

# System Programming with C++

VMT

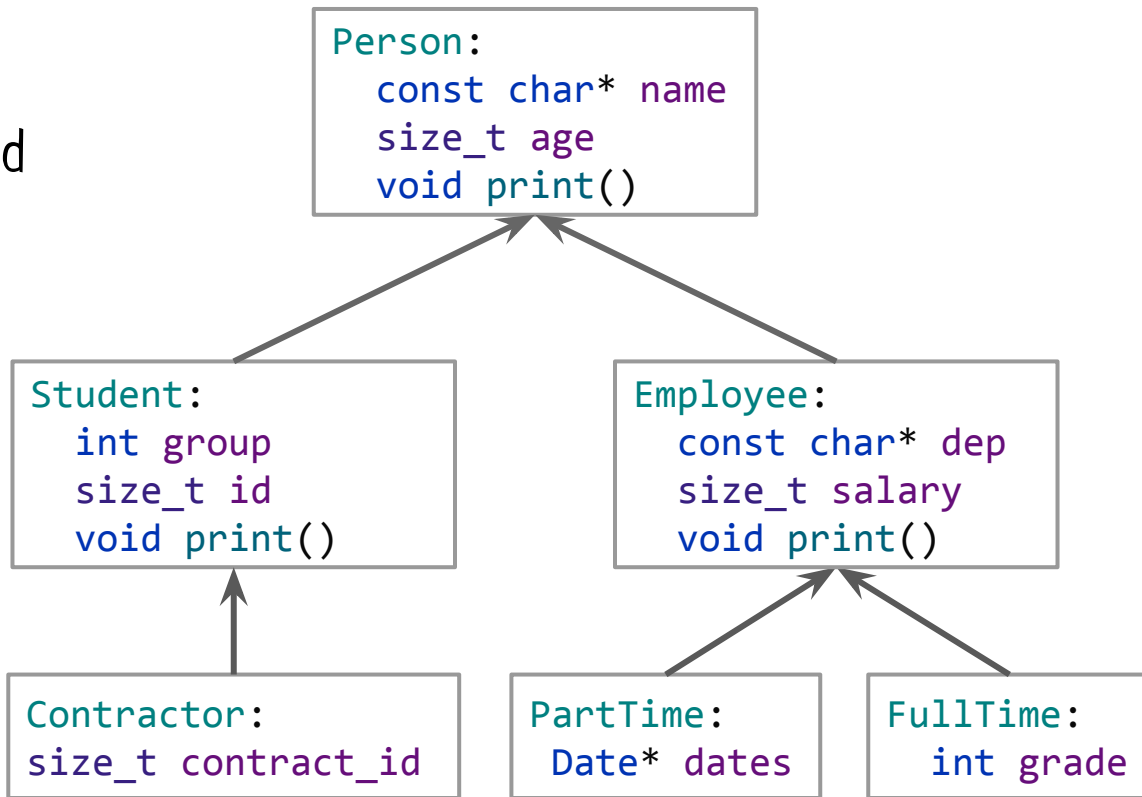


# How virtual functions actually work?



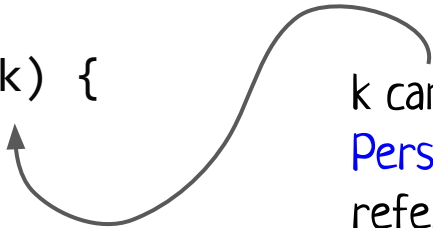
# Subtyping polymorphism

And all of them  
have `print` method  
(at least one)



# Subtyping polymorphism

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



k can be a reference to some **Person** instance, but can be also a reference to instance of any **Derived** class

What should we call here?

Person::print(), Student::print() or Employee::print()?

# Subtyping polymorphism

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    Person(const char* name, size_t age):
        name(name), age(age) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Person " << name
                    << "; age = " << age
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

```
class Student: public Person {
    ...
public:
    ...

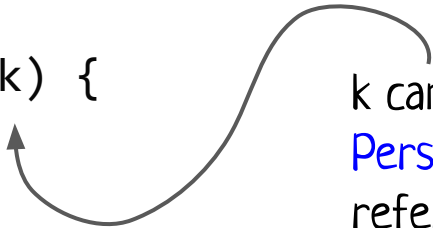
    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

```
class Employee: public Person {
    ...
public:
    ...

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Employee " << name
                    << " from dep " << dep
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

# Subtyping polymorphism

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



k can be a reference to some **Person** instance, but can be also a reference to instance of any **Derived** class

What should we call here?

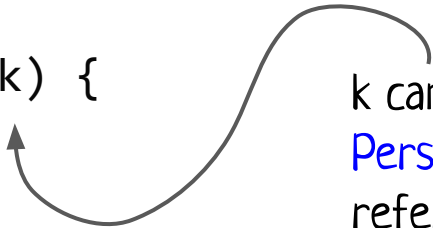
Person::print(), Student::print() or Employee::print()?

In such case it is obvious, it should be Person::print

# Subtyping polymorphism

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```

k can be a reference to some **Person** instance, but can be also a reference to instance of any **Derived** class



```
Person p("Bob", 30);  
Student s("Alice", 18, 22126, 1);  
Employee e("John", 25, "MMF", 5000);
```

- ✓ `print_info(p);` // Person Bob; age = 30
- ✓ `print_info(s);` // Person Alice; age = 18
- ✓ `print_info(e);` // Person John; age = 25

By default we will call the method `print` from type that is actually (**statically**) specified in the code.

# Subtyping polymorphism

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    Person(const char* name, size_t age):
        name(name), age(age) {}

    virtual void print() const {
        std::cout << "Person " << name
                    << "; age = " << age
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

**Virtual** modifier changes this behavior: the closest method to the **real** type of the instance will be called.

```
class Student: public Person {
    ...
public:
    ...

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

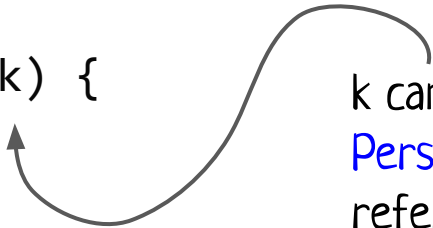
```
class Employee: public Person {
    ...
public:
    ...

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Employee " << name
                    << " from dep " << dep
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```



# Subtyping polymorphism

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



k can be a reference to some **Person** instance, but can be also a reference to instance of any **Derived** class

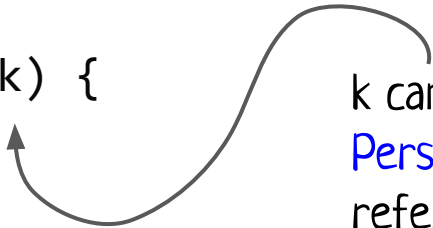
What should we call here?

Person::print(), Student::print() or Employee::print()?

This time this is not so obvious!

# Subtyping polymorphism

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



k can be a reference to some **Person** instance, but can be also a reference to instance of any **Derived** class

What should we call here?

Person::print(), Student::print() or Employee::print()?

