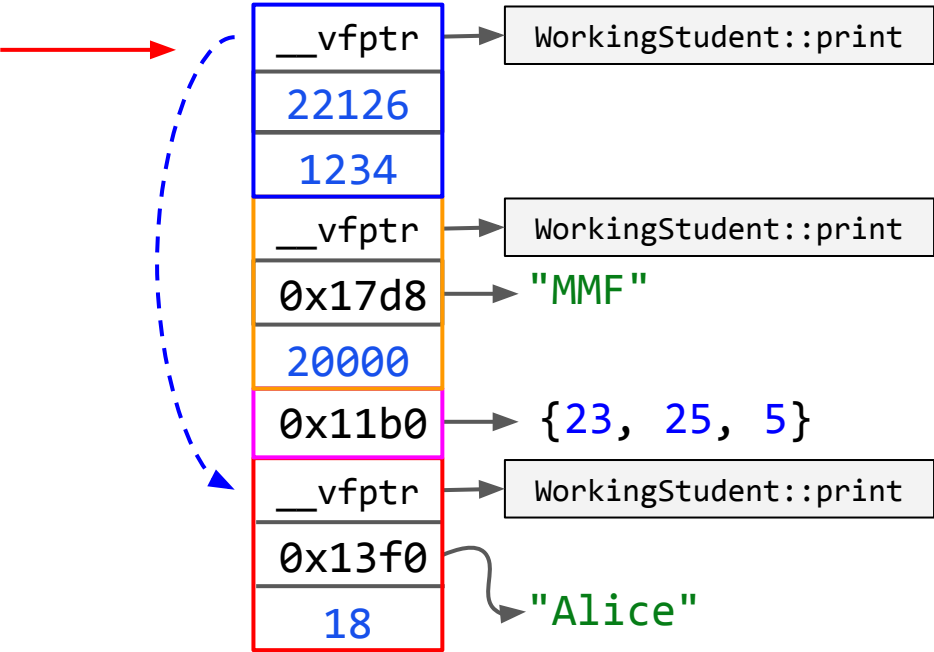


How to fix that?

How can I access `Person::name`, if this points to `Student`?



The problem is that the offset to `name` field is... **unknown** in compile time! (can't know if you have 2 bases or 1, or 3, except `Student`)



Basically, it doesn't matter, where to place this "common" part, let's put all at the end of structure (later will be clear one).

How to fix that? VMT!

```
void test_p(Person& p) {
    printf("%s", p.name);
}
```

```
void test_s(Student& s) {
    printf("%s", s.name);
}
```

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
}
```



```
test_s(Student&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    sub     rax, 24
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rdx, rax
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    add     rax, rdx
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:..LC0
    mov     eax, 0
    call    printf
    nop
    leave
    ret
```

after some dereferences, rdx contains offset to Person.

VMT has much more
complex structure

(because of offsets
to bases)

```
vtable for WorkingStudent:
    .quad    48 ←
    .quad    0
    .quad    typeinfo for WorkingStudent
    .quad    WorkingStudent::print()
    .quad    32
    .quad    -16
    .quad    typeinfo for WorkingStudent
    .quad    non-virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
    .quad    -48
    .quad    -48
    .quad    typeinfo for WorkingStudent
    .quad    virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
```

```
void test_p(Person& p) {
    printf("%s", p.name);
}
```

```
void test_s(Student& s) {
    printf("%s", s.name);
}
```

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
}
```



```
test_s(Student&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    sub     rax, 24
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rdx, rax
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    add     rax, rdx
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0
    mov     eax, 0
    call    printf
    nop
    leave
    ret
```

after some dereferences, rdx contains offset to Person.

```
void test_p(Person& p) {
    printf("%s", p.name);
}
```

```
void test_s(Student& s) {
    printf("%s", s.name);
}
```

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
}
```



```
test_s(Student&):
```

```
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    sub     rax, 24
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rdx, rax
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    add     rax, rdx
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0
    mov     eax, 0
    call    printf
    nop
    leave
    ret
```

← offset to the base

VMT has much more
complex structure

(because of offsets
to bases)

vtable for WorkingStudent:

```
.quad 48 ←  
.quad 0  
.quad typeid for WorkingStudent  
.quad WorkingStudent::print()  
.quad 32  
.quad -16  
.quad typeid for WorkingStudent  
.quad non-virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()  
.quad -48  
.quad -48  
.quad typeid for WorkingStudent  
.quad virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
```

VMT has much more complex structure

(because of offsets to bases)

vtable for WorkingStudent:

```
.quad 48
.quad 0
.quad typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad WorkingStudent::print()
.quad 32
.quad -16
.quad typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad non-virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
.quad -48
.quad -48
.quad typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
```

VTT stands for virtual-table table



VTT for WorkingStudent:

```
.quad vtable for WorkingStudent+24
.quad construction vtable for Student-in-WorkingStudent+24
.quad construction vtable for Student-in-WorkingStudent+56
.quad construction vtable for Employee-in-WorkingStudent+24
.quad construction vtable for Employee-in-WorkingStudent+56
.quad vtable for WorkingStudent+88
.quad vtable for WorkingStudent+56
```

(used to update vmts in different constructors)

Problem solved, but what did it cost?

Problem solved, but what did it cost?

1. Access to field of **virtual bases** are not free anymore (need to consult with VMT)
2. Objects could be even **fattier** (more `__vfptrs`, despite the removing of base duplication)
3. Constructors code is just **crazy**.



Do we really need **non**-virtual
multiple inheritance?



Do we really need **non**-virtual
multiple inheritance?

Sure! Just not in our original sample.

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    int age;
public:
    virtual void print() {
        std::cout << name << age;
    }
};

```

```

class Student: virtual public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
    size_t id;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name
                  << age
                  << group << id;
    }
};

```

```

class Employee: virtual public Person {
protected:
    const char* department;
    size_t salary;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name << age
                  << department
                  << salary;
    }
};

```

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    virtual void print() {
        std::cout << name << age;
    }
};

```

```

class Student: virtual public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
    size_t id;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name
                  << age
                  << group << id;
    }
};

```

```

class AccountHolder {
protected:
    size_t accountNumber;
    size_t balance;
};

```

```

class Employee: virtual public Person {
protected:
    const char* department;
    size_t salary;
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << name << age
                  << department
                  << salary;
    }
};

```



```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    virtual void print() {
        std::cout << name << age;
    }
};

```

```

class Student: virtual public Person,
               public AccountHolder {
protected:
    size_t group;
    size_t id;
public:
    void print() {
        ...
    }
};

```

```

class AccountHolder {
protected:
    size_t accountNumber;
    size_t balance;
};

```

```

class Employee: virtual public Person,
               public AccountHolder {
protected:
    const char* department;
    size_t salary;
public:
    void print() {
        ...
    }
};

```

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student,  
                      public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
public:  
    void paySalary() {  
        this->Employee::balance += salary;  
    }  
  
    void payScholarship(int scholarship) {  
        this->Student::balance += scholarship;  
    }  
    ...  
};
```

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student,  
                     public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
public:  
    void paySalary() {  
        this->Employee::balance += salary;  
    }  
  
    void payScholarship(int scholarship) {  
        this->Student::balance += scholarship;  
    }  
    ...  
};
```

Two bank accounts, for
two purposes, very logical!



And again quite understandable,
why by default we don't have
virtual inheritance.

It is too **expensive**!

