

# CHAPTER TYPES and EXPRESSIONS

## SEC 19.7 EXPLICIT CONVERSIONS

CAST

(type) expr

### EXAMPLE

```
double d = 3.14;
```

```
int i = (int) d;
```

Type + = Type (arglist);

### EXAMPLE

```
double d = 3.14;
```

```
Complex c = Complex(d);
```



Constructor-style  
CONVERSION

```
Complex::Complex (int d)
```



SEC 19.8

## TYPECASTING

ANSI C++ STD

static\_cast

const\_cast

dynamic\_cast

reinterpret\_cast

SEC 19.8.1

static\_cast<DestType>(expr)

→ BETWEEN RELATED TYPES  
NUMBERS

## COMPILE TIME CASTING

### EXAMPLE

int i=3

double d=static\_cast<double>(i);

## SEC 19.8.1

`const_cast<DestType>(expr);`

REMOVES THE FACT THAT A VAR IS CONST

### EXAMPLE

`const int N=22;`

`int * pN = const_cast<int*>(&N);`

`*pN = 33;`

NOW YOU CAN  
MODIFY N!

## SEC 19.8.2

`reinterpret_cast<DestType>(expr);`

TO CONVERT BETWEEN UNRELATED TYPES (e.g. number and pointer)

Spam spam;

Egg\* egg;

eggP = reinterpret\_cast<Egg\*>(&spam);

eggP → scramble();

SEC 19.10

RTTI

Runtime

Type

- C++

Identification System

dynamic\_cast< Datatype > (expr)

typeid ( expr )

B\* ptr;

dynamic\_cast< D\* > (ptr)

~~UPCAST~~

IF D == B

OR D  $\rightarrow$  B

UPCAST

EQUIVALENT TO STATIC  
CAST



DOWNGCAST

IF FAILS VALUE  
RETURNED IS NULL

## SEC 19.10.1 typeid OPERATOR

USAGE check if two object instances are from the same class

### EXAMPLE

```
void f (Person& pRef) {  
    if (typeid (pRef) == typeid (Student)) {  
        // its a student  
    } else  
        // something else  
}
```

Diagram illustrating the code:

- A vertical line labeled "Person" at the top branches down into two arrows pointing to "Student" and "Worker".
- The curly brace under the "if" statement is labeled "INSTANCES".
- The curly brace under the entire function definition is labeled "TYPES".