This time it is not so obvious! We just can't know it during **compilation** of method print\_info!

# Subtyping polymorphism

In C++ values can have static and dynamic type.

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```

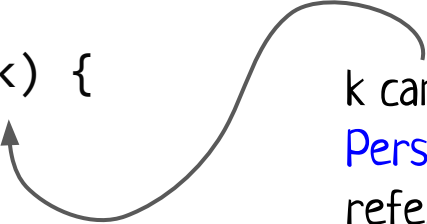
```
Person p("Bob", 30);  
Student s("Alice", 18, 22126, 1);  
Employee e("John", 25, "MMF", 5000);
```

- ✓ `print_info(p);` // Person Bob; age = 30
- ✓ `print_info(s);` // Student Alice from group 22126
- ✓ `print_info(e);` // Employee John from dep MMF

But if `print` is `virtual` method: the closest print to real derived class (that was passed here) will be called.

# Subtyping polymorphism

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



k can be a reference to some **Person** instance, but can be also a reference to instance of any **Derived** class

What should we call here?

Person::print(), Student::print() or Employee::print()?

Looks like we need to somehow check reference to which object do we have in **runtime**.

# Let's reverse engineer it!



# Mystery virtual

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
    friend void print_info(Person& k)  
public:  
    Person(const char* n, size_t a):  
        name(n), age(a) {}  
    void print() const { ... }  
};
```

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

# Mystery virtual

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
    friend void print_info(Person& k)  
public:  
    Person(const char* n, size_t a):  
        name(n), age(a) {}  
    void print() const { ... }  
};
```

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



```
.LC0:  
    .string "%s"  
print(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]  
    mov     rsi, rax  
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0  
    mov     eax, 0  
    call    printf  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
    friend void print_info(Person& k)  
public:  
    Person(const char* n, size_t a):  
        name(n), age(a) {}  
    void print() const { ... }  
};
```

dereference of k to get access to Person.name

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



```
.LC0:  
    .string "%s"  
print(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]  
    mov     rsi, rax  
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0  
    mov     eax, 0  
    call    printf  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```



# Mystery virtual

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

dereference of k to get access to Person.name

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



```
.LC0:  
    .string "%s"  
print(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
```

# Mystery virtual

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

dereference of k to get access to Person.name

**Fact #1:** when we add a virtual method, fields offsets are changed

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



```
.LC0:  
    .string "%s"  
print(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
```

# Mystery virtual

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

dereference of k to get access to Person.name

**Fact #1:** when we add a virtual method, fields offsets are changed.. just like we have some additional field in the very beginning of an object

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



```
.LC0:  
    .string "%s"  
print(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
```

# Mystery virtual

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

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```

# Mystery virtual

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

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

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

Passing k as "this" argument to print →

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

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

Passing k as "this" argument to print  
Direct call of Person::print

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```



# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
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```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
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    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

Passing k as "this" argument to print  
Indirect call of something in rdx reg



# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

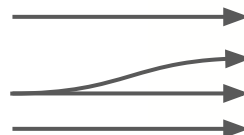
```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

What the hell is in `rdx`?

Passing `k` as "`this`" argument to `print`  
**Indirect** call of something in `rdx` reg



# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

`rax` contains an address of an object

What the hell is in `rdx`?

Passing `k` as "this" argument to print

Indirect call of something in `rdx` reg

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

`rax` contains an address of an object  
`rax` contains value of the first field  
What the hell is in `rdx`?

Passing `k` as "this" argument to print  
Indirect call of something in `rdx` reg

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

`rax` contains an address of an object  
`rax` contains value of first field (an address)  
What the hell is in `rdx`?

Passing `k` as "this" argument to print  
Indirect call of something in `rdx` reg

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

`rax` contains an address of an object  
`rax` contains value of first field (an address)  
we dereference it and store result into `rdx`

Passing `k` as "`this`" argument to `print`  
**Indirect** call of something in `rdx` reg

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

Fact #2: first field is somehow used to get an address of function to call **indirectly**.

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.test();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    add     rax, 8  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```



# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

the only difference is this increment of `rax`

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.test();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    add     rax, 8  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

the only difference is this increment of `rax`  
so, we dereference the first field with some offset

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.test();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    add     rax, 8  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

the only difference is this increment of `rax`  
so, we dereference the first field with some offset

**Fact #3:** looks like we work with the first field  
just like it is an array

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.test();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    add     rax, 8  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Mystery virtual

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

the only difference is this increment of `rax`  
so, we dereference the first field with some offset

**Fact #3:** looks like we work with the first field  
just like it is an array (with addresses of  
functions!)

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.test();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    add     rax, 8  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# Reverse engineering results

**Fact #1:** when we add a virtual method to the class, additional field is added (with offset zero) to objects of such class



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**Fact #2:** this field is somehow used to get an address of function for **indirect call**



# Reverse engineering results

**Fact #1:** when we add a virtual method to the class, additional field is added (with offset zero) to objects of such class

**Fact #2:** this field is somehow used to get an address of function for **indirect call**

**Fact #3:** looks like this first field contains an address of **array** and for different virtual calls we get different elements from this array (which should be pointers to functions)



# VMT (Virtual Method Table)



# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
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 { ... }  
};
```



For each class with virtual methods (both own and inherited) compiler generates special **table**

Person::print	Person::test
---------------	--------------

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
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 { ... }  
};
```



For each class with virtual methods (both own and inherited) compiler generates special **table**

Person::print	Person::test
---------------	--------------

It contains addresses of virtual functions implementations (the most specific to this class)

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```



For each class with virtual methods (both own and inherited) compiler generates special **table**

Student::print	Person::test
----------------	--------------

It contains addresses of virtual functions implementations (the most specific to this class)

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
class Employee: public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t salary;  
public:  
    Employee(const char* n, size_t a, size_t s):  
        Person(n, a), salary(s) {}  
  
    void test() const { ... }  
};
```



For each class with virtual methods (both own and inherited) compiler generates special **table**

Person::print	Employee::test
---------------	----------------

It contains addresses of virtual functions implementations (the most specific to this class)

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
class Employee: public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t salary;  
public:  
    Employee(const char* n, size_t a, size_t s):  
        Person(n, a), salary(s) {}  
  
    void test() const { ... }  
};
```



For each class with virtual methods (both own and inherited) compiler generates special **table**

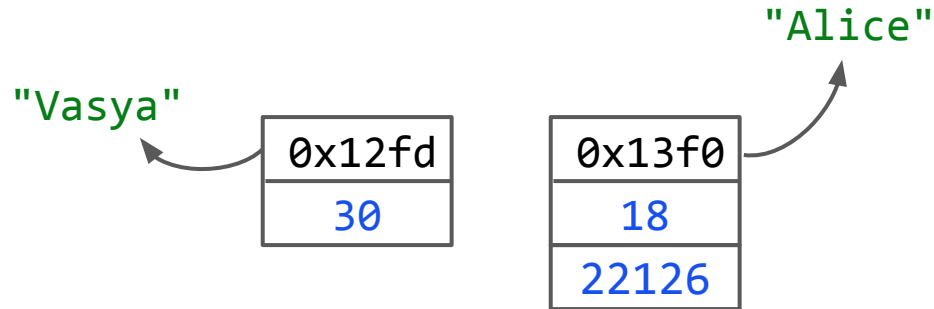
Person::print	Employee::test
---------------	----------------

It contains addresses of virtual functions implementations (the most specific to this class)

Each object of such classes contains **pointer** to VMT.

