

Forward Declaration

Bugsquashing Seminar
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KREBSFORSCHUNGZENTRUM
IN DER HELMHOLTZ-GEMEINSCHAFT



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Forward declaration - Whats this ?!

- Declaration of an identifier (variable, function, class ...)
- Makes the identifier available in your class with some restrictions
- Also called incomplete type – Compiler only knows „It exists“

```
20 #include "mitkBaseDataSource.h"
21
22
23 namespace mitk {
24     class Surface;
25
26 /**
27 * @brief Superclass of all classes generating surfaces (instances of class
28 * Surface) as output.
29 *
30 * In itk and vtk the generated result of a ProcessObject is only guaranteed
31 * to be up-to-date, when Update() of the ProcessObject or the generated
32 * DataObject is called immediately before access of the data stored in the
33 * DataObject. This is also true for subclasses of mitk::BaseProcess and thus
34 * for mitk::SurfaceSource.
35 * @ingroup Process
36 */
37 class MITK_CORE_EXPORT SurfaceSource : public BaseDataSource
38 {
39 public:
40
41     mitkClassMacro(SurfaceSource, BaseDataSource)
42     itkFactorylessNewMacro(Self)
43     itkCloneMacro(Self)
44
45     typedef Surface OutputType;
```

Why should I use it?

- Forward declaration of a class:
 - Can replace an #include
 - Reduces compile time: forward declared class isn't included so no „chain reaction“ of files you don't need
 - Best practise:
#include in .cpp file
 - Solves circle dependencies
... sometimes



And in MITK?

```
#include <vtkCellArray.h>
#include <vtkPolyData.h>
#include <vtkSmartPointer.h>
#include <vtkDoubleArray.h>
#include <vtkMath.h>
#include <vtkCellData.h>
#include <vtkLine.h>

#include <mitkImage.h>

namespace mitk {

class MitkSurfaceInterpolation_EXPORT ComputeContourSetNormalsFilter : public SurfaceToSurfaceFilter
{
public:
    void SetSegmentationBinaryImage(mitk::Image* segmentationImage)
    {
        m_SegmentationBinaryImage = segmentationImage;
    }

protected:
    ComputeContourSetNormalsFilter();
    ~ComputeContourSetNormalsFilter();
    virtual void GenerateData();
    virtual void GenerateOutputInformation();

private:
    //The segmentation out of which the contours were extracted. Can
    mitk::Image* m_SegmentationBinaryImage;
    double m_MaxSpacing;
}
```

But you can't use it if ...

```
class X;  
  
//Use it as a base class:  
class Foo : X  
{  
    ... //some crazy stuff  
};
```

```
//Use it to declare a member:  
class Foo {  
    ... X m;  
};
```

```
//Define functions or methods using this type:  
void f1(X x) {}  
X f2() {}
```

```
//Use its methods or fields, in fact trying to  
//dereference a variable with incomplete type:  
class Foo {  
    ... X *m;  
    void method()  
    {  
        ... m->someMethod();  
        ... int i = m->someField;  
    }  
};
```

Reason:

The compiler doesn't know the structure of class X

That are good cases:

```
class X;

//Declare a member to be a pointer or a
//reference to the incomplete type:
class Foo {
    X *pt;
    X &pt;
};

//Declare functions or methods which
//accept/return incomplete types:
void f1(X);
X f2();

//Define functions or methods which
//accept/return pointers/references
//to the incomplete type:
void f3(X*, X&) {}
X& f4() .... {}
X* f5() .... {}
```

And why is this possible?!

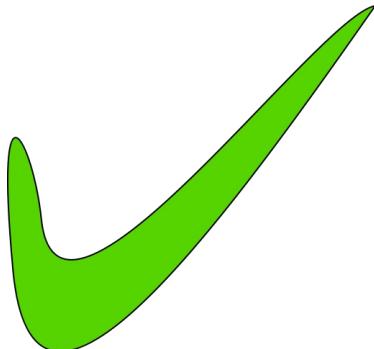
A pointer always needs the
same memory
No information about the
object is needed

Forward declaration and SmartPointers

```
class · DataStorage;  
class · GlobalInteraction;  
  
class · MITK_CORE_EXPORT · RenderingManager · : public · itk::Object  
{  
public:  
  
    · · mitk::DataStorage::Pointer · m_storageSmartPointer;|
```



```
class · DataStorage;  
class · GlobalInteraction;  
  
class · MITK_CORE_EXPORT · RenderingManager · : public · itk::Object  
{  
public:  
  
    · · typedef · itk::SmartPointer< · DataStorage · > · DataStoragePointer;  
  
    · · DataStoragePointer · m_storageSmartPointer;|
```



Example ... a bad one

```
#ifndef A_H
#define A_H

#include "b.h"
#include "c.h"
#include "d.h"
#include "e.h"

#include <iostream>

class A : public E
{
public:
    A(B*);

    void doSomething( const D& );
private:
    C c_;
};

std::ostream& operator<<( std::ostream&, const A& );
#endif
```

You also include b, c, d, e and iostream
- compile time

Only C and E is rly needed

Conclusion

If you can use it,
do it!

Vielen Dank!



dkfz.

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