

Язык C++

Cast, CRTP

Cast

- Implicit
- Explicit
 - `const_cast`
 - `static_cast`
 - `dynamic_cast`
 - `reinterpret_cast`
 - C-style cast

Implicit cast

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    double d = -12.3456789;  
    std::cout << d << std::endl;  
    float f = d;  
    std::cout << f << std::endl;  
    int i = d;  
    std::cout << i << std::endl;  
    uint32_t ui = d;  
    std::cout << ui << std::endl;  
    char ch = d;  
    std::cout << ch << std::endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Implicit cast

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    std::vector<bool> v(2147483647, 0);  
    size_t cnt = 0;  
    for(int i = 0; i < v.size(); ++i) {  
        if(v[i] == 0)  
            ++cnt;  
        if(cnt % 1000000000 == 0)  
            std::cout << cnt << std::endl;  
    }  
  
    std::cout << cnt << std::endl;  
}
```

C-style cast

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    int i = 1;  
    std::cout << *((double*)&i) << std::endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

C-style cast

```
struct Foo {  
    int i = 64;  
};
```

```
struct Boo {  
    std::string str = "abc";  
};
```

```
void func(Boo* b) {  
    std::cout << b->str << std::endl;  
}
```

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    Boo b;  
    Foo f;  
  
    func(&b);  
    func((Boo*) &f);  
    return 0;  
}
```

const_cast

- Убирает const или volatility с переменное
- Может преобразовывать указатели на одинаковые типы данных
- Может преобразовывать ссылки

const_cast

```
int main () {  
    /*const*/ int i = 0;  
    const int* cpi = &i;  
  
    int* pi = const_cast<int*>(cpi);  
    *pi = 100500;  
  
    std::cout << i << std::endl;  
  
    const char* str = "Hello world!";  
    char* s = const_cast<char*>(str);  
    // s[0] = 'A'; // Undefined behaviour !!  
}
```


const_cast

```
class Foo {  
public:  
    int Value() const {  
        const_cast<Foo*>(this)->counter_++;  
        return value_;  
    }  
private:  
    int value_ = 0;  
    int counter_ = 0;  
};
```

static_cast

- Пытается выполнить преобразование с помощью конструкторов и операторов приведения
- Работает в момент compile-time
- Работает для стандартных типов
- Работает для приведения указателей из одной иерархии
- Может приводить из указателя на void

static_cast

```
struct Foo {  
    Foo(float f) {};  
};  
  
struct Boo {  
    Boo(const std::string&) {}  
  
    operator int() {  
        return 2;  
    }  
};
```

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    Boo b("12345");  
    Foo f = static_cast<Foo>(b);  
    return 0;  
}
```

static_cast

```
struct Base {  
    void func() {  
        std::cout << "Base\n";  
    }  
};
```

```
struct Derived : public Base {  
    void func() {  
        std::cout << "Derived\n";  
    }  
};
```

static_cast

```
int main() {  
    Derived d;  
    Base& b = d;  
    b.func();  
  
    Derived d1 = static_cast<Derived>(b);  
    d1.func();  
  
    void* t = new Derived();  
    static_cast<Derived*>(t)->func();  
}
```

static_cast

```
struct Base {  
    int i = 1;  
};  
  
struct Derived : public Base {  
    int j = 2;  
    void func() {  
        std::cout << j << std::endl;  
    }  
};
```

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    Base b;  
    Derived d = static_cast<Derived>(b);  
  
    d.func();  
    return 0;  
}
```

dynamic_cast

- Преобразует указатели и ссылки вниз и вверх по иерархии
- RTTI
- `std::bad_cast`

dynamic_cast

```
struct Base {  
    int i = 1;  
    virtual ~Base() {};  
};  
  
struct Derived : public Base {  
    int j = 2;  
    void func() {  
        std::cout << j << std::endl;  
    }  
};
```

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    Base* b = new Base();  
    Derived* d = dynamic_cast<Derived*>(b);  
  
    std::cout << d << std::endl;  
    d->func();  
    return 0;  
}
```


dynamic_cast

```
struct Base {  
    int i = 1;  
    virtual ~Base() {};  
};
```

```
struct Derived : public Base {  
    int j = 2;  
    void func() {  
        std::cout << j << std::endl;  
    }  
};
```

```
int main(int, char**) {  
    Base b;  
    Derived = dynamic_cast<Derived>(b);  
  
    d.func();  
    return 0;  
}
```

reinterpret_cast

- Позволяет кастовать несовместные типы
- Использует исключительно побитовое представление

reinterpret_cast

```
int main() {  
    std::ofstream out("temp.txt");  
    SPoint* p = new SPoint{1, 2};  
    char* ch = reinterpret_cast<char*>(p);  
    out.write(reinterpret_cast<const char*>(p), sizeof(SPoint));  
    out.close();  
  
    std::ifstream in("temp.txt");  
    char buffer[sizeof(SPoint)];  
    in.read(buffer, sizeof(SPoint));  
    in.close();  
    SPoint* p1 = reinterpret_cast<SPoint*>(buffer);  
}
```

Curiously Recurring Template Pattern

```
template<typename T>
class Base {
public:
};

class Derived : public Base<Derived> {
};
```

Curiously Recurring Template Pattern

```
template<typename T>
struct Counter {
    static int created;
    Counter() {
        ++created;
    }
    Counter(const Counter&) {
        ++created;
    }
};

template<typename T> int Counter<T>::created = 0;
```

Curiously Recurring Template Pattern

```
template<typename T>
class Base {
public:
    void doSomething() {
        T* derived = static_cast<T*>(this);
    }
};

class Derived : public Base<Derived> {
};
```

Curiously Recurring Template Pattern

```
template<typename T>
class Cloneable {
public:
    T clone() const {
        return T{static_cast<const T&>(*this)};
    }
};
```

Curiously Recurring Template Pattern

```
template<class ConcreateAnimal>
class Animal {
public:
    std::string who() const {
        return static_cast<const ConcreateAnimal*>(this)->who();
    }
};
```

```
template<class T>
void who_am_i(Animal<T>& animal) {
    std::cout << animal.who() << std::endl;
}
```


Curiously Recurring Template Pattern

```
class Dog : public Animal<Dog> {  
public:  
    std::string who() const {  
        return "dog";  
    }  
};  
  
class Cat : public Animal<Cat> {  
public:  
    std::string who() const {  
        return "cat";  
    }  
};
```

Other cast

itoa

to_string

bit_cast

to_chars