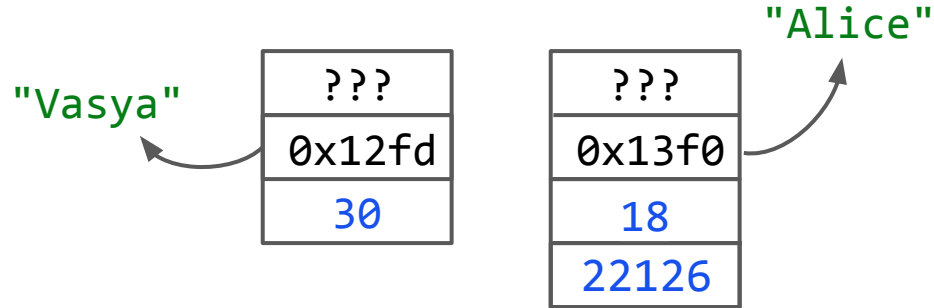
# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
Person* p = new Person("Vasya", 30);  
Person* s = new Student("Alice", 18, 22126);
```



# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

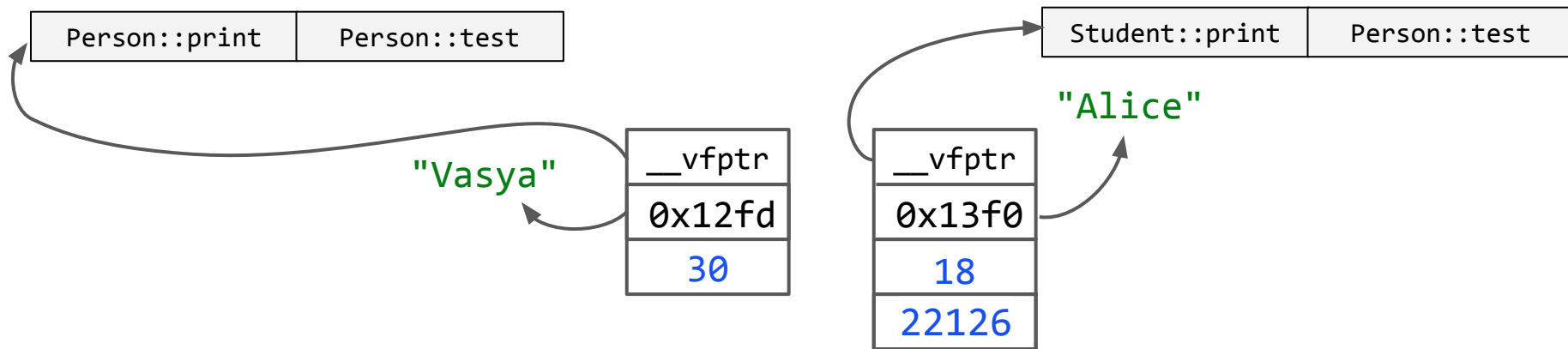
```
Person* p = new Person("Vasya", 30);  
Person* s = new Student("Alice", 18, 22126);
```





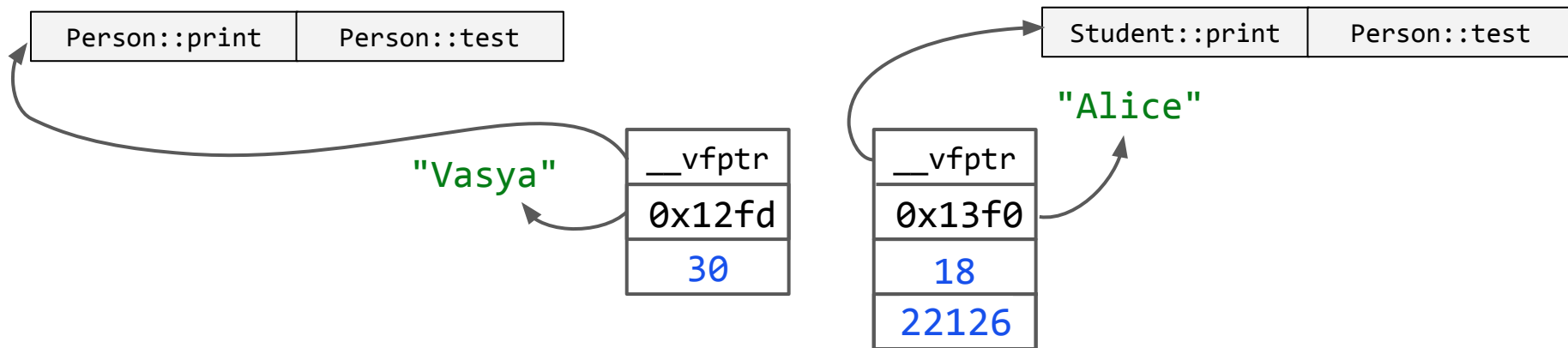
# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
Person* p = new Person("Vasya", 30);  
Person* s = new Student("Alice", 18, 22126);
```



# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
Person* p = new Person("Vasya", 30);  
Person* s = new Student("Alice", 18, 22126);
```



p	0x00cc4ae8 {name=0x011f7844 "Vasya" age=10 }
__vfptr	0x011f7850 const Person::`vftable'
name	0x011f7844 "Vasya"
age	10

Debuggers in IDE can show it or try to hide it.

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```

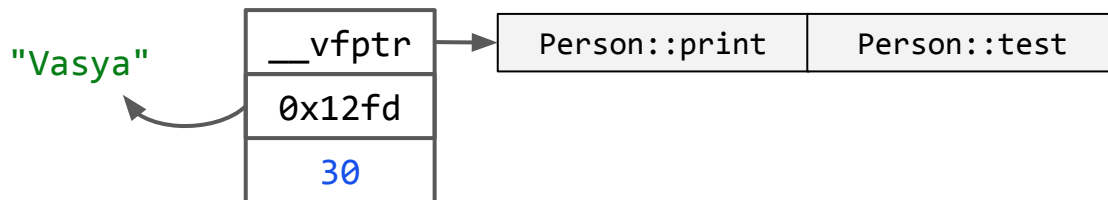


```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);  
print_info(p);
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