```
class WorkingStudent: public Student,  
                     public Employee {  
protected:  
    int* prohibitedDates;  
public:  
    void paySalary() {  
        this->Employee::balance += salary;  
    }  
  
    void payScholarship(int scholarship) {  
        this->Student::balance += scholarship;  
    }  
    ...  
};
```

Two bank accounts, for
two purposes, very logical!



Virtual Inheritance: `static_cast`

```

void test_p(Person& p) { ... }

void test_s(Student& s) { ... }

void test_e(Employee& e) { ... }

void test_ws(WorkingStudent& ws) { ... }

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    test_p(ws);
    test_s(ws);
    test_e(ws);
    test_ws(ws); ←
}

```



```

main:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 80
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 48
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_p(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_s(Student&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    add     rax, 16
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    test_e(Employee&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-80]
    mov     rdi, rax ←
    call    test_ws(WorkingStudent&)
    mov     eax, 0
    leave
    ret

```

Virtual Inheritance: static_cast

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Person* p = &ws;  
    Student* s = &ws;  
    Employee* e = &ws;  
}
```



```
main:  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 96  
    lea     rax, [rbp-96]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    WorkingStudent::WorkingStudent()  
    lea     rax, [rbp-96]  
    add     rax, 48  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rax  
    lea     rax, [rbp-96]  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-16], rax  
    lea     rax, [rbp-96]  
    add     rax, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rax  
    mov     eax, 0  
    leave  
    ret
```

Virtual Inheritance: static_cast

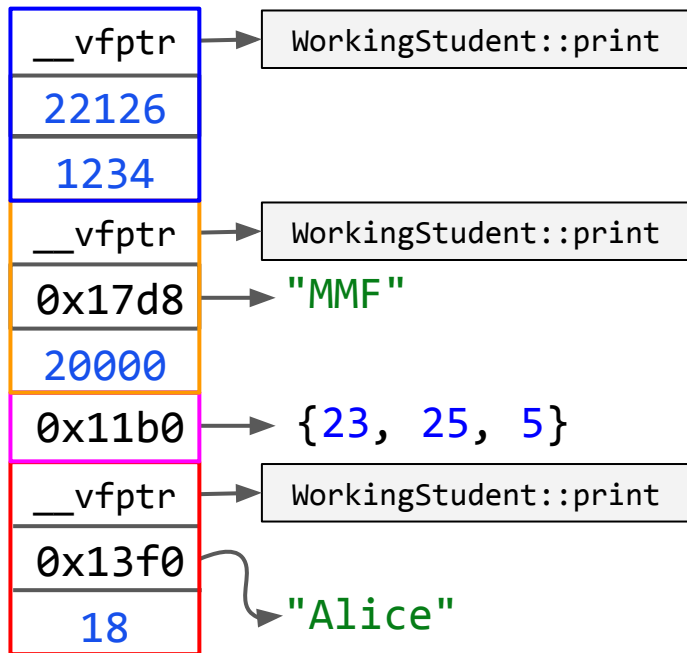
```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Person* p = &ws;  
    Student* s = &ws;  
    Employee* e = &ws;  
  
    WorkingStudent* pws = static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);  
  
}
```


Virtual Inheritance: static_cast

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Person* p = &ws;  
    Student* s = &ws;  
    Employee* e = &ws;  
  
    WorkingStudent* pws = static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);  
    // error: cannot convert from pointer to base class 'Person' to pointer to  
    // derived class 'WorkingStudent' because the base is virtual  
}
```

Virtual Inheritance: static_cast

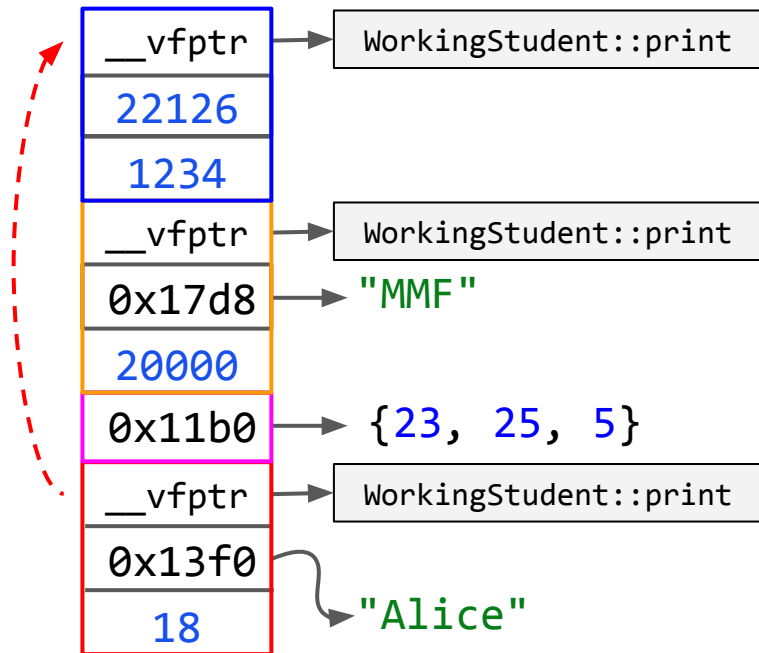
```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Person* p = &ws;  
    Student* s = &ws;  
    Employee* e = &ws;  
  
