

Implémentation du C++

Héritage trivial en mémoire

```
3 class Mere {
4     int u, v;
5 public:
6     void toto() { std::cout<<"MereToto\n"; }
7     void tutu() { std::cout<<"MereTutu\n"; }
8 };
9 class Fille: public Mere {
10     int x, y;
11 public:
12     void toto() { std::cout<<"FilleToto\n"; }
13     void tutu() { std::cout<<"FilleTutu\n"; }
14 };
15 int main() {
16     Mere a;
17     Fille b;
18     Mere a2 = Fille();
19     //Fille b2 = static_cast<Fille>(a2); // interdit
20     Mere* a3 = new Fille();
21
22     printf("sizeof: a=%d; b=%d; a2=%d; a3=%d\n",
23           sizeof(a), sizeof(b), sizeof(a2), sizeof(a3));
24
25     a.toto();
26     b.toto();
27     a2.toto();
28     a3->toto();
29     return 0;
30 }
```

Héritage polymorphique en mémoire

```
3 class Mere {
4     int u, v;
5 public:
6     virtual void toto() { std::cout<<"MereToto\n"; }
7     virtual void tutu() { std::cout<<"MereTutu\n"; }
8 };
9 class Fille: public Mere {
10     int x, y;
11 public:
12     void toto() override { std::cout<<"FilleToto\n"; }
13     void tutu() override { std::cout<<"FilleTutu\n"; }
14 };
15 int main() {
16     Mere a;
17     Fille b;
18     Mere a2 = Fille();
19     Mere* a3 = new Fille();
20
21     a.toto();
22     b.toto();
23     a2.toto();
24     a3->toto();
25
26     std::cout << sizeof(a) << "\n";
27     std::cout << sizeof(b) << "\n";
28     std::cout << sizeof(a2) << "\n";
29     std::cout << sizeof(a3) << "\n";
30     return 0;
31 }
```

Exemples de décoration de nom

```
void h(int)           _Z1hi
void h(int, char)    _Z1hic
void h(void)         _Z1hv
```

```
int Something::Inside::Deeper::deeperMethod(void) _ZN9Something6Inside6Deeper10deeperMethodEv
web.mit.edu/tibbetts/Public/inside-c/www/mangling.html
```

Redéfinition et variance

```
3 struct A {
4     virtual void boom() {std::cout << "A::boom\n";}
5 };
6 struct B : public A {
7     void boom() override {std::cout << "B::boom\n";}
8 };
9
10 struct Up {
11     virtual A bidule() { return A(); }
12     virtual A* machin() { return new A(); }
13     virtual void truc(A a) { a.boom(); }
14     virtual void chose(A* a) { a->boom(); }
15     virtual void chouette(A a) { a.boom(); }
16     virtual void muche(A* a) { a->boom(); }
17 };
18 struct Down : public Up {
19     // CERTAINES DES LIGNES SUIVANTES SONT INVALIDES
20     B bidule() override { return B(); }
21
22     B* machin() override { return new B(); }
23
24     void truc(B b) override { b.boom(); }
25
26     void chose(B* b) override { b->boom(); }
27
28     void chouette(B b) { b.boom(); }
29
30     void muche(B* b) { b->boom(); }
31 };
32
33 int main()
34 { Up up; Down down; A a; B b;
35
36     up.bidule().boom();
37     down.bidule().boom();
38     up.machin()->boom();
39     down.machin()->boom();
40
41     up.truc(a);
42     up.truc(b);
43     up.chose(&a);
44     up.chose(&b);
45
46     down.truc(a);
47     down.truc(b);
48     down.chose(&a);
49     down.chose(&b);
50     down.chouette(a);
51     down.chouette(b);
52     down.muchose(&a);
53     down.muchose(&b);
54     return 0;
55 }
```

Templates et variance

```
3 struct Vehicle {};  
4 struct Car : Vehicle {};  
5  
6 int main(){  
7     std::vector<Vehicle *> vehicles;  
8     std::vector<Car *> cars;  
9  
10    vehicles = cars; // ERROR  
11 }
```