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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 { ... }  
};
```

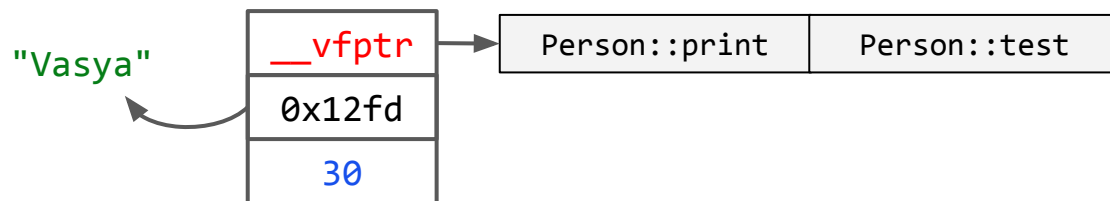
```
Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);  
print_info(p);
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

takes `__vfptr` →



# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

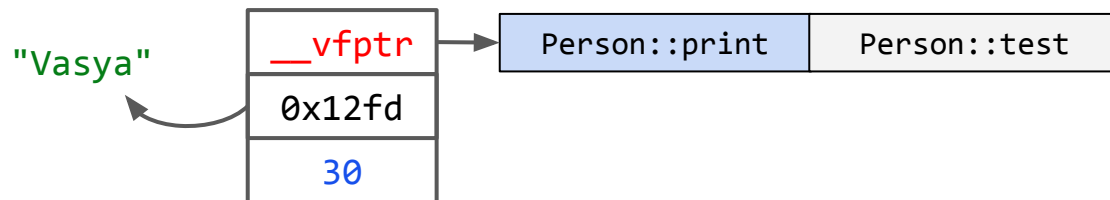
```
Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);  
print_info(p);
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

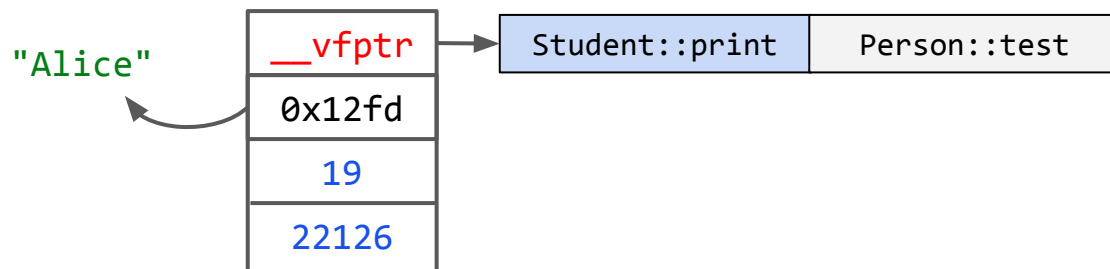
takes `__vfptr[0]` →



# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
class Student: public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t group;  
public:  
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):  
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}  
  
    void print() const { ... }  
};
```

```
Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);  
print_info(s);
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```

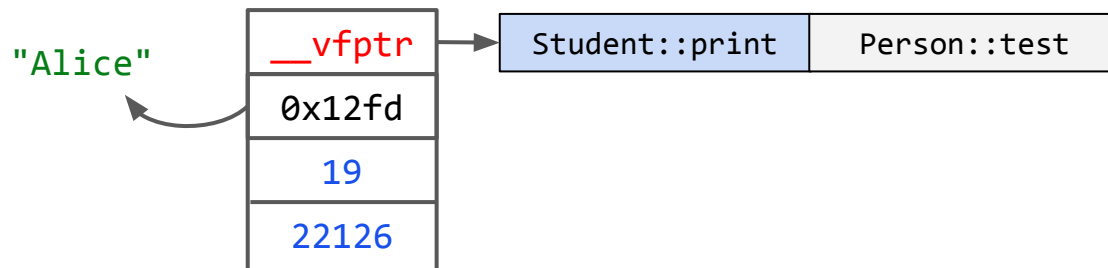


```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
class Student: public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t group;  
public:  
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):  
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}  
  
    void print() const { ... }  
};
```

```
Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);  
print_info(s);
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



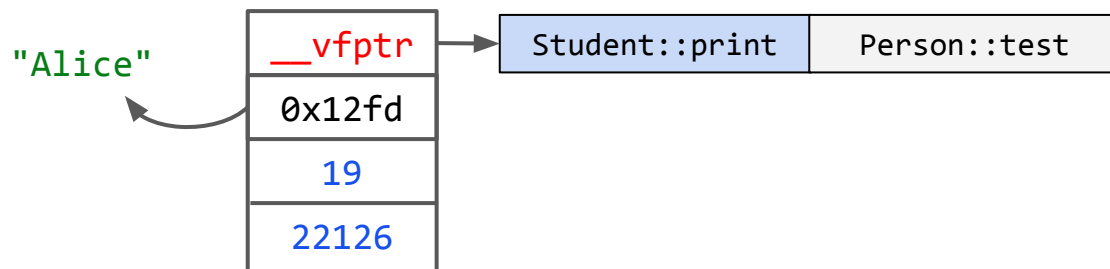
The **same** code,  
**different** behaviour

```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```



# VMT (Virtual Method Table)

```
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 { ... }  
};  
  
Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);  
print_info(s);
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.test();  
}
```

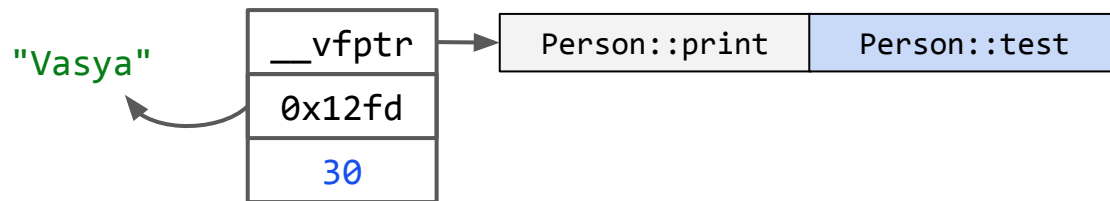


```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

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

```
Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);  
print_info(p);
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.test();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    add     rax, 8  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT so far

Terminology:

# VMT so far

**Terminology:** if it is known which method to call in compile time, it is called **static** or **early binding**.

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

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const
```

# VMT so far

**Terminology:** if method to call is chosen in **runtime**, it is called **dynamic** or **late binding**.

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT so far

**Terminology:** if method to call is chosen in **runtime**, it is called **dynamic** or **late binding**.

VMT is only one (but of course classical) of many possible approaches how to implement **late binding**.

# VMT so far

**Terminology:** if method to call is chosen in **runtime**, it is called **dynamic** or **late binding**.

VMT is only one (but of course classical) of many possible approaches how to implement **late binding**.

In C++ it is always possible to say whether **late** or **early** binding will be used in the concrete code (but you/compiler should analyze the **type hierarchy** for that).

# VMT so far

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const
```



What should be chosen?

```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```



# VMT so far

If print was  
never **virtual**



```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



If print was **virtual** in Person  
(or its base class!)

```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const
```

```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT so far

Why not all methods are `virtual` by default (like in Java)?

# VMT so far

Why not all methods are `virtual` by default (like in Java)?

Because late binding is `expensive`!!

# VMT so far

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const
```



2 additional **dereferences**!



```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT so far

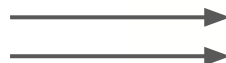
```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const
```



2 additional **dereferences**!



