Module 34: Programming in C++

Type Casting & Cast Operators: Part 3

Intructors: Abir Das and Sourangshu Bhattacharya

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

{*abir, sourangshu*}*@cse.iitkgp.ac.in*

Slides taken from NPTEL course on Programming in Modern C++

by **Prof. Partha Pratim Das**

Module Recap

- Studied `static_cast`, and `reinterpret_cast` with examples

Module Objectives

- Understand casting in C and C++
- Understand `dynamic_cast` and `typeid` operators
- Understand RTTI

Module Outline

1. Cast Operators
   - `dynamic_cast`
     - Pointers
     - References
2. `typeid` Operator
   - Polymorphic Hierarchy
   - Non-Polymorphic Hierarchy
   - `bad_typeid`
3. Run-Time Type Information (RTTI)
4. Module Summary

Cast Operators

Casting in C and C++: RECAP (Module 32)

- Casting in C
  - Implicit cast
  - Explicit C-Style cast
  - Loses type information in several contexts
  - Lacks clarity of semantics
- Casting in C++
  - Performs fresh inference of types without change of value
  - Performs fresh inference of types with change of value
    - Using implicit computation
    - Using explicit (user-defined) computation
  - Preserves type information in all contexts
  - Provides clear semantics through cast operators:
    - `const_cast`
    - `static_cast`
    - `reinterpret_cast`
    - `dynamic_cast`
  - Cast operators can be grep-ed (searched by cast operator name) in source
  - C-Style cast must be avoided in C++

dynamic_cast Operator

- `dynamic_cast` can only be used with *pointers* and *references* to classes (or with `void*`)
- Its purpose is to ensure that the result of the type conversion points to a valid complete object of the destination pointer type
- This naturally includes pointer upcast (converting from pointer-to-derived to pointer-to-base), in the same way as allowed as an implicit conversion
- But `dynamic_cast` can also downcast (convert from pointer-to-base to pointer-to-derived) polymorphic classes (those with virtual members) if-and-only-if the pointed object is a valid complete object of the target type
- If the pointed object is not a valid complete object of the target type, `dynamic_cast` returns a null pointer
- If `dynamic_cast` is used to convert to a reference type and the conversion is not possible, an exception of type `bad_cast` is thrown instead
- `dynamic_cast` can also perform the other implicit casts allowed on pointers: casting null pointers between pointers types (even between unrelated classes), and casting any pointer of any type to a `void*` pointer

dynamic_cast Operator: Pointers


```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class A { public: virtual ~A() { } };
class B: public A { };
class C { public: virtual ~C() { } };
int main() { A a; B b; C c;
    B* pB = &b;  A *pA = dynamic_cast<A*>(pB);
    cout << pB << " casts to " << pA << ": Up-cast: Valid" << endl;

    pA = &b; pB = dynamic_cast<B*>(pA);
    cout << pA << " casts to " << pB << ": Down-cast: Valid" << endl;

    pA = &a; pB = dynamic_cast<B*>(pA);
    cout << pA << " casts to " << pB << ": Down-cast: Invalid" << endl;

    pA = (A*)&c; C *pC = dynamic_cast<C*>(pA);
    cout << pA << " casts to " << pC << ": Unrelated-cast: Invalid" << endl;

    pA = 0; pC = dynamic_cast<C*>(pA);
    cout << pA << " casts to " << pC << ": Unrelated-cast: Valid for null" << endl;

    pA = &a; void *pV = dynamic_cast<void*>(pA);
    cout << pA << " casts to " << pV << ": Cast-to-void: Valid" << endl;

    // pA = dynamic_cast<A*>(pV); // error: 'void *': invalid expression type for dynamic_cast
}
```

```
00EFFCA8 casts to 00EFFCA8: Up-cast: Valid
00EFFCA8 casts to 00EFFCA8: Down-cast: Valid
00EFFCB4 casts to 00000000: Down-cast: Invalid
00EFFC9C casts to 00000000: Unrelated-cast: Invalid
00000000 casts to 00000000: Unrelated: Valid for null
00EFFCB4 casts to 00EFFCB4: Cast-to-void: Valid
```