    WorkingStudent* pws =  
    static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);  
    // error  
}
```

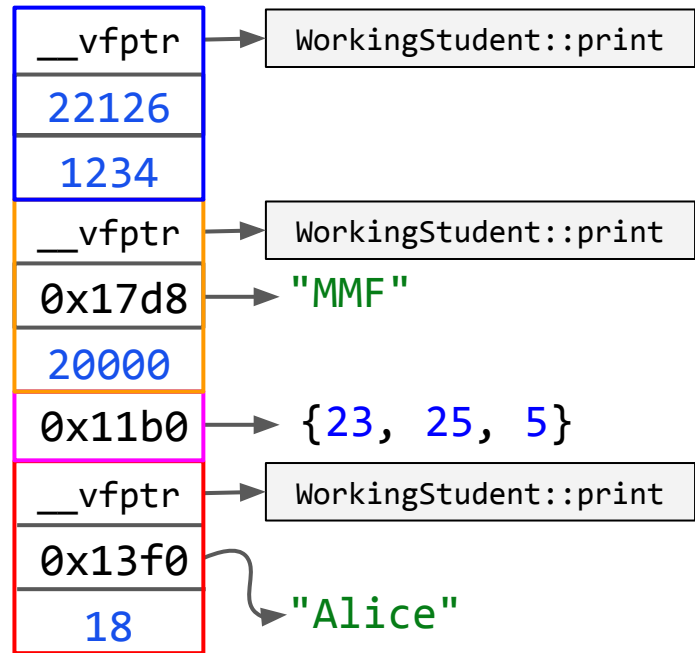
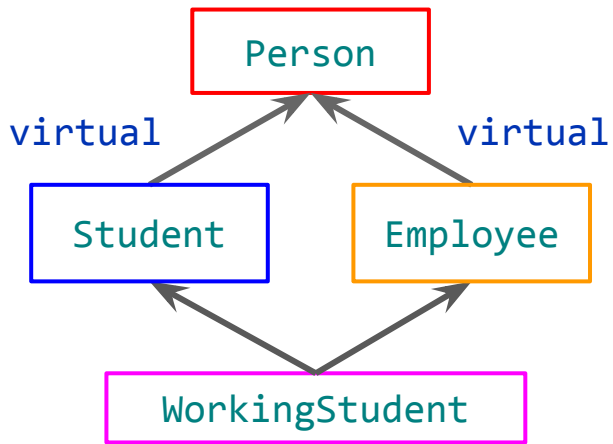


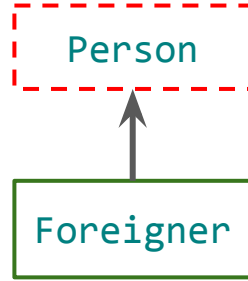
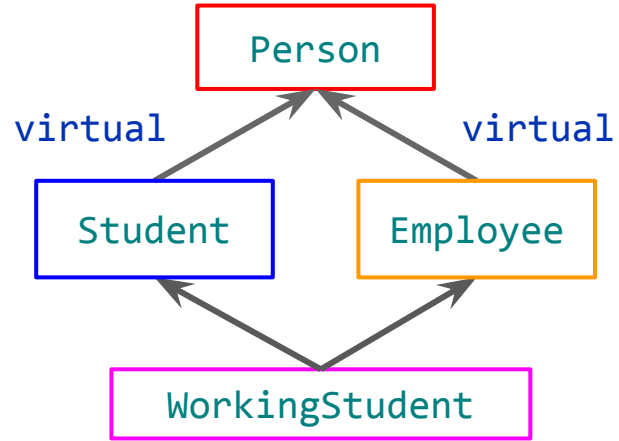
Virtual Inheritance: static_cast

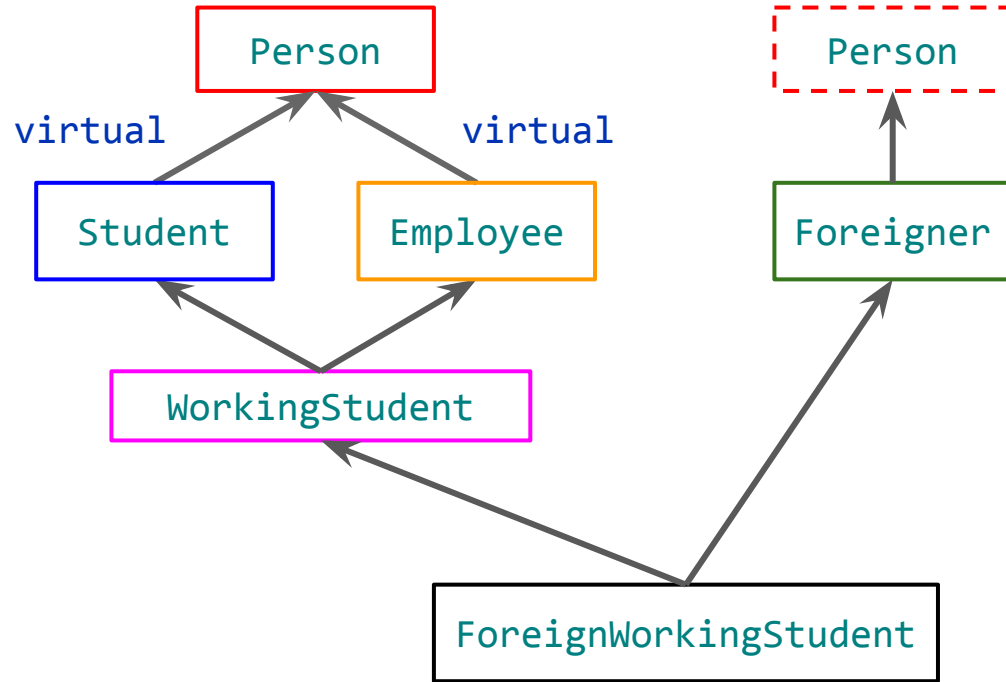
```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Person* p = &ws;  
    Student* s = &ws;  
    Employee* e = &ws;  
  