Also, maybe some additional work with indexes (but it is just nothing in comparison with dereferences).

```
print_info(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT so far

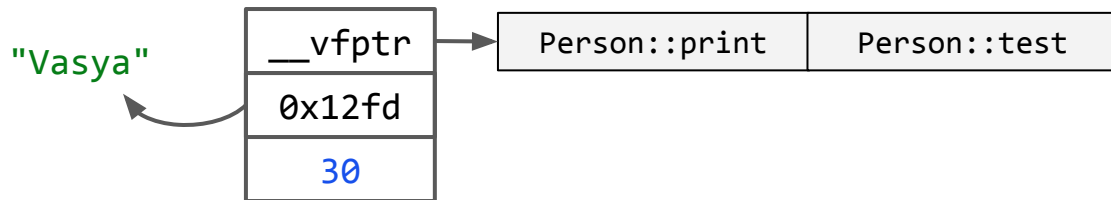
Why not all methods are `virtual` by default (like in Java)?

1. It is `expensive` in terms of performance.
2. What else?

# VMT so far

Why not all methods are **virtual** by default (like in Java)?

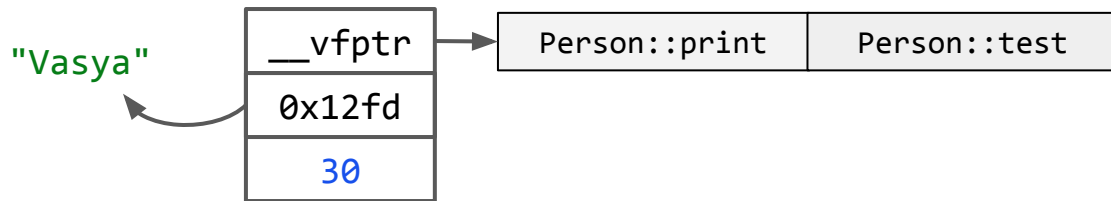
1. It is **expensive** in terms of performance.
2. Objects become fatty.



# VMT so far

Why not all methods are **virtual** by default (like in Java)?

1. It is **expensive** in terms of performance.
2. Objects become fatty => it is **expensive** in terms of memory.





# VMT so far

Why not all methods are `virtual` by default (like in Java)?

1. It is `expensive` in terms of performance.
2. Objects become fatty => it is `expensive` in terms of memory.

C++ philosophy: don't pay for features you don't need.



# VMT so far

Why not all methods are `virtual` by default (like in Java)?

1. It is `expensive` in terms of performance.
2. Objects become fatty => it is `expensive` in terms of memory.

C++ philosophy: don't pay for features you don't need.  
So, no `virtual` methods by default.



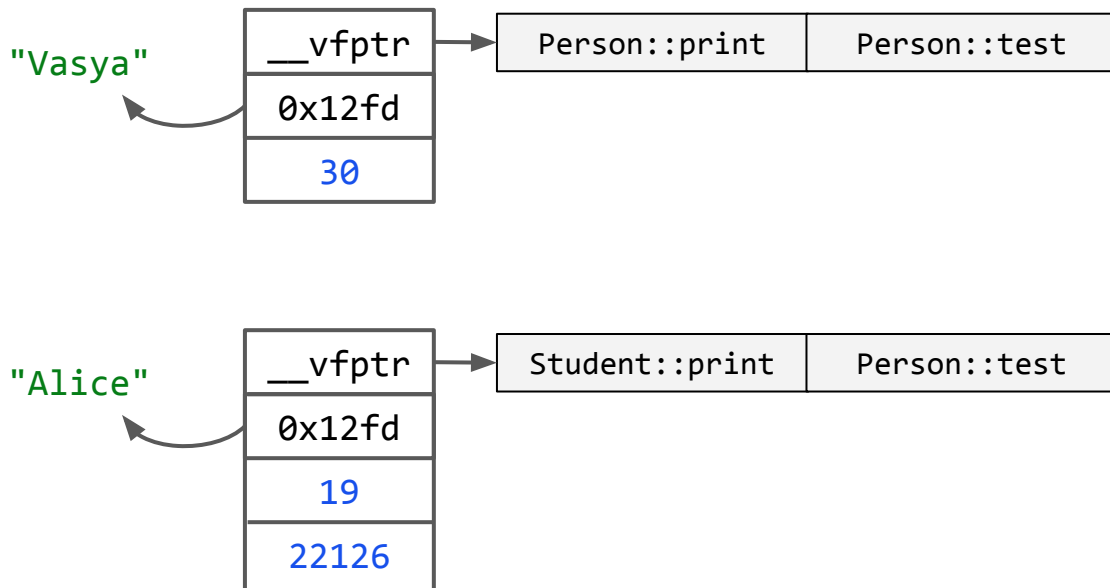
# VMT: more questions

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Question: how and when this field `__vfptr` is initialized?

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Question: how and when this field `__vfptr` is initialized?



# VMT: more questions

**Question:** how and when this field `__vfptr` is initialized?

**Answer:** in the constructor of course!

```
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 { ... }  
};
```

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
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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
```



```
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 { ... }
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```
Person::Person(char const*, unsigned long)
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mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],
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mov     QWORD PTR [rdi+16], rdx
ret
```

static data

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

```
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)  
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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]:
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```
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  
addresses of implementations of  
virtual methods

vtable for Person:

→ 

.quad	0
.quad	typeinfo for Person

→ 

.quad	Person::print() const
.quad	Person::test() const

static data

```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};

```



```

Student::Student(char const*,
                 unsigned long,
                 unsigned long)
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
    [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
    OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
    ret

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};

```

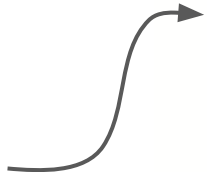
initialization of  
\_\_vfptr for Student



```

Student::Student(char const*,
                 unsigned long,
                 unsigned long)
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
    [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
    OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
    ret

```



```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};

```

But we've already set it  
in Person constructor!



```

Student::Student(char const*,
                 unsigned long,
                 unsigned long)
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
    OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
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```

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class Student: public Person {
protected:
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public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

```
Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
```

???
???
???
???



```
Student::Student(char const*,
                 unsigned long,
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[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
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    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
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    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
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    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
    ret
```





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class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};

```

```

Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);

