



Module 34

Instructors: Abir
Das and
Sourangshu
Bhattacharya

Objectives &
Outlines

Cast Operators

`dynamic_cast`

Pointers

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`typeid` Operator

Polymorphic

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`bad_typeid`

Run-Time Type
Information

Module Summary

Module 34: Programming in C++

Type Casting & Cast Operators: Part 3

Instructors: Abir Das and Sourangshu Bhattacharya

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

{[abir](mailto:abir@iitkgp.ac.in), [sourangshu](mailto:sourangshu@iitkgp.ac.in)}@cse.iitkgp.ac.in

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

by **Prof. Partha Pratim Das**



Module Objectives

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Module Summary

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



Module Outline

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- 2 `typeid` Operator
 - Polymorphic Hierarchy
 - Non-Polymorphic Hierarchy
 - `bad_typeid`
- 3 Run-Time Type Information (RTTI)
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Casting in C and C++: RECAP (Module 32)

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- 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

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- `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

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```
#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;
    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

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- `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++

```
class A: class A *
class A *: class A
class B: class B *
class A *: class B
class A: class B
```

Onlinegdb

```
1A: P1A
P1A: 1A
1B: P1B
P1A: 1B
1A: 1B
```

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Using typeid Operator: Polymorphic Hierarchy: Staff Salary Application

```

#include <iostream>
#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; }
};

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;
    }
}

```

MSVC++

```

class Engineer *: class Engineer
class Engineer *: class Manager
class Engineer *: class Director

```

Onlinegdb

```

P8Engineer: 8Engineer
P8Engineer: 7Manager
P8Engineer: 8Director

```

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Using typeid Operator: Non-Polymorphic Hierarchy

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```
#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
    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
}
```

MSVC++

```
class X: class X *
class X *: class X
class Y: class Y *
class X *: class X
class X: class X
```

Onlinegdb

```
1X: P1X
P1X: 1X
1Y: P1Y
P1X: 1X
1X: 1X
```



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* 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



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Module Summary

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