

Type Cast (1A)

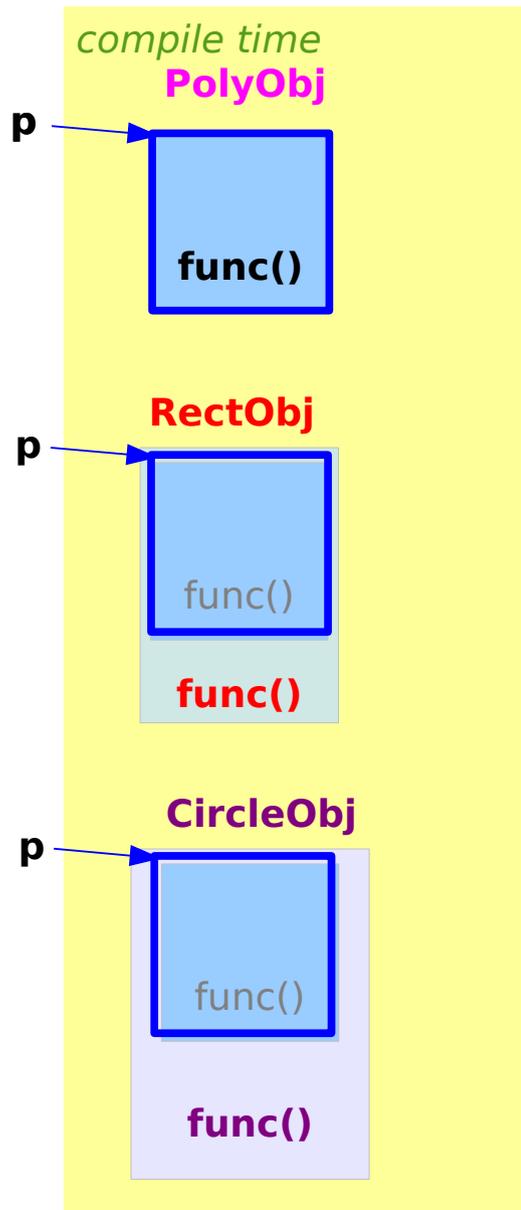
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Dynamic Cast



p can be determined at run time

```
void foo(Poly * p) {  
  
    Rect *RectPointer;  
    Circle *CirclePointer;  
  
    RectPointer = dynamic_cast <Rect> (p);  
  
    if (RectPointer != NULL) {  
        do specific things pertain to Rect  
    }  
  
    CirclePointer = dynamic_cast <Circle> (p);  
  
    if (CirclePointer != NULL) {  
        do specific things pertain to Circle  
    }  
  
}
```

static_cast & reinterpret_cast (1)

Static Cast

Converts between pointers
to **related classes**

derived classes ↔ the base class

No safety check during run time

can remove the overhead of run time
type checking

non-pointer conversion: **standard
conversion** between **fundamental types**

```
class A {  
public:  
    int x;  
    int y;  
};
```

```
class B {  
public:  
    float x;  
};
```

Reinterpret Cast

Converts **any pointer** type to **any other
pointer** type, even of **unrelated classes**.

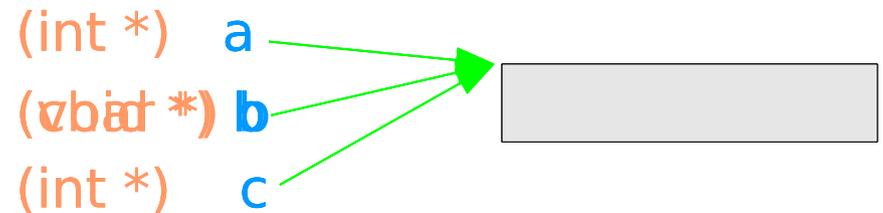
All pointer conversions

No check

```
int main(void) {  
    A * a = new A;  
    a->x = 10;  
    a->y = 20;  
  
    B * b = reinterpret_cast<B*>(a);  
    // B * b = static_cast<B*>(a); error  
  
    cout << a << endl;  
    cout << b << endl;  
    cout << b->x << endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

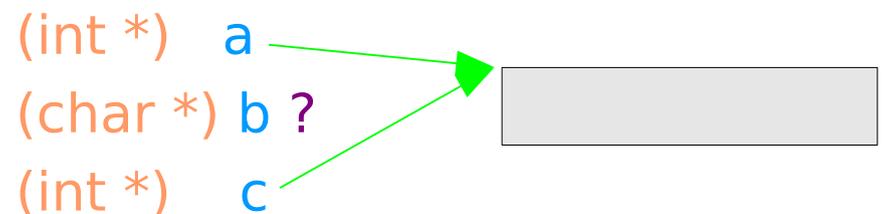
static_cast & reinterpret_cast (2)

```
int    *a = new int();
char   *b = static_cast<char*>(a);
int    *c = static_cast<int*>(b);
```



static_casting a pointer to and from void* preserves the address.

```
int    *a = new int();
char   *b = reinterpret_cast<char*>(a);
int    *c = reinterpret_cast<int*>(b);
```



reinterpret_cast only guarantees that if you cast a pointer to a different type, and then reinterpret_cast it back to the original type, you get the original value.

reinterpret_cast

Reinterpret Cast

pointers ↔ integer types

platform-specific, non-portable

a pointer cast to an integer type large enough to fully contain it, is granted to be able to be cast back to a valid pointer.

platform specific low-level operations

(static cast X)

```
int * p =  
    reinterpret_cast<int*>(0x01020304);
```

```
int    *a = new int(1);  
char   *b = reinterpret_cast<char*>(a);  
int    *c = reinterpret_cast<int*>(b);  
  
printf("%d %x \n", *a, *a);  
printf("%d %x \n", *b, *b);  
printf("%d %x \n", *c, *c);  
  
cout << a << endl;  
cout << b << endl;  
cout << c << endl;  
  
int n = reinterpret_cast<int>(a);  
int* pointer = reinterpret_cast<int*>(n);  
  
cout << *pointer << endl;
```

const_cast

```
int main (void) {  
  
    const char * const p = "abcde";  
    char *q;  
  
    q = const_cast<char *> (p);  
  
    cout << p << endl;  
  
    // *(q+2) = 'X';  
    cout << q << endl;  
  
    char s[10] = "XYZ";  
  
    p = const_cast<char *> (s);  
    // p = s;  
    cout << p << endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

References

- [1] W Savitch, "Absolute C++"
- [2] P.S. Wang, "Standard C++ with objected-oriented programming"
- [3] <http://www.cplusplus.com>
- [4] <http://stackoverflow.com> documents