    WorkingStudent* pws =  
    static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);  
    // error  
}
```

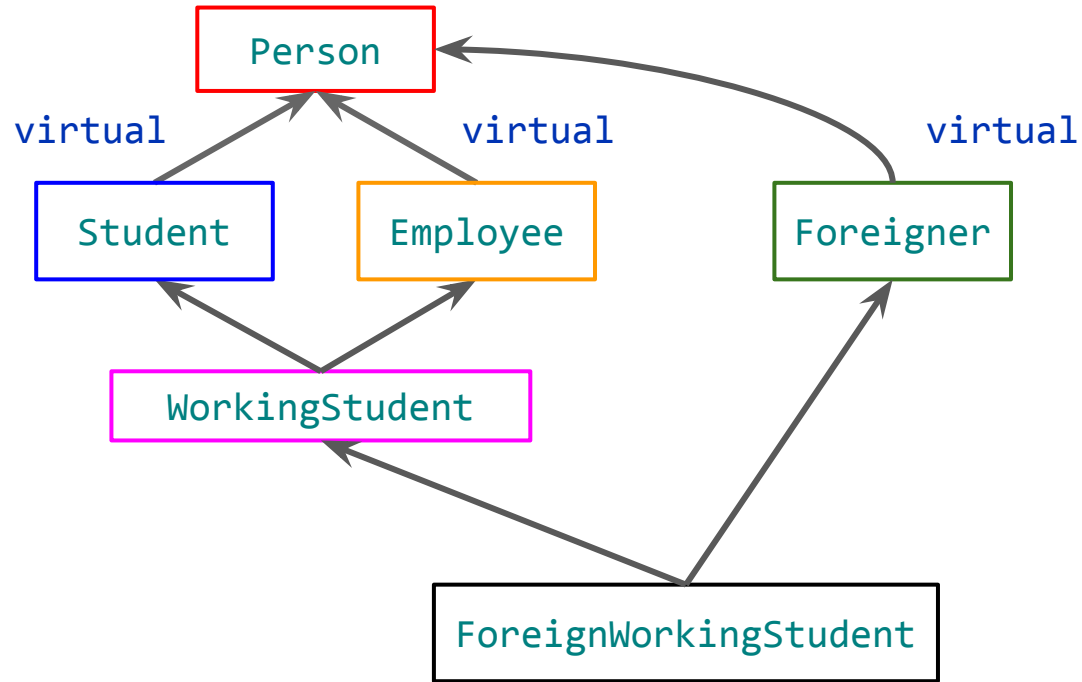
Do we know
this distance
statically?

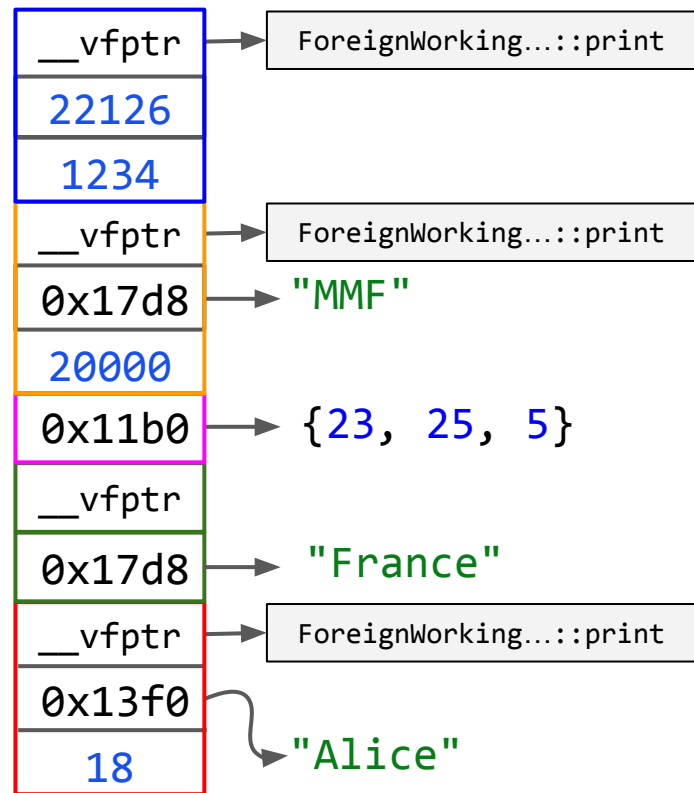
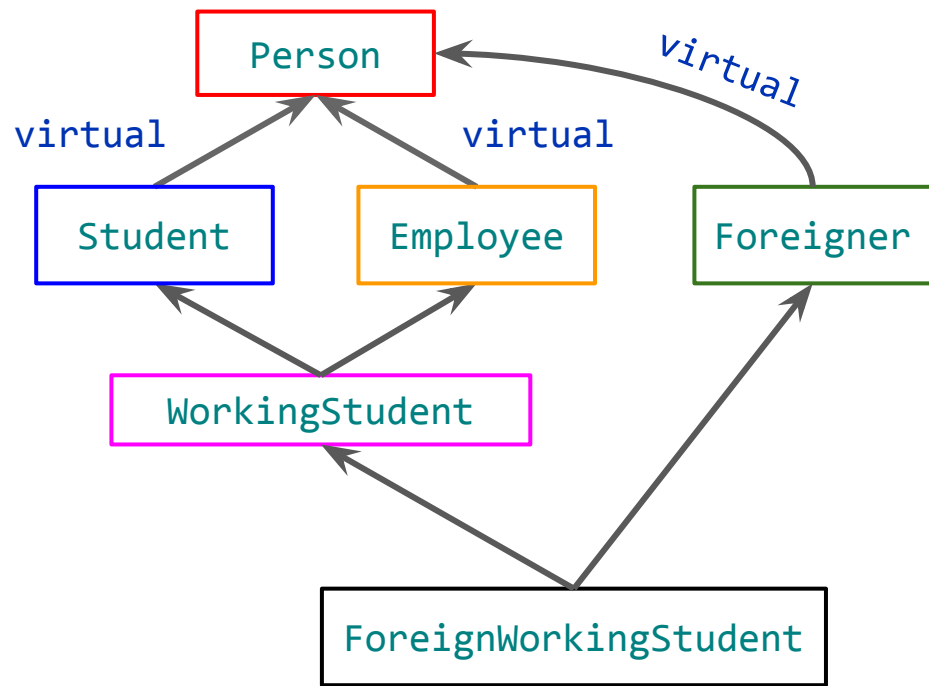


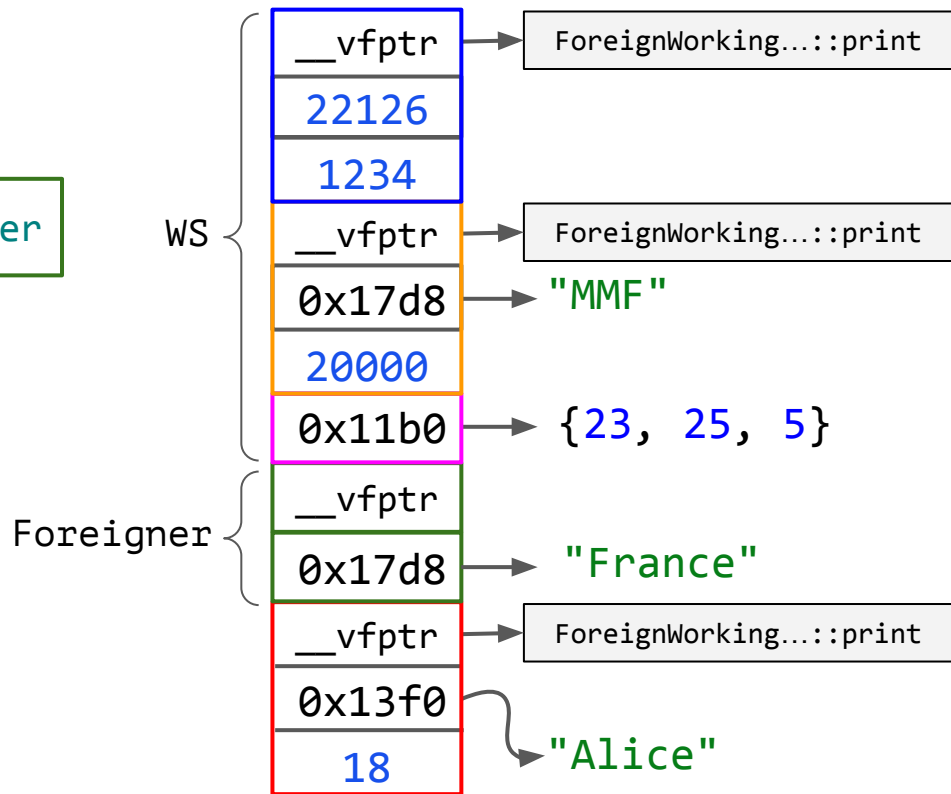
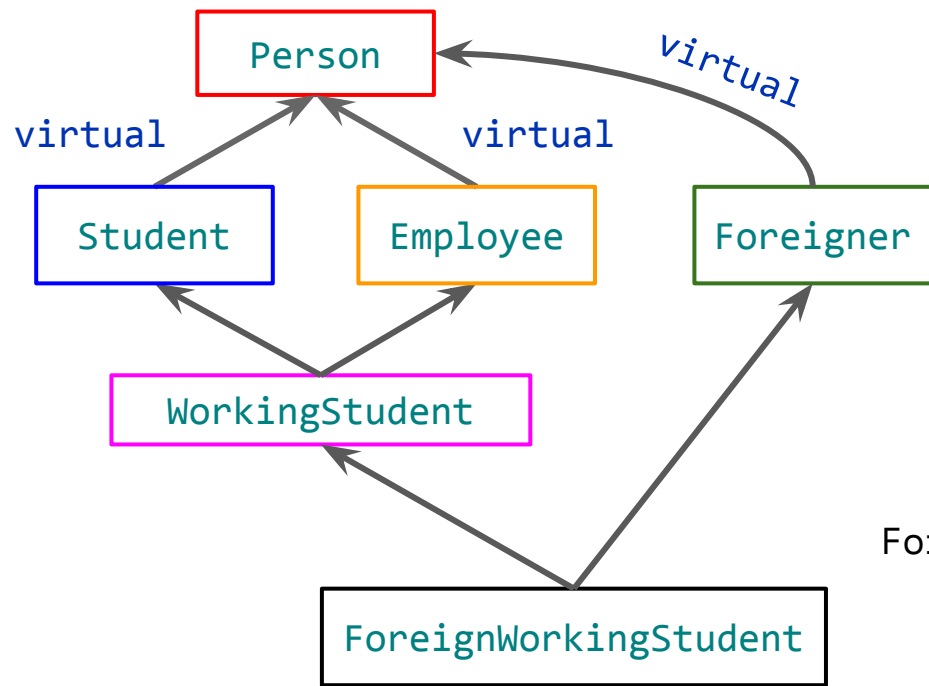




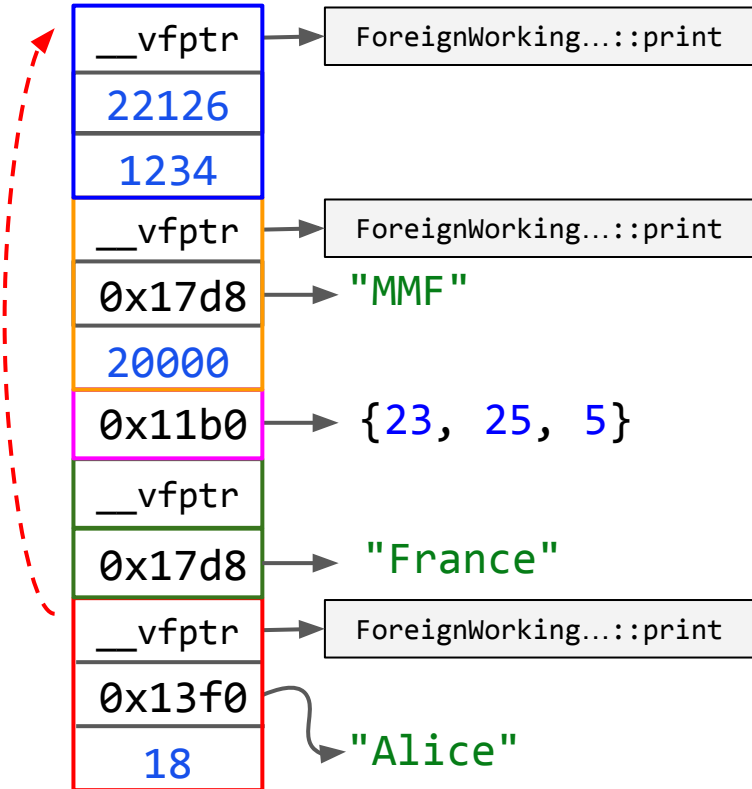
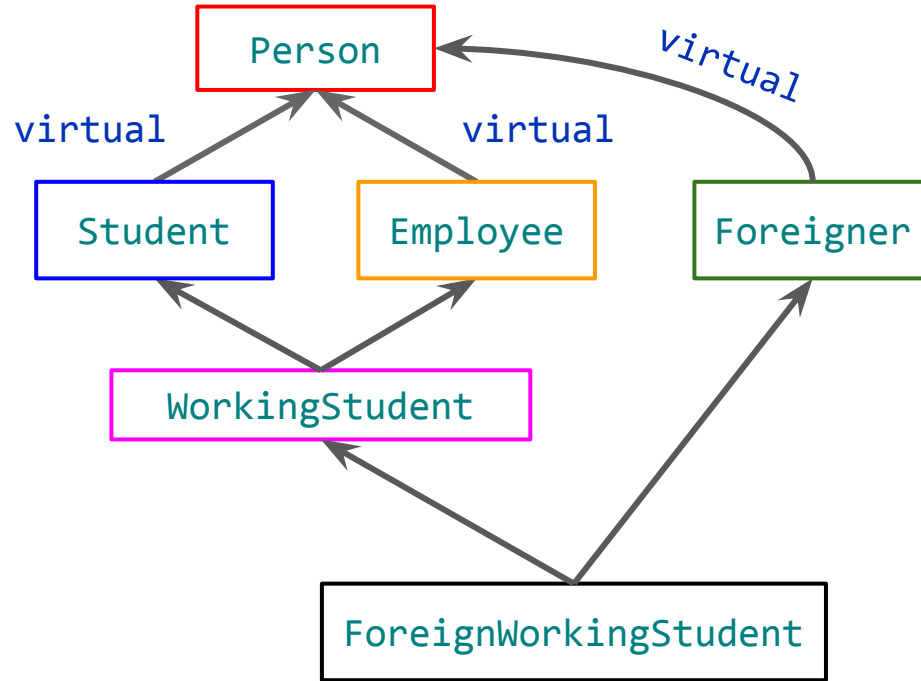