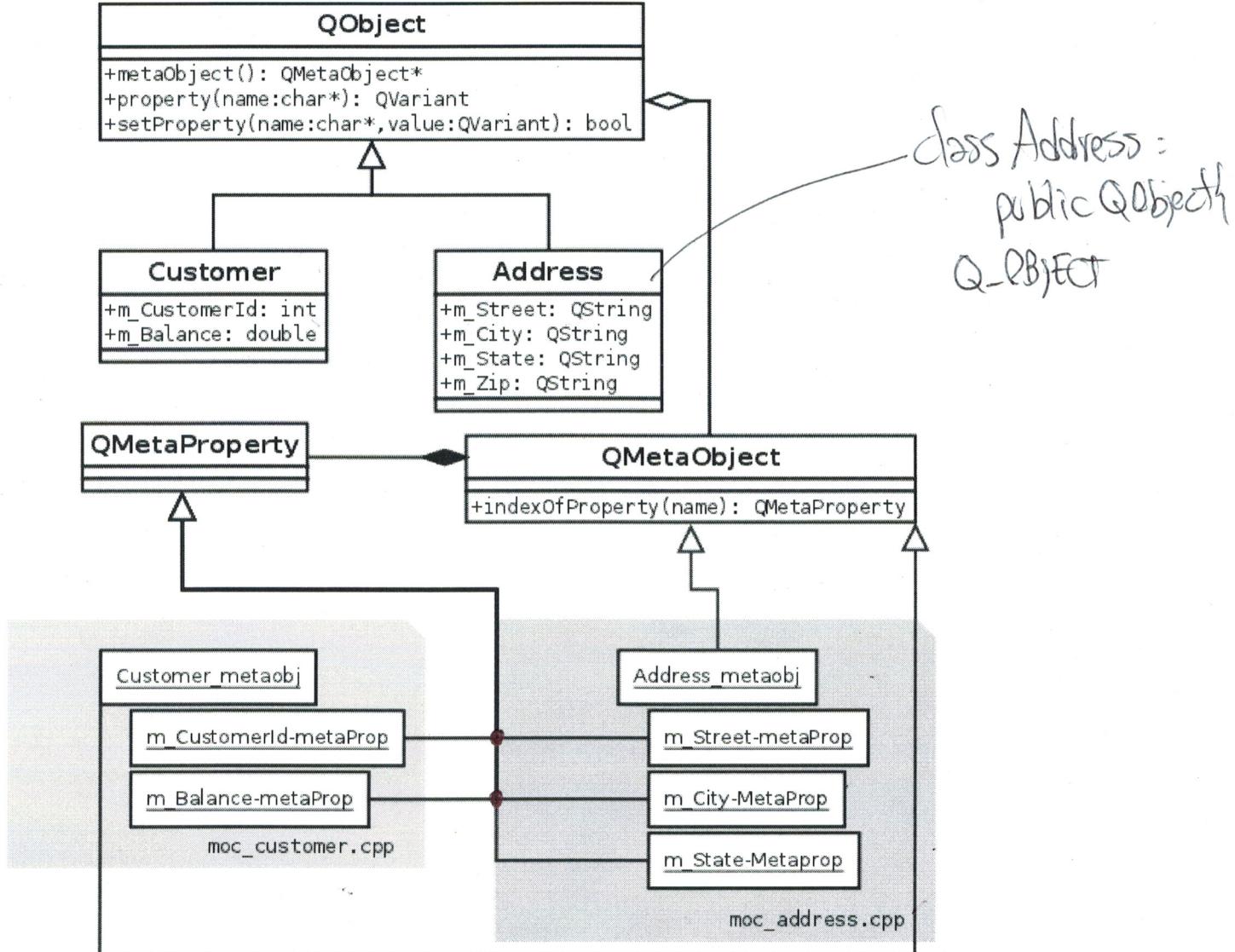


FIGURE 12.1 Ezust p379

(Copyright Ezust)

# CHAP 12

Qt objects and types supports REFLECTION

SELF EXAMINATE AN OBJECT FOR ITS MEMBERS

## SEC 12.1

QMetaObject — MetaObject pattern

META OBJECT

DESCRIBES

THE STRUCTURE OF AN OBJECT

## SEC 12.2

qobject - cast<DestType>(expr)

