



南方科技大学
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C/C++ Program Design

CS205

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Friend Classes



friend Functions

- A friend function is defined out of the class.
- No `MyTime::` before its function name

```
class MyTime
{
    // ...
    public:
        friend MyTime operator+(int m, const MyTime & t);
};

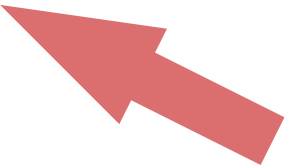
MyTime operator+(int m, const MyTime & t)
{
    return t + m;
}
```



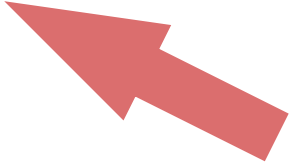
friend Classes

- A class is a friend of another class.
- The friend class can access all members even private members.
- A friend class can be public, protected and private.

```
class Supplier
{
    int storage;
public:
    Supplier(int storage = 1000);
    bool provide(Sniper & sniper)
    {
        // bullets is a private member
        if (sniper.bullets < 20)
            // ...
    }
};
```



```
class Sniper
{
private:
    int bullets;
public:
    Sniper(int bullets = 0);
    friend class Supplier;
};
```



friend.cpp



friend Member Functions

- A single member function of a class is a friend.
- Different from friend functions.
- But very similar to a normal friend function.
- But... declaration problem ...

```
class Sniper
{
private:
    int bullets;
public:
    Sniper(int bullets = 0): bullets(bullets){}
    friend bool Supplier::provide(Sniper &);
};
```





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Nested Types



Nested Enumerations (C++11)

- `enum DataType` is only used in class `Mat`, we can put it inside of `Mat`.

```
enum DataType
{
    TYPE8U,
    TYPE8S,
    TYPE32F,
    TYPE64F
};

class Mat
{
private:
    DataType type;
    void * data;
public:
    Mat(DataType type) : type(type), data(NULL){}
    DataType getType() const { return type; }
};
```

nested-enum.cpp



Nested Enumerations (C++11)

- It can be accessed outside of the class, but with the class name scope qualifier.

```
class Mat
{
public:
    enum DataType
    {
        TYPE8U,
        TYPE8S,
        TYPE32F,
        TYPE64F
    };
private:
    DataType type;
    void * data;
public:
    Mat(DataType type) : type(type), data(NULL){}
    DataType getType() const { return type; }
};
```

nested-enum2.cpp

DataType::TYPE8U



Mat::DataType::TYPE8U



Nested Classes

- Nested classes: The declaration of a class/struct or union may appear inside another class.

```
class Storage
{
public:
    class Fruit
    {
        string name;
        int weight;
    public:
        Fruit(string name="", int weight=0);
        string getInfo();
    };
private:
    Fruit fruit;
public:
    Storage(Fruit f);
};
```

nestedclass.cpp



Nested Types: Scope

Private:

- Only visible to the containing class

Protected:

- Visible to the containing class and its derived class.

Public:

- Visible to the containing class, to its derived classes, and to the outside world.



RTTI and Type Cast Operators



Runtime Type Identification (RTTI)

- We can convert a pointer explicitly to another, even it isn't appropriate.
- How to convert safely?

```
class Person;  
class Student: public Person;  
  
Person person("Yu");  
Student student("Sam", "20210212");  
Person* pp = &student;  
Person& rp = student;  
Student * ps = (Student*)&person; //danger!
```



RTTI and Type Cast Operators

- Runtime type identification (RTTI)
 - C++ feature
 - The type of an object to be determined during runtime.
- `dynamic_cast` operator: conversion of polymorphic types.
- `typeid` operator: Identify the exact type of an object.
- `type_info` class. the type information returned by the `typeid` operator.



typeid

- **typeid** operator
 - determine whether two objects are the same type
 - Accept: the name of a class, an expression that evaluates to an object
- **type_info** class
 - The **typeid** operator returns a reference to a **type_info** object
 - Defined in the `<typeinfo>` header file
 - Comparing type using the overloaded `==` and `!=` operators



dynamic_cast

- It can safely assign the address of an object to a pointer of a particular type.
- Invoke the correct version of a class method (remember virtual functions)

```
Person person("Yu");  
Student student("Sam", "20210212");  
Person* pp = NULL;  
Student * ps = NULL;  
  
ps = dynamic_cast<Student*>(&person); // NULL  
pp = dynamic_cast<Person*>(&student);
```



More Type Cast Operators

Three more operators

- `const_cast`:

- Type cast for const or volatile value

`const_cast.cpp`

- `static_cast`:

- It's valid only if `type_name` can be converted implicitly to the same type that expression has, or vice versa
- Otherwise, the type cast is an error

`Base * pB = static_cast<Base*>(derived); //valid`

`Derived * pD = static_cast<Derived*>(base); //valid`

`UnRelated * pU = static_cast<UnRelated*>(base); //invalid`



More Type Cast Operators

- `reinterpret_cast`

- Converts between types by reinterpreting the underlying bit pattern.

```
int i = 18;  
float * p1 = reinterpret_cast<float *>(i); // static_cast will fail  
int * p2 = reinterpret_cast<int *>(p1);
```

`reinterpret_cast.cpp`