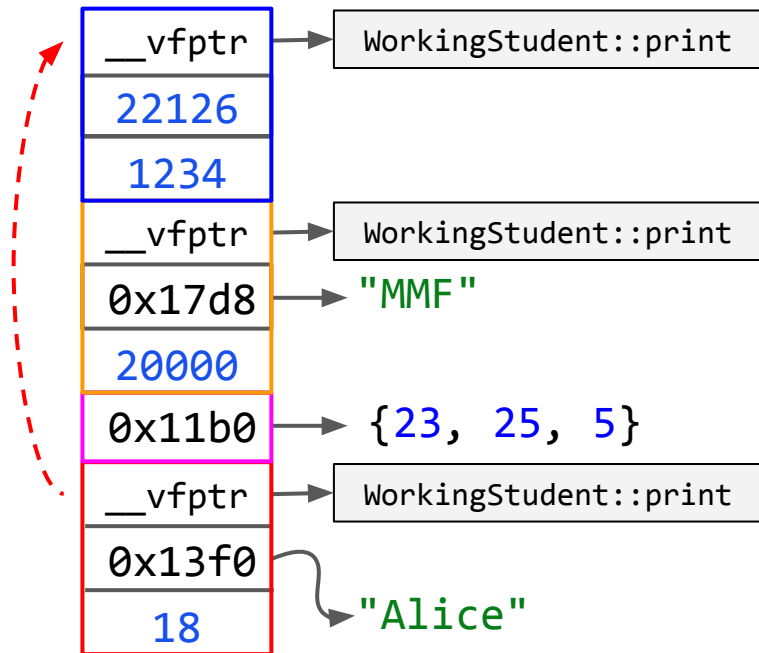
In such case distance from Person to WorkingStudent is 72 bytes.



But in such case distance from Person to WorkingStudent is 56 bytes!

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Person* p = &ws;  
    Student* s = &ws;  
    Employee* e = &ws;  
  
    WorkingStudent* pws =  
    static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);  
    // error  
}
```

