

Module 34

Partha Pratim Das

Objectives & Outline

Cast Operators dynamic_cast

typeid

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Module 34: Programming in C++

Type Casting & Cast Operators: Part 3

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Module Objectives

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Objectives & Outline

• Understand casting in C and C++



Module Outline

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Objectives & Outline

Last Operators dynamic_cast

typeid

Summar

- Casting: C-Style: RECAP
 - Upcast & Downcast
- Cast Operators in C++
 - const_cast Operator
 - static_cast Operator
 - reinterpret_cast Operator
 - dynamic_cast Operator
- typeid Operator



Casting in C and C++

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Cast Operators dynamic_cast

typeid

Summar

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



dynamic_cast Operator

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Cast Operators dynamic_cast

Summar

- 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

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dvnamic_cast

```
#include <iostream>
                                         Output:
using namespace std:
                                         OOEFFCA8 casts to OOEFFCA8: Up-cast: Valid
                                         OOEFFCA8 casts to OOEFFCA8: Down-cast: Valid
class A { public: virtual ~A() {} };
                                         OOEFFCB4 casts to OOOOOOOO: Down-cast: Invalid
class B: public A { };
                                         OOEFFC9C casts to 00000000: Unrelated-cast: Invalid
class C { public: virtual ~C() {} };
                                         00000000 casts to 00000000: Unrelated: Valid for null
int main() {
                                         OOEFFCB4 casts to OOEFFCB4: Cast-to-void: Valid
    A a: B b: C c: A *pA: B *pB: C *pC: void *pV:
    pB = &b; 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; pC = dynamic_cast<C*>(pA);
    cout << pA << " casts to " << pC << ": Unrelated-cast: Invalid" << endl;</pre>
    pA = 0: pC = dvnamic cast < C *> <math>(pA):
    cout << pA << " casts to " << pC << ": Unrelated-cast: Valid for null" << endl;</pre>
    pA = &a; 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
    return 0;
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                                                                                          6
```



dynamic_cast Operator: References

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Cast Operators dynamic_cast

Operato

```
#include <iostream>
                                          Output:
using namespace std:
                                          Up-cast: Valid
                                          Down-cast: Valid
class A { public: virtual ~A() {} };
                                          Down-cast: Invalid: Bad dynamic_cast!
class B: public A { }:
                                          Unrelated-cast: Invalid: Bad dynamic cast!
class C { public: virtual "C() {} }:
int main() {
    A a: B b: C c:
    try {
        B \&rB1 = b;
        A &rA2 = dvnamic cast<A&>(rB1):
        cout << "Up-cast: Valid" << endl;
        A &rA3 = b
        B &rB4 = dvnamic cast<B&>(rA3):
        cout << "Down-cast: Valid" << endl;
        trv {
            A & rA5 = a:
            B &rB6 = dynamic_cast<B&>(rA5);
        } catch (bad cast e) { cout << "Down-cast: Invalid: " << e.what() << endl: }</pre>
        try {
            A & rA7 = (A&)c:
            C &rC8 = dvnamic cast<C&>(rA7):
        } catch (bad_cast e) { cout << "Unrelated-cast: Invalid: " << e.what() << endl; }</pre>
    } catch (bad cast e) { cout << "Bad-cast: " << e.what() << endl: }</pre>
    return 0:
```



typeid Operator

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Operators
dynamic_cast

typeid Operator Summary 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

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typeid

Operator

```
#include <iostream>
#include <typeinfo>
using namespace std;
// Polymorphic Hierarchy
class A { public: virtual ~A() {} }:
class B : public A {};
int main() {
    Aa;
    cout << typeid(a).name() << ": " << typeid(&a).name() << endl; // Static</pre>
    A *p = &a;
    cout << typeid(p).name() << ": " << typeid(*p).name() << endl: // Dynamic</pre>
    B b:
    cout << typeid(b).name() << ": " << typeid(&b).name() << endl; // Static</pre>
    p = \&b;
    cout << typeid(p).name() << ": " << typeid(*p).name() << endl; // Dynamic</pre>
    A &r1 = a; A &r2 = b;
    cout << typeid(r1).name() << ": " << typeid(r2).name() << endl;</pre>
    return 0:
class A: class A *
class A *: class A
class B: class B *
class A * · class B
class A: class B
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```



Using typeid Operator: Staff Salary Application: Polymorphic Hierarchy

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typeid Operator

```
#include <string>
#include <typeinfo>
using namespace std;
class Engineer { protected: string name_;
public: Engineer(const string& name) : name_(name) {}
    virtual void ProcessSalary() { cout << name << ": Process Salary for Engineer" << endl: }
ጉ:
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; }</pre>
};
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:</pre>
    return 0;
class Engineer *: class Engineer
class Engineer *: class Manager
class Engineer *: class Director
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```

#include <iostream>



Using typeid Operator: Non-Polymorphic Hierarchy

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dynamic_cas

Operator

```
#include <iostream>
#include <typeinfo>
using namespace std;
// Non-Polymorphic Hierarchy
class X {}:
class Y : public X {};
int main() {
    X x;
    cout << typeid(x).name() << ": " << typeid(&x).name() << endl; // Static</pre>
    X *a = &x:
    cout << typeid(g).name() << ": " << typeid(*g).name() << endl: // Dynamic
    Yy;
    cout << typeid(y).name() << ": " << typeid(&y).name() << endl; // Static</pre>
    q = &v;
    cout << typeid(q).name() << ": " << typeid(*q).name() << endl; // Dynamic -- FAILS</pre>
    X &r1 = x; X &r2 = y;
    cout << typeid(r1).name() << ": " << typeid(r2).name() << endl;</pre>
    return 0:
class X: class X *
class X *: class X
class Y: class Y *
class X * · class X
class X: class X
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```



Using typeid Operator: bad_typeid Exception

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Operator

```
Output:
#include <iostream>
#include <typeinfo>
                                           class A *
                                           class A
using namespace std:
                                           class A *
class A { public: virtual ~A() {} };
                                           caught Access violation - no RTTI data!
class B : public A {}:
                                           class A *
                                           caught Attempted a typeid of NULL pointer!
int main() {
    A *pA = new A:
    trv {
        cout << typeid(pA).name() << endl;</pre>
        cout << typeid(*pA).name() << endl:
    } catch (const bad typeid& e) { cout << "caught " << e.what() << endl: }</pre>
    delete pA;
    trv {
        cout << typeid(pA).name() << endl;</pre>
        cout << typeid(*pA).name() << endl;</pre>
    } catch (const bad typeid& e) { cout << "caught " << e.what() << endl: }</pre>
    pA = 0;
    trv {
        cout << typeid(pA).name() << endl:
        cout << typeid(*pA).name() << endl;</pre>
    catch (const bad typeid& e) { cout << "caught " << e.what() << endl: }
    return 0;
```



Module Summary

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Objectives & Outline

Cast Operators dynamic_cas1

Summary

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



Instructor and TAs

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Objectives & Outline

Cast Operators

dynamic_cas

Summary

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