

Intructors: Abii Das and Sourangshu Bhattacharya

Outlines

Cast Operator

Built-in Types
Class Hierarchy
Hierarchy Pitfall

reinterpret_c

Module Summar

Module 33: Programming in C++

Type Casting & Cast Operators: Part 2

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

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Objectives & Outlines

Cast Operators
static_cast
Built-in Types
Class Hierarchy
Hierarchy Pitfall
Unrelated Classes

- \bullet Understood casting in C and C++
- Explained cast operators in C++ and discussed the evils of C-style casting
- Studied const_cast with examples



Module Objectives

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Objectives &

Outlines

Cast Operators
static_cast
Built-in Types
Class Hierarchy
Hierarchy Pitfall
Unrelated Classes

- \bullet Understand casting in C and C++
- Understand static_cast, and reinterpret_cast operators



Module Outline

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Objectives & Outlines

static_cast
Built-in Types
Class Hierarchy
Hierarchy Pitfall
Unrelated Classes

Module Summar

Cast Operators

- static_cast
 - Built-in Types
 - Class Hierarchy
 - Hierarchy Pitfall
 - Unrelated Classes
- reinterpret_cast



Cast Operators

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Objectives & Outlines

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Module Summar

Cast Operators



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

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Outlines

Cast Operators

Built-in Types
Class Hierarchy
Hierarchy Pitfall
Unrelated Classes

- 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
 - 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
 - o C-Style cast must be avoided in C++



static_cast Operator

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Objectives Outlines

Static_cast
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- static_cast performs all conversions allowed implicitly (not only those with pointers to classes), and also the opposite of these. It can:
 - Convert from void* to any pointer type
 - Convert integers, floating-point values to enum types
 - o Convert one enum type to another enum type
- static_cast can perform conversions between pointers to related classes:
 - Not only up-casts, but also down-casts
 - No checks are performed during run-time to guarantee that the object being converted is in fact a full object of the destination type
- Additionally, static_cast can also perform the following:
 - Explicitly call a single-argument constructor or a conversion operator The User-Defined Cast
 - Convert to rvalue references
 - Convert enum values into integers or floating-point values
 - o Convert any type to void, evaluating and discarding the value



static_cast Operator: Built-in Types

reinterpret_cast

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() { // Built-in Types
    int i = 2; long j; double d = 3.7; int *pi = &i; double *pd = &d; void *pv = 0;
                               // implicit -- warning
    i = d:
   i = static_cast<int>(d); // static_cast -- okay
    i = (int)d:
                               // C-style -- okay
   d = i:
                             // implicit -- okay
   d = static cast<double>(i): // static cast -- okay
   d = (double)i;
                               // C-style -- okay
                               // implicit -- okav
   pv = pi;
   pi = pv:
                               // implicit -- error
   pi = static_cast<int*>(pv): // static_cast -- okav
   pi = (int*)pv:
                               // C-style -- okay
    j = pd;
                                // implicit -- error
    i = static cast<long>(pd): // static cast -- error
    i = (long)pd:
                               // C-style -- okay: sizeof(long) = 8 = sizeof(double*)
                                // RISKY: Should use reinterpret_cast
                                // C-style -- error: sizeof(int) = 4 != 8 = sizeof(double*)
    i = (int)pd:
                                // Refer to Module 26 for details
```



static_cast Operator: Class Hierarchy

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Objectives & Outlines

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reinterpret_cas

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Class Hierarchy
class A { };
class B: public A { };
int main() {
    A a:
   B b:
    // UPCAST
    A *p = 0:
    ds = d
                             // implicit -- okav
    p = static_cast<A*>(&b); // static_cast -- okay
    p = (A*)&b:
                           // C-style -- okay
    // DOWNCAST
    B * a = 0:
    q = &a;
                             // implicit -- error
    q = static_cast<B*>(&a); // static_cast -- okay: RISKY: Should use dynamic_cast
   q = (B*)&a:
                           // C-stvle -- okav
```