RUNTIME

adhere to  
ANSI C++

(but is not)  
standard

ON FAILURE  
REFURNS Ø

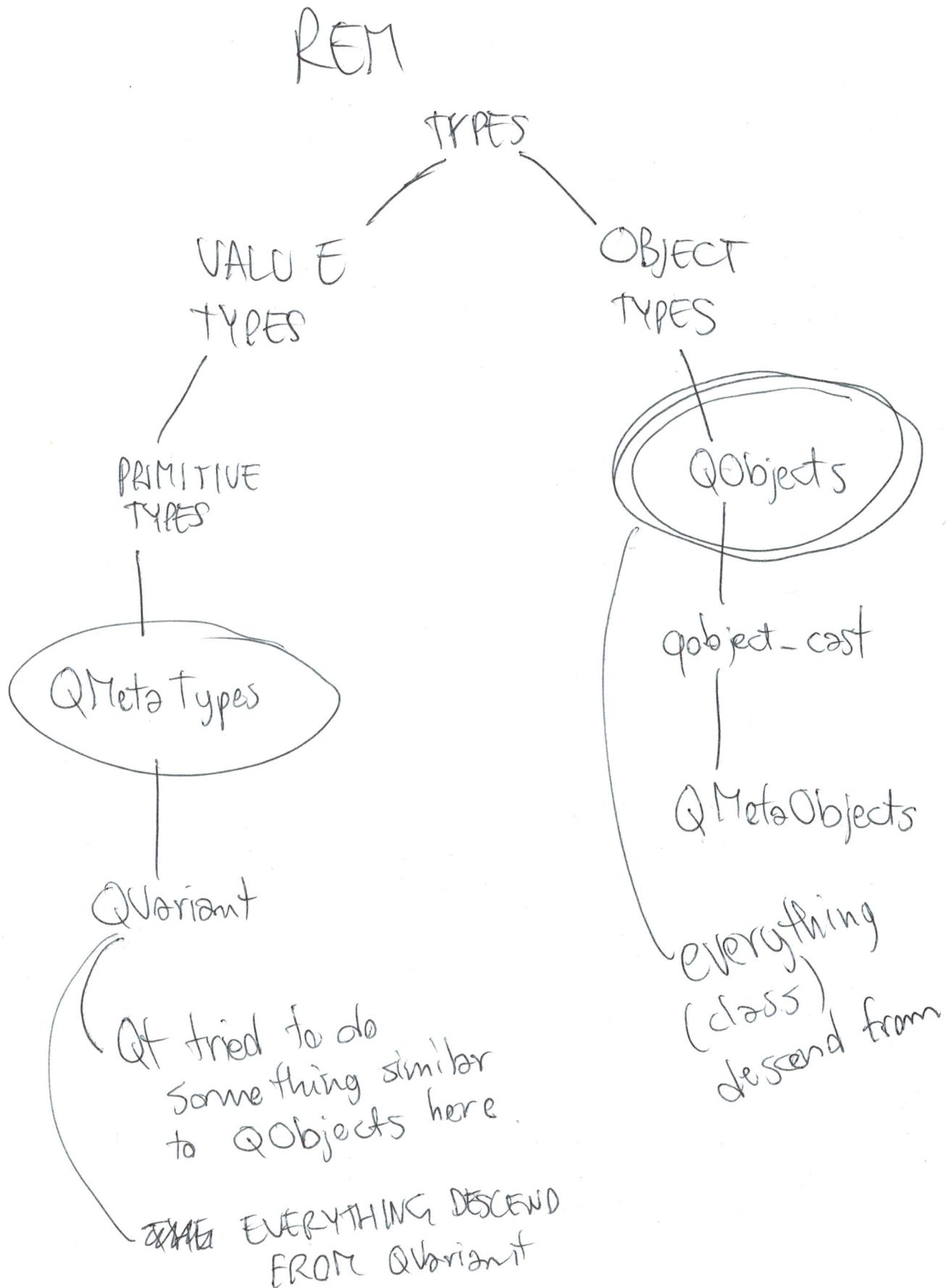
QObject::inherits(" ")

"className"

QObject \*

DestType\* qobject<DestType\*>(QObject\* qobjptr)

## SEC 12.6



① AFTER YOUR CLASS DECLARATION,

Q-DECLARE-METATYPE (myclass);

②

qRegisterMetaType< T >();

Or

qRegisterMetaType< T >("MyClass");

# CHAP ⑬

## MODELS and VIEWS

SEPARATE IN  
DIFFERENT CLASSES

MODEL

data

VIEW

presentation  
for the  
user

WHY?

→ reduce code complexity

→ improve maintenance

→ to easily maintain several  
views of data

SFC 13.1

## MODEL - VIEW- CONTROLLER (MVC)

[Gamma 95]

MODEL application object

VIEW screen presentation

CONTROLLER defines the way  
the user interface react  
to user input

CONTROLLER —— manages interactions between  
components

FACTORY METHODS (FABO)

DELEGATES

CREATION and DESTRUCTION code

A delegate com for example  
control the rendering and editing  
of individual items in views.