

# Slicing in the standard library



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# Slicing

```
struct A {  
    int _a;  
    A(int a = 3): _a{a} {}  
};  
  
struct B: A // public inheritance  
{  
    int _b;  
    B(int a = 3, int b = 3): A(a), _b{b} {}  
};  
  
A a = B{2, 2}; // ...chip chop... easy case - yes
```



# Slicing

```
std::vector<A> vec;
```

```
B b;
```

```
vec.push_back(b); // chip chop?
```



# Slicing

```
std::vector<A> vec;
```

```
B b;
```

```
vec.push_back(b); // chip chop? yes of course...
```



# Slicing

```
void foo(A& a, bool bar) {  
    if(bar) a = B{}; // chip chop?  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    B b1{2, 2};  
    foo(b1, true);  
}
```



# Slicing

```
void foo(A& a, bool bar) {  
    if(bar) a = B{}; // chip chop? yes, sort of  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    B b1{2, 2};  
    foo(b1, true);  
}
```



<http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/f52b2058cbe0a896>

See also: <https://www.learncpp.com/cpp-tutorial/12-8-object-slicing/>  
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/274626/what-is-object-slicing>

# Slicing in the standard library?

Slicing is considered a bad thing...

Yet it appears somewhere inside the standard library.

Any guess where?

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Yet it appears somewhere inside the standard library.

Any guess where?

Before we answer this question let's go for a journey  
in the smart pointers domain



wait, no slicing here yet

# Polymorphism with Smart Pointers

```
struct A {  
    virtual ~A() { /*...*/ }  
    // ...  
};
```

```
struct B: A {  
    ~B() { /*...*/ }  
    // ...  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    // unique_ptr  
    unique_ptr<A> uptr = make_unique<A>();  
    uptr = make_unique<B>();  
    // shared_ptr  
    shared_ptr<A> sptr = make_shared<A>();  
    sptr = make_shared<B>();  
}
```



which dtors  
would be called?

surprise!!

# Polymorphism with Smart Pointers

```
struct A {  
    /* virtual */ ~A() { /* ... */ }  
    // ...  
};
```

```
struct B: A {  
    ~B() { /* ... */ }  
    // ...  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    // unique_ptr  
    unique_ptr<A> uptr = make_unique<A>();  
    uptr = make_unique<B>();  
    // shared_ptr  
    shared_ptr<A> sptr = make_shared<A>();  
    sptr = make_shared<B>();  
}
```

← which dtors would be called?

# shared\_ptr vs. unique\_ptr

shared\_ptr vs. unique\_ptr polymorphic behavior on destruction:

<http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/3347282d011b8e00>

they do not behave the same!

main reason:

different design aiming to allow unique\_ptr to have same size as raw pointer making its deleter non-polymorphic

# Default Deleter - unique\_ptr

```
unique_ptr<A> uptr = make_unique<B>();
```

**unique\_ptr<A> can point to B -- BUT --  
unique\_ptr<A> cannot hold deleter of B...**

```
void operator()(A* pa) {  
    delete pa; // works OK if you have virtual dtor, which you should  
}
```

# Default Deleter - unique\_ptr - how it works

```
template <class T, class D = default_delete<T>>
class unique_ptr_simplified: public D {
    unique_ptr(T*, D&); // providing a deleter, also as template parameter
    unique_ptr(T*);    // without providing a deleter, using default
};
```

**Code:** <http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/1a09853c5ec784e3>

# Default Deleter - unique\_ptr

```
unique_ptr<A> ptr = make_unique<B>();
```

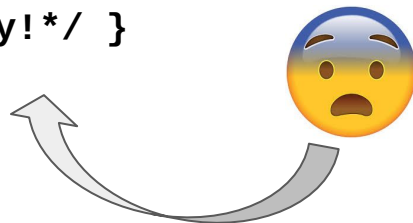
**is actually:**

```
unique_ptr<A, default_delete<A>> ptr =  
    unique_ptr<B, default_delete<B>> {new B()};
```

```
calls: template<typename Derived>  
        unique_ptr(unique_ptr<Derived>&& o) { *this = std::move(o); }
```

```
calls: template<typename Derived>  
        default_delete(default_delete<Derived>&&) { /*empty!*/ }
```