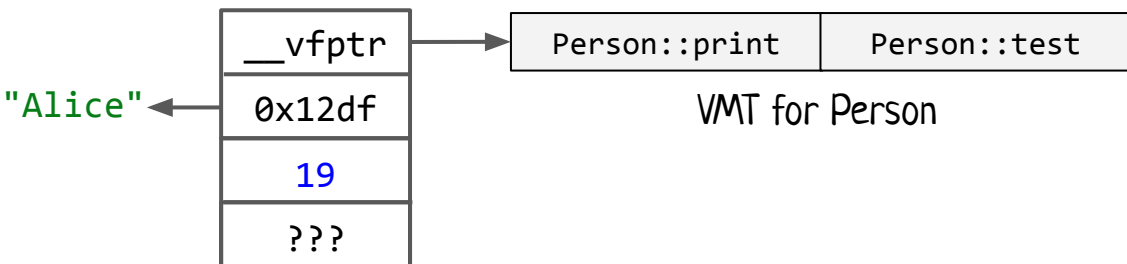
```



```

Student::Student(char const*,
                 unsigned long,
                 unsigned long)
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
    [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
    OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
    ret

```



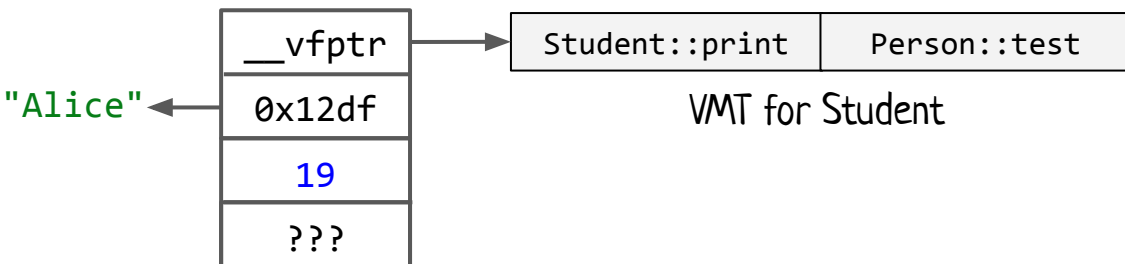
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class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

```
Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
```



```
Student::Student(char const*,
                 unsigned long,
                 unsigned long)
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
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    mov     rbx, rdi
    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
    [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
    OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
    ret
```



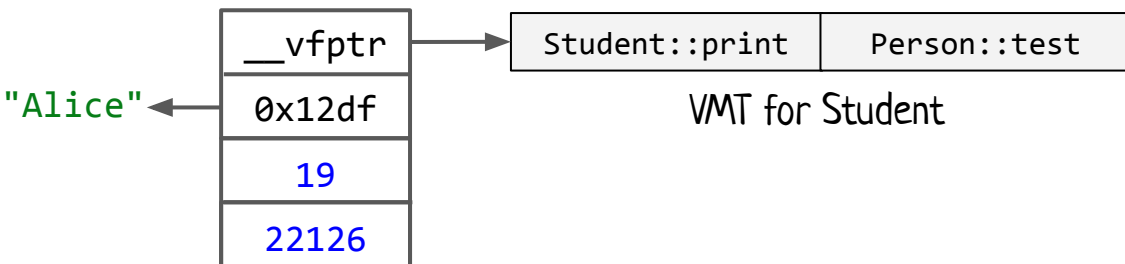
```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};
```

```
Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
```



```
Student::Student(char const*,
                 unsigned long,
                 unsigned long)
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
    [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
    OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
    ret
```



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

};
```

```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }

};
```

```
Student s = Student();
```

```

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

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }
};

```



```

Student::Student()
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    call    Person::Person()
           [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
           OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    pop     rbx
    ret

```

```

Student s = Student();

```

```

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

};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }

};

```

```

Student s = Student();

```



Base constructor is called even without your direct order.

```

Student::Student()
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    call    Person::Person()
           [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
           OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    pop     rbx
    ret

```

```

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

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }
};

```

```

Student s = Student();

```



Base constructor is called even without your direct order.

So, `__vfptr` is **overridden** in each constructor (if not optimized out).

```

Student::Student()
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    call    Person::Person()
           [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
           OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    pop     rbx
    ret

```

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
public:  
    Person() { this->print(); }  
    virtual void print() const { ... }  
  
};
```

```
class Student: public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t group;  
public:  
    Student() {}  
  
    void print() const { ... }  
  
};
```

```
Student s = Student();
```



```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
public:  
    Person() { this->print(); }  
    virtual void print() const { ... }  
};
```

Which method will be called here?  
Person::print or Student::print?

```
class Student: public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t group;  
public:  
    Student() {}  
  
    void print() const { ... }  
};
```

Student s = Student(); ← Currently constructing Student



```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    Person() { this->print(); }
    virtual void print() const { ... }
};

```

Which method will be called here?  
 Person::print or Student::print?

According to **late binding** conception  
 it should depend on the real (dynamic)  
 type of **this**.

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }
};

```

Student s = Student(); ← Currently constructing Student

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    Person() { this->print(); }
    virtual void print() const { ... }
};

```

Which method will be called here?  
 Person::print or Student::print?

According to **late binding** conception  
 it should depend on the real (dynamic)  
 type of **this**. It could be Person\*, or  
 Student\* or anyone from the hierarchy.

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }
};

```

Student s = Student(); ← Currently constructing Student

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    Person() { this->print(); }
    virtual void print() const { ... }
};

```

Which method will be called here?  
 Person::print or Student::print?

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }
};

```

According to **late binding** conception  
 it should depend on the real (dynamic)  
 type of **this**. It could be Person\*, or  
 Student\* or anyone from the hierarchy.

But that's not true! Currently \_\_vfptr  
 is set to VMT of Person! Person::print  
 will be called.

Student s = Student(); ← Currently constructing Student

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student(const char* n, size_t a, size_t g):
        Person(n, a), group(g) {}

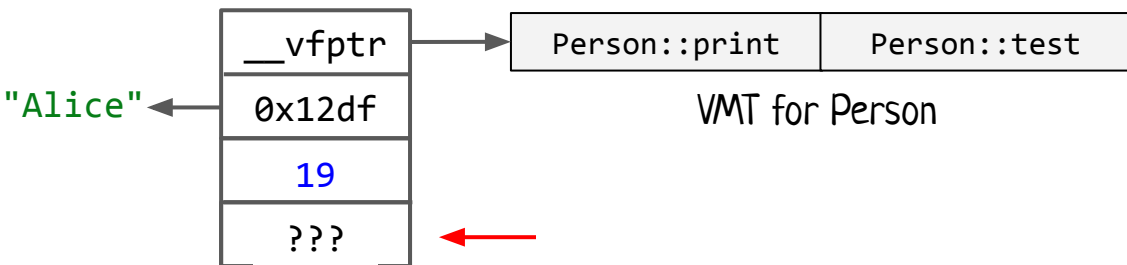
    void print() const {
        std::cout << "Student " << name
                    << " from group " << group
                    << std::endl;
    }
};

```

```

Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);

```



```

Student::Student(char const*,
                  unsigned long,
                  unsigned long)
[base object constructor]:
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rcx
    push    rbx
    mov     rbx, rdi
    sub     rsp, 8
    call    Person::Person(char const*,
                           unsigned long)
    [base object constructor]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx],
    OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbx+24], rbp
    add     rsp, 8
    pop     rbx
    pop     rbp
    ret

```

And that's absolutely right decision as fields of `Student` are 100% not yet ready!!!

```
class Person {  
protected:  
    const char* name;  
    size_t age;  
public:  
    Person() { this->print(); }  
    virtual void print() const { ... }  
};
```

Which method will be called here?  
Person::print or Student::print?

Person::print will be called.