Do we know
this distance
statically?



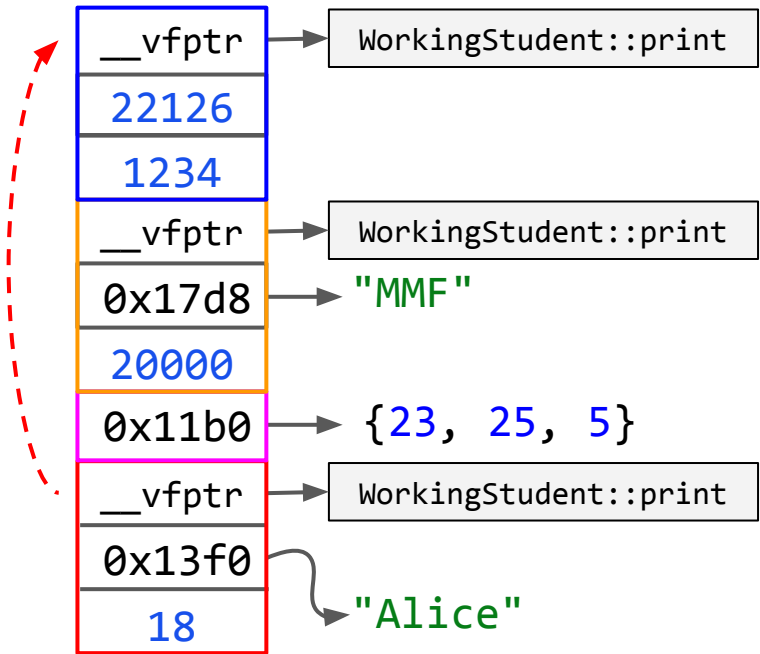
So, by looking at some Person at **compile-time** it is not clear where to jump for the cast!

But in such case distance from Person to WorkingStudent is 56 bytes!

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    Person* p = &ws;
    Student* s = &ws;
    Employee* e = &ws;

    WorkingStudent* pws =
    static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);
    // error
}
```

Do we know this distance **statically**?

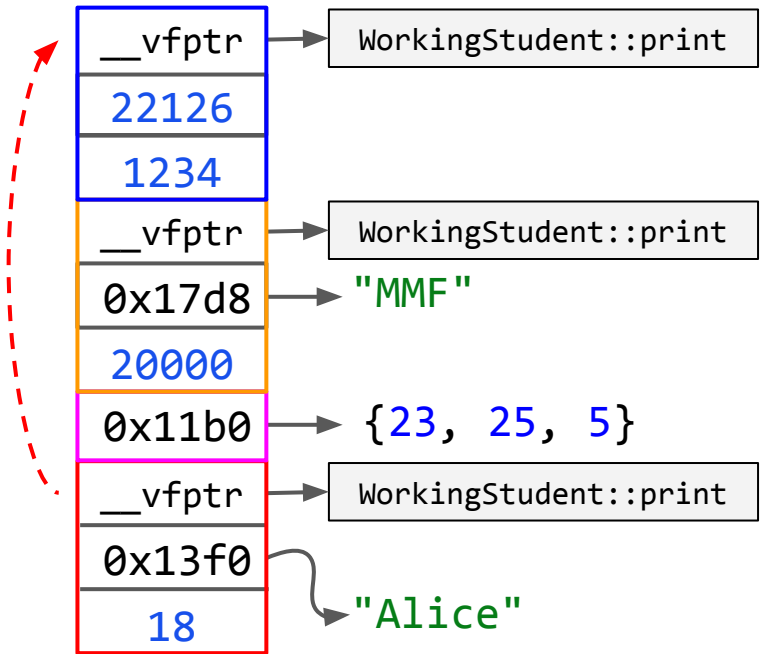


So, by looking at some Person at `compile-time` it is not clear where to jump for the cast!

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    Person* p = &ws;
    Student* s = &ws;
    Employee* e = &ws;

    WorkingStudent* pws =
    static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);
    // error
}
```

Do we know this distance `statically`?
No!
You need to consult with VMT



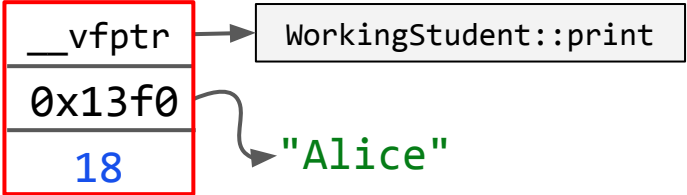
So, by looking at some
Person at `compile-time`
it is not clear where to
jump for the cast!