static_cast Operator: Pitfall

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```
class Window { public:
    virtual void onResize(): ...
class SpecialWindow: public Window { // derived class
public:
   virtual void onResize() { // derived onResize impl;
        static_cast<Window>(*this).onResize(); // cast *this to Window, then call its onResize;
            // this doesn't work!
        ... // do SpecialWindow-specific stuff
};
Slices the object, creates a temporary and calls the method!
class SpecialWindow: public Window { // derived class
public:
    virtual void onResize() { // derived onResize impl;
        Window::onResize(): // Direct call works
        ... // do SpecialWindow-specific stuff
};
```



static_cast Operator: Unrelated Classes

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// Un-related Types class B: class A { public: class B { }; int main() { A a: B b; int i = 5: // R ==> A a = b: // error a = static_cast<A>(b): // error a = (A)b: // error // int ==> A a = i: // error a = static cast<A>(i): // error a = (A)i: // error CS20202: Software Engineering

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Un-related Types
class B:
class A { public:
    A(int i = 0) \{ cout << "A::A(i) \setminus n"; \}
    A(\text{const B\&})  { \text{cout} << \text{"A::}A(B\&) \setminus n"; }
};
class B { };
int main() {
    Aa; Bb;
    int i = 5:
    // R ==> A
                            // Uses A::A(B&)
    a = static\_cast < A > (b): // Uses A::A(B&)
    a = (A)b: // Uses A::A(B&)
    // int ==> A
    a = i:
                           // Uses A::A(int)
    a = static cast<A>(i): // Uses A::A(int)
    a = (A)i: // Uses A::A(int)
```



static_cast Operator: Unrelated Classes

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reinterpret_cas:

```
#include <iostream>
                                        #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                                        using namespace std;
// Un-related Types
                                        // Un-related Types
class B:
                                        class B:
class A { int i : public:
                                        class A { int i : public:
                                            A(int i = 0) : i_(i) \{ cout << "A::A(i) \ "\]; }
                                           operator int() { cout << "A::operator int()\n"; return i_; }</pre>
class B { public:
                                        class B { public:
                                           operator A() { cout << "B::operator A()\n": return A(): }
int main() { A a; B b; int i = 5;
                                        int main() { A a; B b; int i = 5;
   // B ==> A
                                           // B ==> A
   a = b:
                         // error
                                           a = b:
                                                                // B::operator A()
   a = static cast<A>(b): // error
                                           a = static cast<A>(b): // B::operator A()
   a = (A)b: // error
                                           a = (A)b: // B::operator A()
   // \Delta ==> int
                                           // \Delta ==> int
   i = a:
                           // error
                                           i = a:
                                                                   // A::operator int()
   i = static cast<int>(a): // error
                                           i = static cast<int>(a): // A::operator int()
   i = (int)a:
                      // error
                                           i = (int)a: // A::operator int()
```



reinterpret_cast Operator

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reinterpret_cas

- reinterpret_cast converts any pointer type to any other pointer type, even of unrelated classes
- The operation result is a simple binary copy of the value from one pointer to the other
- All pointer conversions are allowed: neither the content pointed nor the pointer type itself is checked
- It can also cast pointers to or from integer types
- The format in which this integer value represents a pointer is platform-specific
- The only guarantee is that a pointer cast to an integer type large enough to fully contain it (such as intptr_t), is guaranteed to be able to be cast back to a valid pointer (Refer to Module 26)
- The conversions that can be performed by reinterpret_cast but not by static_cast are low-level operations based on reinterpreting the binary representations of the types, which on most cases results in code which is system-specific, and thus non-portable



reinterpret_cast Operator

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Module Summary

```
using namespace std;
class A { };
class B { }:
int main() {
   long i = 2:
   double d = 3.7:
   double *pd = &d:
    i = pd:
                                     // implicit -- error
    i = reinterpret_cast<long>(pd); // reinterpret_cast -- okav
    i = (long)pd:
                                     // C-style -- okay
    cout << pd << " " << i << endl:
    A *pA;
   B *pB;
    pA = pB;
                                    // implicit -- error
    pA = reinterpret_cast<A*>(pB);
                                    // reinterpret_cast -- okay
   pA = (A*)pB;
                                    // C-style -- okay
```

#include <iostream>



Module Summary

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Outlines

Cast Operators
static_cast
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Class Hierarchy

Module Summary

 \bullet Studied static_cast, and reinterpret_cast with examples