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# Forgers, Cheats, Pickpockets, and Lawyers

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## Herb Sutter, Exceptional C++ Style, Item #15

- What code can access the following parts of a class?
  - public
    - Any code
  - protected
    - Own member functions and friends
    - Member functions and friends of derived classes
  - private
    - Own member functions and friends

## Your mission: Get write access to m\_Private

```
class X {  
public:  
    X() : m_Private(1) { /* ... */ }  
  
    template<class T>  
    void f(const T& t) { /* ... */ }  
  
    int GetValue() { return m_Private; }  
  
    // ...  
  
private:  
    int m_Private;  
};
```

# The Forger

```
class X {  
public:  
    // Instead of including X.h, manually (and  
    // illegally) duplicates X's definition, and  
    // adds a line such as:  
    friend ::Hijack(X&);  
};  
  
void Hijack(X& x) {  
    x.m_Private = 2; // Evil laughter here  
}
```



## The Forger

- Violates One Definition Rule  
„If a type is defined more than once, the definitions must be identical.“
- Uses another kind of X as all the other code
- Works on most compilers as long as data layout is identical

# The Pickpocket

```
#define private public // Illegal
#include "X.h"

void Hijack(X& x) {
    x.m_Private = 2; // Evil laughter here
}
```



## The Pickpocket

- Illegal to #define a reserved word
- Violates One Definition Rule



# The Cheat

```
class BaitAndSwitch { // Same data layout as X
public:
    int m_NotSoPrivate;
};

void Hijack(X& x) {
    (reinterpret_cast<BaitAndSwitch&>(x))
        .m_NotSoPrivate = 2; // Evil laughter here
}
```



## The Cheat

- Data layouts of X and BaitAndSwitch must be the same
- Result of reinterpret\_cast is undefined

# The Lawyer

```
namespace {  
    struct Y {};  
}  
  
template<>  
void X::f(const Y&) {  
    m_Private = 2; // Evil laughter here  
}  
  
void DoDailyBusiness() {  
    X x;  
    x.f(Y());  
}
```



# The Lawyer

- Legal to specialize a member template on any type
- Doesn't specialize on the same type twice (One Definition Rule)
  - Y is guaranteed to be unique (own unnamed namespace)

## The Question

- Do member templates break encapsulation?
  - Yes, don't do that!



Thank you for  
your attention!

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