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Person* p = &ws;  
    Student* s = &ws;  
    Employee* e = &ws;  
  
    WorkingStudent* pws =  
    static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);  
    // error  
}
```

Do we know
this distance
`statically`?

No!
You need to
consult with
VMT

If cast can't be proceed
statically, than you can't use
`static_cast`



So, by looking at some Person at `compile-time` it is not clear where to jump for the cast!

```
int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    Person* p = &ws;
    Student* s = &ws;
    Employee* e = &ws;

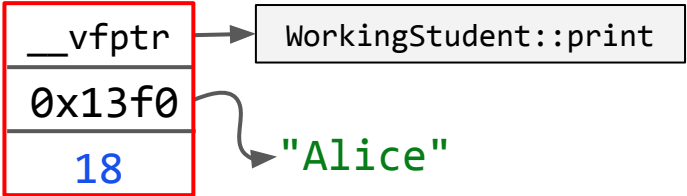
    WorkingStudent* pws =
    static_cast<WorkingStudent*>(p);
    // error
}
```

Do we know this distance `statically`?

No!
You need to consult with VMT

If cast can't be proceed statically, than you can't use `static_cast`

Looks like we need something `dynamic` here.



RTTI


```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
public:  
    Person(const char* n, size_t a):  
        name(n), age(a) {}  
  
    virtual void print() const { ... }  
    virtual void test() const { ... }  
};
```



```
Person::Person(char const*, unsigned long)  
[base object constructor]:
```

```
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],  
        OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Person+16  
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi+8], rsi  
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi+16], rdx  
ret
```

smth interesting we will discuss later



vtable for Person:

```
.quad 0  
.quad typeinfo for Person  
.quad Person::print() const  
.quad Person::test() const
```

static data

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
public:  
    Person(const char* n, size_t a):  
        name(n), age(a) {}  
  
    virtual void print() const { ... }  
    virtual void test() const { ... }  
};
```



```
Person::Person(char const*, unsigned long)  
[base object constructor]:
```

```
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],  
        OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Person+16  
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi+8], rsi  
mov     QWORD PTR [rdi+16], rdx  
ret
```

static data

vtable for Person:

wtf is this? →

```
.quad 0  
.quad typeid for Person  
.quad Person::print() const  
.quad Person::test() const
```


RTTI

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
  
    Student& s = ws;  
    Employee& e = ws;  
  
    std::cout << typeid(s).name() << std::endl;  
}
```

RTTI

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
  
    Student& s = ws;  
    Employee& e = ws;  
  
    std::cout << typeid(s).name() << std::endl;  
    // 14WorkingStudent  
}
```

vtable for WorkingStudent:




.quad	48
.quad	0
.quad	typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad	WorkingStudent::print()
.quad	32
.quad	-16
.quad	typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad	non-virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
.quad	-48
.quad	-48
.quad	typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad	virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()

RTTI

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
  
    Student& s = ws;  
    Employee& e = ws;  
  
    std::cout << typeid(s).name() << std::endl;  
    // 14WorkingStudent  
}
```

vtable for WorkingStudent:



```
.quad 48  
.quad 0  
.quad typeid for WorkingStudent  
.quad WorkingStudent::print()  
.quad 32  
.quad -16  
.quad typeid for WorkingStudent  
.quad non-virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()  
.quad -48  
.quad -48  
.quad typeid for WorkingStudent  
.quad virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
```

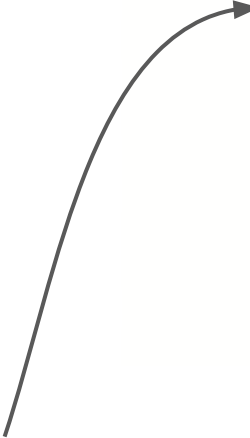
Compiler can't know that s is of type WS&, for him it is Student&.

`typeid(T)` takes this field of VMT to get REAL type of an object.

RTTI

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
  
    Student& s = ws;  
    Employee& e = ws;  
  
    std::cout << typeid(s).name() << std::endl;  
    // 14WorkingStudent  
}
```

vtable for WorkingStudent:



.quad	48
.quad	0
.quad	typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad	WorkingStudent::print()
.quad	32
.quad	-16
.quad	typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad	non-virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()
.quad	-48
.quad	-48
.quad	typeinfo for WorkingStudent
.quad	virtual thunk to WorkingStudent::print()

`typeid(T)` takes this field of VMT to get REAL type of an object.

Works only for classes with VMT. Otherwise, it will return **static type** (that compiler sees).

RTTI -> Run-Time Type Information

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
  
    Student& s = ws;  
    Employee& e = ws;  
  
    std::cout << typeid(s).name() << std::endl;  
    // 14WorkingStudent  
}
```

`typeid(T)` takes this field of VMT to get REAL type of an object.

Works only for classes with VMT. Otherwise, it will return **static type** (that compiler sees).

RTTI -> Run-Time Type Information

A bit **strange** feature for C++: by default you pay for something you may not need!

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
  
    Student& s = ws;  
    Employee& e = ws;  
  
    std::cout << typeid(s).name() << std::endl;  
    // 14WorkingStudent  
}
```

`typeid(T)` takes this field of VMT to get REAL type of an object.

Works only for classes with VMT. Otherwise, it will return **static type** (that compiler sees).