**BUT -- no harm if you have virtual destructor  
(which you should have)**



# Custom Deleter - unique\_ptr

```
unique_ptr<A, DeleterA> ptr = unique_ptr<B, DeleterB>{new B(), deleterB};
```

**Same problem, but now even more severe!!!**

**deleterB will not be called**

**Same code:** <http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/1a09853c5ec784e3>

# Custom Deleter - unique\_ptr

Could the language **disallow** slicing of custom deleter, so the following code would result with compilation error:

```
unique_ptr<A, DeleterA> ptr = unique_ptr<B, DeleterB>{new B(), deleterB};
```

But this would be OK:

```
unique_ptr<A> ptr = make_unique<B>();
```

**???**



# Custom Deleter - unique\_ptr - disallow slicing

Yes, it could have been blocked:

```
template<typename T, typename OtherDeleter,  
        std::enable_if_t* dummy =  
        nullptr>  
auto& operator=(std::unique_ptr<T, OtherDeleter>&& other) = delete;
```

**So why wasn't it blocked?**

See discussion here: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/56308336/why-unique-ptr-doesnt-prevent-slicing-of-custom-deleter>

Almost done...

**But what about `shared_ptr`?**

# Deleter - shared\_ptr

```
shared_ptr<A> ptr = make_shared<B>();
```

**How does it get to the proper destructor, even if not virtual?**

# Deleter - shared\_ptr - type erasure

See: [https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6324694/type-erasure-in-c-how-boostshared\\_ptr-and-boostfunction-work](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6324694/type-erasure-in-c-how-boostshared_ptr-and-boostfunction-work)

```
struct deleter_base {
    virtual ~deleter_base() {}
    virtual void operator()( void* ) = 0;
};

template <typename T>
struct deleter : deleter_base {
    virtual void operator()( void* p ) {
        delete static_cast<T*>(p);
    }
};
```

**(Very similar to the way std::any work)**

# Summary

`shared_ptr`: deleter is not part of the type, no slicing

`unique_ptr`: deleter is part of the type, beware of slicing

# Resources and additional links

<http://www.bourez.be/?p=19> or [https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13460395/how-can-stdunique\\_ptr-have-no-size-overhead](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13460395/how-can-stdunique_ptr-have-no-size-overhead)  
<https://www.bfilipek.com/2016/04/custom-deleters-for-c-smart-pointers.html> & <https://geidav.wordpress.com/tag/custom-deleter>  
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/28616141/what-is-the-rationale-for-the-difference-in-destruction-behavior-between-stdun>  
[https://stackoverflow.com/questions/21355037/why-does-unique\\_ptr-take-two-template-parameters-when-shared\\_ptr-only-takes-one](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/21355037/why-does-unique_ptr-take-two-template-parameters-when-shared_ptr-only-takes-one)  
[https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/virtual-destruction-using-shared\\_ptr](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/virtual-destruction-using-shared_ptr) & [https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3899790/shared\\_ptr-magic](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3899790/shared_ptr-magic)  
[https://stackoverflow.com/questions/36920908/c-shared\\_ptr-in-polymorphism-without-virtual-destructor](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/36920908/c-shared_ptr-in-polymorphism-without-virtual-destructor)  
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6634730/is-a-virtual-destructor-needed-for-your-interface-if-you-always-store-it-in-a-s>  
[https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6324694/type-erasure-in-c-how-boostshared\\_ptr-and-boostfunction-work](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6324694/type-erasure-in-c-how-boostshared_ptr-and-boostfunction-work)  
[https://stackoverflow.com/questions/56308336/why-unique\\_ptr-doesnt-prevent-slicing-of-custom-deleter](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/56308336/why-unique_ptr-doesnt-prevent-slicing-of-custom-deleter)  
+ Custom deleter simple usage example: <http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/b4c0fdfae8c74d90>

# Thank you!

```
void conclude(auto greetings) {  
    while(still_time() && have_questions()) {  
        ask();  
    }  
    greetings();  
}  
  
conclude([]{ std::cout << "Thank you!"; });
```