```
class Student: public Person {  
protected:  
    size_t group;  
public:  
    Student() {}  
  
    void print() const { ... }  
};
```

Student s = Student(); ← Currently constructing Student

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    Person() { this->print(); }
    virtual void print() const { ... }
};

```

Which method will be called here?  
 Person::print or Student::print?

Person::print will be called.

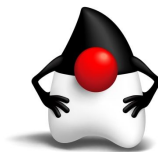
```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }
};

```

Fun fact: in Java behavior is different, Student::print will be called.



Student s = Student(); ← Currently constructing Student

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    Person() { this->print(); }
    virtual void print() const { ... }
};

```

Which method will be called here?  
 Person::print or Student::print?

Person::print will be called.

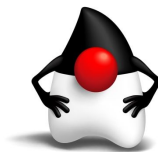
```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    Student() {}

    void print() const { ... }
};

```

Fun fact: in Java behavior is different, Student::print will be called. The only excuse for that is default **zeroing** of fields there.



Student s = Student(); ← Currently constructing Student



# VMT: more questions

Question #1: how and when this field `__vfptr` is initialized?

Answer: in the constructor of course!

Question #2: where else `__vfptr` can be changed?

# VMT: more questions

Question #1: how and when this field `__vfptr` is initialized?

Answer: in the constructor of course!

Question #2: where else `__vfptr` can be changed?

Answer: in the destructor of course!



What will be printed?

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                          << name << endl; }
};

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;}
};

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;
```

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                        << name << endl; }
};

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;}
};

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;


```

What will be printed?

22126--  
Bye, Alice

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                        << name << endl; }
};
```

```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;}
};
```

```
Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s; 
```

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                        << name << endl; }
};

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;} ←
};

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;
```

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                        << name << endl; }
};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl; }
};

```

```

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;

```

→

```

Student::~~Student():
    push    r12
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rdi
    push    rbx
    mov     rsi, QWORD PTR [rdi+24]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],
        OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:std::cout
    ...
    jmp     Person::~~Person()

```

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                        << name << endl; }
};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl; }
};

```

```

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;

```

First of all, we update `__vfptr` (maybe this is not a `Student`, but its derived class instance)?

```

Student::~~Student():
    push    r12
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rdi
    push    rbx
    mov     rsi, QWORD PTR [rdi+24]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],
        OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:std::cout
    ...
    jmp     Person::~~Person()

```



```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                        << name << endl; }
};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl; }
};

```

```

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;

```

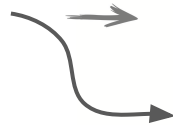
First of all, we update `__vfptr` (maybe this is not a `Student`, but its derived class instance)?

Next: we execute **destructor** of the class

```

Student::~~Student():
    push    r12
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rdi
    push    rbx
    mov     rsi, QWORD PTR [rdi+24]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],
        OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:std::cout
    ...
    jmp     Person::~~Person()

```



```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                        << name << endl; }
};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl; }
};

```

```

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;

```

First of all, we update `__vfptr` (maybe this is not a `Student`, but its derived class instance)?

Next: we execute **destructor** of the class

Finally: call **destructor** of base

```

Student::~~Student():
    push    r12
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rdi
    push    rbx
    mov     rsi, QWORD PTR [rdi+24]
    mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],
        OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Student+16
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:std::cout
    ...
    jmp     Person::~~Person()

```

Again, we start from updating `__vfptr`!

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { cout << "Bye"
                          << name << endl; }
};
```

```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl; }
};
```

```
Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;
```

```
Person::~~Person():
    push    rbx
    mov     edx, 3
    mov     rbx, rdi
    ...
    mov     QWORD PTR [rdi],
             OFFSET FLAT:vtable for Person+16
    ...
```

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { this->print(); } ←
};
```

```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;}
};
```

```
Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;
```

Again, we start from updating `__vfptr!`

What will be called here?

```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { this->print(); } ←
};
```

```
class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;}
};
```

```
Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;
```

Again, we start from updating `__vfptr!`

What will be called here?

Again, `Person::print!`

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { this->print(); } ←
};

```

```

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;}
};

```

```

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;

```

Again, we start from updating `__vfptr`!

What will be called here?

Again, `Person::print`! And it is again absolutely **right**, as fields of `Student` are already **inaccessible**.

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    virtual ~Person() { this->print(); } ←
};

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ~Student() { cout << group << "--" << endl;}
};

Student* s = new Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
delete s;

```

Again, we start from updating `__vfptr`!

What will be called here?

Again, `Person::print`! And it is again absolutely **right**, as fields of `Student` are already **inaccessible**.

But be careful with that: such behavior of **late binding** in constructors and destructors can be counterintuitive.



# VMT: more questions

Question #1: how and when this field `__vfptr` is initialized?

Answer: in the constructor of course!

Question #2: where else `__vfptr` can be changed?

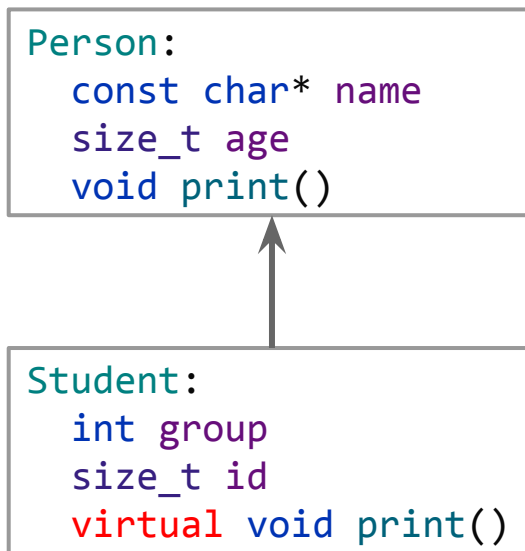
Answer: in the destructor of course!

Question #3: can derived class override some method AND make it `virtual` (if previously it wasn't `virtual`)?



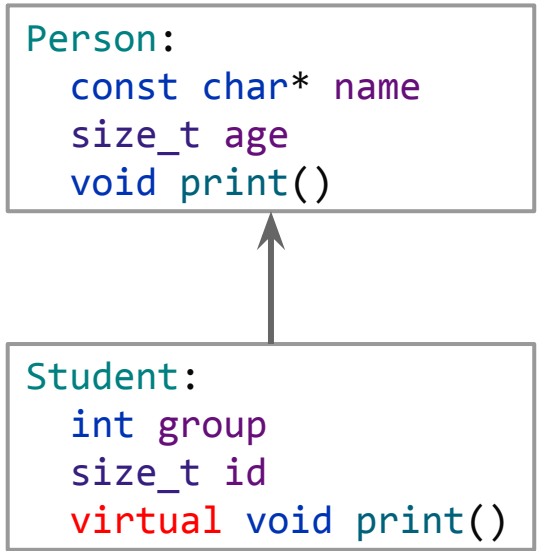
```
class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ...
};

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    virtual void print() const { ... }
    ...
};
```



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

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
public:
    ...
    virtual void print() const { ... }
    ...
};
```



```
graph BT; Student --> Person;
```