RTTI -> Run-Time Type Information

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;
```

```
    Student& s = ws;  
    Employee& e = ws;
```

```
    std::cout << typeid(s).name() << std::endl;  
    // 14WorkingStudent  
}
```

A bit **strange** feature for C++: by default you pay for something you may not need!

It is often disabled to reduce code and data size.

`typeid(T)` takes this field of VMT to get REAL type of an object.

Works only for classes with VMT. Otherwise, it will return **static type** (that compiler sees).

dynamic_cast

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```
void check_if_student(Person* p) {  
    p->print();  
  
    Student* st = dynamic_cast<Student*>(p);  
    if (st == nullptr) {  
        std::cout << "cast failed" << std::endl;  
    } else {  
        std::cout << "successfully casted" << std::endl;  
    }  
}
```

dynamic_cast

uses RTTI to cast to some class from hierarchy


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    }  
}
```

if there is no such class in hierarchy, returns nullptr



```
void check_if_student(Person* p) {  
    p->print();  
  
    Student* st = dynamic_cast<Student*>(p);  
    if (st == nullptr) {  
        std::cout << "cast failed" << std::endl;  
    } else {  
        std::cout << "successfully casted" << std::endl;  
    }  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Student s;  
    Employee e;  
    ForeignWorkingStudent fws;  
  
    check_if_student(&ws);  
    check_if_student(&s);  
    check_if_student(&e);  
    check_if_student(&fws);  
}
```

```
void check_if_student(Person* p) {  
    p->print();  
  
    Student* st = dynamic_cast<Student*>(p);  
    if (st == nullptr) {  
        std::cout << "cast failed" << std::endl;  
    } else {  
        std::cout << "successfully casted" << std::endl;  
    }  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    WorkingStudent ws;  
    Student s;  
    Employee e;  
    ForeignWorkingStudent fws;
```

```
    check_if_student(&ws);    —————> "successfully casted"  
    check_if_student(&s);    —————> "successfully casted"  
    check_if_student(&e);  
    check_if_student(&fws); —————> "successfully casted"
```

```

void check_if_student(Person* p) {
    p->print();

    Student* st = dynamic_cast<Student*>(p);
    if (st == nullptr) {
        std::cout << "cast failed" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "successfully casted" << std::endl;
    }
}

```

```

int main() {
    WorkingStudent ws;
    Student s;
    Employee e;
    ForeignWorkingStudent fws;

```

```

check_if_student(&ws);   —————> "successfully casted"
check_if_student(&s);   —————> "successfully casted"
check_if_student(&e);   —————> "cast failed"
check_if_student(&fws); —————> "successfully casted"

```



```

void check_if_student(Person* p) {
    p->print();

    Student* st = dynamic_cast<Student*>(p);
    if (st == nullptr) {
        std::cout << "cast failed"
                  << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "successfully casted"
                  << std::endl;
    }
}

```



```

check_if_student(Person*):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 32
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]
    test    rax, rax
    je      .L8
    mov     rcx, -1
    mov     edx, OFFSET FLAT:typeinfo for Student
    mov     esi, OFFSET FLAT:typeinfo for Person
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    __dynamic_cast
    jmp     .L9

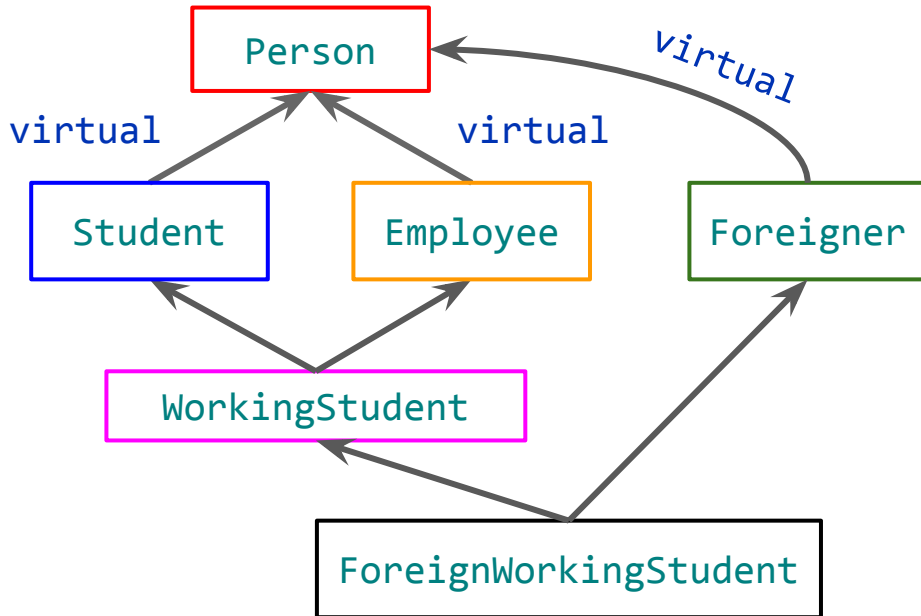
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dynamic_cast

1. Can cast to any type from hierarchy (for example, works as **side cast!**)

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We can cast `Foreigner*` to `Student*` for example!

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4. If used in constructors/destructors for down casting causes **UB**.

dynamic_cast -> very controversial feature in C++

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Multiple Inheritance

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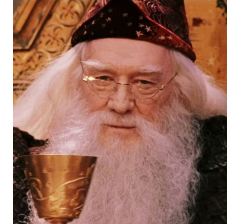


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void check_if_student(Person* p) {  
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    Student* st = dynamic_cast<Student*>(p);  
    if (st == nullptr) {  
        std::cout << "cast failed"  
                    << std::endl;  
    } else {  
        std::cout << "successfully casted"  
                    << std::endl;  
    }  
}
```

```
void check_if_student(Person& p) {  
    p->print();  
  
    Student& st = dynamic_cast<Student&>(p);  
    // how should we understand whether cast failed or not???  
}
```



Not So Tiny Task №8 (2 + 1 points)

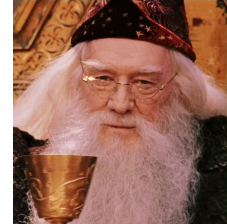


Implement a hierarchy for reading/writing data from/to some source.

- **Base class:** `IO`; Should provide some basic information: if source is still open or not (can be closed manually by `close()` method), was eof reached or not.
- **1st level of derived classes:** `Reader` and `Writer`; They provide functions for reading/writing primitive types (and `std::strings`).
- **2nd level of derived classes:** `ReaderWriter`. It provides functions for reading and writing at the same time.
- **3rd level:** specific implementation for different sources 1) `std::string` as a source, 2) `FILE*` as a source.

2 points

Not So Tiny Task №8 (2 + 1 points)



Implement a hierarchy for reading/writing data from/to some source.

...

- **3rd level**: specific implementation for different sources 1) `std::string` as a source, 2) `FILE*` as a source.
- 4th level: implementation for both string and `FILE*` sources with buffer.
 - Operations firstly read/write from/to the preallocated buffer of fixed size.
 - If buffer is empty/full, classes should read/write to the real source (string or file).

+1 point