dynamic_cast Operator: References


```
#include <iostream>
#include <typeinfo>
using namespace std;
class A { public: virtual ~A() { } };
class B: public A { };
class C { public: virtual ~C() { } };

int main() { A a; B b; C c;
    try { B &rB1 = b;
        A &rA2 = dynamic_cast<A&>(rB1);
        cout << "Up-cast: Valid" << endl;

        A &rA3 = b;
        B &rB4 = dynamic_cast<B&>(rA3);
        cout << "Down-cast: Valid" << endl;

        try { A &rA5 = a;
            B &rB6 = dynamic_cast<B&>(rA5);
        } catch (bad_cast e) { cout << "Down-cast: Invalid: " << e.what() << endl; }

        try { A &rA7 = (A&)c;
            C &rC8 = dynamic_cast<C&>(rA7);
        } catch (bad_cast e) { cout << "Unrelated-cast: Invalid: " << e.what() << endl; }
    } catch (bad_cast e) { cout << "Bad-cast: " << e.what() << endl; }
}
```

MSVC++

```
Up-cast: Valid
Down-cast: Valid
Down-cast: Invalid: Bad dynamic_cast!
Unrelated-cast: Invalid: Bad dynamic_cast!
```

Onlinegdb

```
Up-cast: Valid
Down-cast: Valid
Down-cast: Invalid: std::bad_cast
Unrelated-cast: Invalid: std::bad_cast
```

typeid Operator

typeid Operator

- typeid operator is used where the dynamic type of a polymorphic object must be known and for static type identification
- typeid operator can be applied on a type or an expression
- typeid operator returns const std::type_info. The major members are:
  - operator==, operator!=: checks whether the objects refer to the same type
  - name: implementation-defined name of the type
- typeid operator works for polymorphic type only (as it uses RTTI – virtual function table)
- If the polymorphic object is bad, the typeid throws bad_typeid exception

Using typeid Operator: Polymorphic Hierarchy


```
#include <iostream>
#include <typeinfo>
using namespace std;

// Polymorphic Hierarchy
class A { public: virtual ~A() { } };
class B : public A { };

int main() {
    A a;
    cout << typeid(a).name() << ": " << typeid(&a).name() << endl; // Static
    A *p = &a;
    cout << typeid(p).name() << ": " << typeid(*p).name() << endl; // Dynamic

    B b;
    cout << typeid(b).name() << ": " << typeid(&b).name() << endl; // Static
    p = &b;
    cout << typeid(p).name() << ": " << typeid(*p).name() << endl; // Dynamic

    A &r1 = a;
    A &r2 = b;
    cout << typeid(r1).name() << ": " << typeid(r2).name() << endl; // Dynamic
}
```

MSVC++	Onlinegdb
class A: class A *	1A: P1A
class A *: class A	P1A: 1A
class B: class B *	1B: P1B
class A *: class B	P1A: 1B
class A: class B	1A: 1B

Using typeid Operator: Polymorphic Hierarchy: Staff Salary Application


```
#include <iostream>                    | MSVC++                              | Onlinegdb
#include <string>                      |                                     |
#include <typeinfo>                    | class Engineer *: class Engineer    | P8Engineer: 8Engineer
using namespace std;                   | class Engineer *: class Manager     | P8Engineer: 7Manager
                                       | class Engineer *: class Director    | P8Engineer: 8Director
class Engineer { protected: string name_;
public: Engineer(const string& name) : name_(name) { }
    virtual void ProcessSalary() { cout << name_ << ": Process Salary for Engineer" << endl; }
};
class Manager : public Engineer { Engineer *reports_[10];
public: Manager(const string& name) : Engineer(name) { }
    void ProcessSalary() { cout << name_ << ": Process Salary for Manager" << endl; }
};
class Director : public Manager { Manager *reports_[10];
public: Director(const string& name) : Manager(name) { }
    void ProcessSalary() { cout << name_ << ": Process Salary for Director" << endl; }
};
int main() {
    Engineer e("Rohit"); Manager m("Kamala"); Director d("Ranjana");
    Engineer *staff[] = { &e, &m, &d };
    for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(staff) / sizeof(Engineer*); ++i) {
        cout << typeid(staff[i]).name() << ": " << typeid(*staff[i]).name() << endl;
    }
}
```