Person:

```
const char* name
size_t age
void print()
```

Shouldn't  
have VMT

Student:

```
int group
size_t id
virtual void print()
```

Should  
have VMT

```

class Person {
protected:
    const char* name;
    size_t age;
    friend print_info(Person&);
public:
    ...
    void print() const { ... }
    ...
};

class Student: public Person {
protected:
    size_t group;
    friend print_student(Student&);
public:
    ...
    virtual void print() const { ... }
    ...
};

```

```

void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}

void print_student(Student& s) {
    s.print();
    std::cout << s.name;
}

```

```
void print_student(Student& s) {  
    s.print();  
    std::cout << s.name;  
}
```



```
print_student(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]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]  
    mov     rsi, rax  
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:_ZSt4cout  
    ...
```

```
void print_student(Student& s) {
    s.print(); ←
    std::cout << s.name;
}
```



virtual call

```
print_student(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]
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    rdx
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:_ZSt4cout
    ...
```

```
void print_student(Student& s) {
    s.print();
    std::cout << s.name;
}
```



virtual call

access to the first field  
(offset is +8 as we also have \_\_vfptr)

```
print_student(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]
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    rdx
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:_ZSt4cout
    ...
```

```
void print_student(Student& s) {
    s.print();
    std::cout << s.name;
}
```



virtual call

access to the first field  
(offset is +8 as we also have \_\_vfptr)

```
print_student(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]
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    rdx
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax+8]
    mov     rsi, rax
    mov     edi, OFFSET FLAT:_ZSt4cout
    ...
```

Everything seems fine, as usual

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
    std::cout << k.name;  
}
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
    std::cout << k.name;  
}
```



direct call

```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 16  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rsi, rax  
    ...
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

```
print_info(Person&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    Person::print() const
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rsi, rax
    ...
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

isn't it strange for you?

```
print_info(Person&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    Person::print() const
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rsi, rax
    ...
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

isn't it strange for you?

because actually we can have  
derived class here, right?

```
print_info(Person&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    Person::print() const
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rsi, rax
    ...
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

```
print_info(Person&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    Person::print() const
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rsi, rax
    ...
```

```
int main() {
    Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);
    print_info(p);
    Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
    print_info(s);
    print_student(s);
    return 0;
}
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):
```

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 16
mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rdi, rax
call    Person::print() const
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
mov     rsi, rax
...
```

direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

```
int main() {
    Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);
    print_info(p);
    Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
    print_info(s);
    print_student(s);
    return 0;
}
```



```
lea     rax, [rbp-32]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
...
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
add     rax, 8
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_student(Student&)
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):
```

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 16
mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rdi, rax
call    Person::print() const
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
mov     rsi, rax
...
```

direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

```
int main() {
    Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);
    print_info(p);
    Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
    print_info(s);
    print_student(s);
    return 0;
}
```



```
lea     rax, [rbp-32]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
...
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
add     rax, 8
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_student(Student&)
```

```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

```
print_info(Person&):
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rsp, 16
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    Person::print() const
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
    mov     rsi, rax
    ...
```

```
int main() {
    Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);
    print_info(p);
    Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
    print_info(s);
    print_student(s);
    return 0;
}
```



```
    lea     rax, [rbp-32]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    print_info(Person&)
    ...
    lea     rax, [rbp-64]
    add     rax, 8
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    print_info(Person&)
    lea     rax, [rbp-64]
    mov     rdi, rax
    call    print_student(Student&)
```



```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):
```

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 16
mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rdi, rax
call    Person::print() const
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
mov     rsi, rax
...
```

direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

```
int main() {
    Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);
    print_info(p);
    Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
    print_info(s);
    print_student(s);
    return 0;
}
```



```
lea     rax, [rbp-32]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
...
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
add     rax, 8
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_student(Student&)
```

137

```
void print_info(Person& k) {
    k.print();
    std::cout << k.name;
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):
```

```
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
sub     rsp, 16
mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rdi, rax
call    Person::print() const
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]
mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]
mov     rsi, rax
```

direct call

first field usage... with +0 offset

...

So, pointer to the derived is not always the same as pointer to based one.

```
int main() {
    Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);
    print_info(p);
    Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);
    print_info(s);
    print_student(s);
    return 0;
}
```



```
lea     rax, [rbp-32]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
...
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
add     rax, 8
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_info(Person&)
lea     rax, [rbp-64]
mov     rdi, rax
call    print_student(Student&)
```

skip \_\_vfptr!

# VMT: more questions

Question #1: how and when this field `__vfptr` is initialized?

Answer: in the constructor of course!

Question #2: where else `__vfptr` can be changed?

Answer: in the destructor of course!

Question #3: can derived class override some method AND make it `virtual` (if previously it wasn't `virtual`)?

Answer: yes, and additional adjusting for pointers could appear in generated code to "disable" late `binding`.

VMT: bonus

# VMT: bonus

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
    Student& s = static_cast<Student&>(k);  
    s.print();  
}
```

Person:  
const char\* name  
size\_t age  
void print()

Shouldn't  
have VMT

Student:  
int group  
size\_t id  
virtual void print()

Should  
have VMT

# VMT: bonus

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
    Student& s = static_cast<Student&>(k);  
    s.print();  
}
```



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 32  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    sub     rax, 8  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rax  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT: bonus

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
→ k.print();  
  Student& s = static_cast<Student&>(k);  
  s.print();  
}
```




```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 32  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    sub     rax, 8  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rax  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

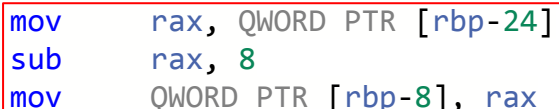

# VMT: bonus

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
    → Student& s = static_cast<Student&>(k);  
    s.print();  
}
```

this is also  
called downcast



```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 32  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    sub     rax, 8  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rax  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```







# VMT: bonus

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
    Student& s = static_cast<Student&>(k);  
    → s.print();  
}
```

this is also  
called downcast



already virtual  
call here




```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 32  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    Person::print() const  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
    sub     rax, 8  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rax  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rdx, QWORD PTR [rax]  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-8]  
    mov     rdi, rax  
    call    rdx  
    nop  
    leave  
    ret
```

# VMT: bonus

```
void print_info(Person& k) {  
    k.print();  
    Student& s = static_cast<Student&>(k);  
    s.print();  
}  
  
int main() {  
    Student s = Student("Alice", 19, 22126);  
    print_info(s);  
    Person p = Person("Vasya", 30);  
    print_info(p);  
    return 0;  
}
```

this is also  
called downcast




```
print_info(Person&):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    sub     rsp, 32  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-24], rdi  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
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    call    Person::print() const  
    mov     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-24]  
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Downcast of the instance of the base class is UB  
of course, now you see one of the reasons why. 155

# VMT: takeaways

- Early (static) and late (dynamic) binding
- VMT as an implementation of late binding in C++
- Virtual functions are expensive (both performance and memory costs)
- Beware of non-obvious behaviour for virtual calls in constructors and destructors
- Pointer adjustments and downcast pitfalls