Surcharge, redéfinition et variance

<https://www.imt-atlantique.fr/fr/personne/antoine-beugnard> (onglet LOO)

```
3 class Top {};  
4 class Middle : public Top {};  
5 class Bottom : public Middle {};  
6  
7 struct Up {  
8     virtual std::string cov(Top* t)      {  
9         return "Up";  
10    }  
11    virtual std::string inv(Middle* m)    {  
12        return "Up";  
13    }  
14    virtual std::string contra(Bottom* m) {  
15        return "Up";  
16    }  
17 };  
18 struct Down : public Up {  
19     std::string cov(Middle* t)          {  
20         return "Down";  
21     }  
22     std::string inv(Middle* m)          {  
23         return "Down";  
24     }  
25     std::string contra(Middle* m)      {  
26         return "Down";  
27     }  
28 };  
29 int main() {  
30     Up* u = new Up();  
31     Down* d = new Down();  
32     Up* ud = new Down();  
33     Top* top = new Top();  
34     Middle* mid = new Middle();  
35     Bottom* bot = new Bottom();
```

	u.?(?)	d.?(?)	ud.?(?)
?.cov(top)			
?.cov(mid)			
?.cov(bot)			
?.inv(top)			
?.inv(mid)			
?.inv(bot)			
?.contra(top)			
?.contra(mid)			
?.contra(bot)			

Gestion mémoire automatique

Code sans RAII

```
1 void foo(int n) {
2     char * p = new char[n];    // <----
3     do_stuff(p);
4     do_some_more_stuff();
5     /* etc */
6     delete[] p;              // <----
7 }
```

Code avec RAII

```
1 class char_buffer {
2 private:
3     char * p_;
4 public:
5     char_buffer(int n) : p_(new char[n]) {}
6     ~char_buffer() { delete[] p_; }
7
8     operator char* () const { return p_; }
9     const char* operator* () const { return p_; }
10    char& operator[](int i) const { return p_[i]; }
11 };
12
13 void foo(int n){
14     char_buffer p(n);
15     do_stuff(p);           // use p like a char*
16     do_some_more_stuff();
17     p[0] = 'a';           // use like an array
18     std::strcpy(s, p);    // use like regular pointer
19     std::cout << p << std::endl;
20     /* etc */
21 } // memory deallocated, no matter how we leave
```

std::unique_ptr

```
1 #include <iostream> // for std::cout, std::endl
2 #include <memory>   // for std::unique_ptr
3
4 void Leaky() {
5     int *x = new int(5); // heap allocated
6     (*x)++;
7     std::cout << *x << std::endl;
8 } // no delete, thus leaking
9
10 void NotLeaky() {
11     auto x = std::make_unique<int>(5);
12     // std::unique_ptr<int> x(new int(5));
13     (*x)++;
14     std::cout << *x << std::endl;
15     std::unique_ptr<int> y = x; // ERROR
16 } // no explicit delete, but x is not leaked
17
18 int main(int argc, char **argv) {
19     Leaky();
20     NotLeaky();
21     return 0;
22 }
```

Déplacement de pointeur unique

```
1 auto x = std::make_unique<int>(5);
2
3 std::unique_ptr<int> y = x; // ERROR
4 std::unique_ptr<int> y = x.release(); // OK
5 std::unique_ptr<int> y = std::move(x); // OK
```

Héritage et smart pointers

```
1 class Base {};
2 class Derived : public Base {};
3 ...
4 Derived * dp1 = new Derived;
5 Base * bp1 = dp1;
6 Base * bp2(dp1);
7 Base * bp3 = new Derived;
8
9 ...
10 using BasePtr = std::shared_ptr<Base>;
11 using DerivedPtr = std::shared_ptr<Derived>;
12
13 auto del= std::make_shared<Derived>();
14 BasePtr ba1 = dp1;
15 BasePtr ba2(dp1);
16 BasePtr ba3(new Derived);
17
18 DerivedPtr de3 = static_pointer_cast<Derived>(ba3);
19 }
```