Using typeid Operator: Non-Polymorphic Hierarchy


```
#include <iostream>                  | MSVC++                  | Onlinegdb
#include <typeinfo>                  |                         |
using namespace std;                 | class X: class X *      | 1X: P1X
                                     | class X *: class X      | P1X: 1X
// Non-Polymorphic Hierarchy         | class Y: class Y *      | 1Y: P1Y
class X { };                         | class X *: class X      | P1X: 1X
class Y : public X { };              | class X: class X        | 1X: 1X
```

```
int main() {
    X x;
    cout << typeid(x).name() << ": " << typeid(&x).name() << endl; // Static
    X *q = &x;
    cout << typeid(q).name() << ": " << typeid(*q).name() << endl; // Dynamic

    Y y;
    cout << typeid(y).name() << ": " << typeid(&y).name() << endl; // Static
    q = &y;
    cout << typeid(q).name() << ": " << typeid(*q).name() << endl; // Dynamic -- FAILS

    X &r1 = x; X &r2 = y;
    cout << typeid(r1).name() << ": " << typeid(r2).name() << endl; // Dynamic
}
```

Using typeid Operator: bad_typeid Exception


```
#include <iostream>
#include <typeinfo>
using namespace std;

class A { public: virtual ~A() { } };
class B : public A { };

int main() { A *pA = new A;
    try {
        cout << typeid(pA).name() << endl;
        cout << typeid(*pA).name() << endl;
    } catch (const bad_typeid& e)
        { cout << "caught " << e.what() << endl; }
    delete pA;
    try {
        cout << typeid(pA).name() << endl;
        cout << typeid(*pA).name() << endl;
    } catch (const bad_typeid& e) { cout << "caught " << e.what() << endl; }
    pA = 0;
    try {
        cout << typeid(pA).name() << endl;
        cout << typeid(*pA).name() << endl;
    }
    catch (const bad_typeid& e) { cout << "caught " << e.what() << endl; }
}
```

MSVC++

```
class A *
class A
class A *
caught Access violation - no RTTI data!
class A *
caught Attempted a typeid of NULL pointer!
```

Onlinegdb

```
P1A
1A
P1A
```

Run-Time Type Information (RTTI)

Run-Time Type Information (RTTI)

- *Run-Time Type Information* or *Run-Time Type Identification* (RTTI) exposes information about an object's data type at runtime
- RTTI is a specialization of a more general concept called *Type Introspection*
  - *Type Introspection* helps to examine the type or properties of an object at runtime
  - Introspection should not be confused with *reflection*, which is the ability for a program to manipulate the values, metadata, properties, and functions of an object at runtime
- RTTI can be used to do safe typecasts, using the `dynamic_cast<>` operator, and to manipulate type information at runtime, using the `typeid` operator and `std::type_info` class
- RTTI is available only *polymorphic* classes, with at least one virtual method (destructor)
- Some compilers have *flags to disable RTTI* to reduce the size of the application
- `typeid` keyword is used to determine the class of an object at run time. It returns a reference to `std::type_info` object, which exists until the end of the program
- The use of `typeid`, in a non-polymorphic context, is often preferred over `dynamic_cast<class_type>` for efficiency
- Objects of class `std::bad_typeid` are thrown when the expression for `typeid` is the result of applying the unary * operator on a null pointer

Module Summary

- Understood casting at run-time
- Studied `dynamic_cast` with examples
- Understood RTTI and `typeid` operator