

Hash table (associative array) COM object

- take existing C hash table code
- put a C++ / COM veneer on it
 - using Microsoft Visual C++
 - ATL Wizard to create framework and lots of files
 - insert semantics into framework
 - // insert your code here
- use it in VB applications
 - add reference to Hashcom object:

```
Dim h as Object
Set h = New Hashtable
h.put name, val
s = h.get(name)
if h.member(s) then ...
```
- use this in Excel, scripts, etc.

Existing hash table code

```
typedef struct Array Array;

Array *Anew(int n);
/* make a new empty array with size n */

int Aput(Array *A, char *s, char *v);
/* put an element into an array:
/* A[s] = copy of d */
/* returns 0 if no room, 1 if installed,
   2 if already there */

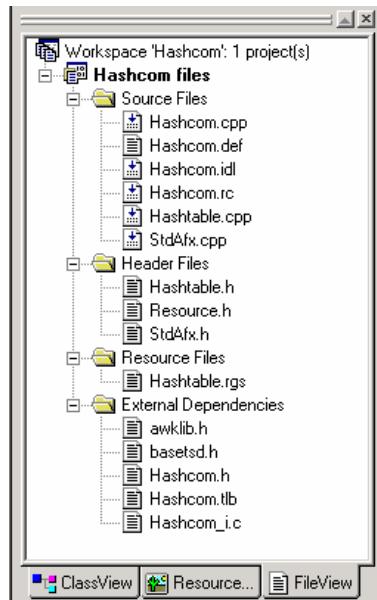
char *Aget(Array *A, char *s);
/* get an element: return A[s],
   or 0 if not there */

int Amember(Array *A, char *s);
/* return 1 if A[s] is present, 0 if not */

int Asize(Array *A);
/* return number of current elements */

int Adelete(Array *A, char *s);
/* delete item, return new size */
```

Files created by VC++



IDL: Interface definition language

- COM defines binary format of interface
- IDL is a language for defining these interfaces
- specifies
 - type of each argument (int, float *, pointer, etc.)
 - role of each argument in call (in, out, inout, retval)
 - return type of function
 - miscellaneous other stuff

```
interface IHashtable : Idispatch {
    [id(1), helpstring("method put")]
    HRESULT put([in] BSTR name, [in] BSTR val,
               [out,retval] int*stat);
    [id(2), helpstring("method get")]
    HRESULT get([in] BSTR name,
               [out,retval] BSTR *val);
    [id(3), helpstring("method member")]
    HRESULT member([in] BSTR name,
                  [out,retval] int *stat);
    ...
};
```

- IDL compiler converts specification into function templates and code to marshal arguments for function calls

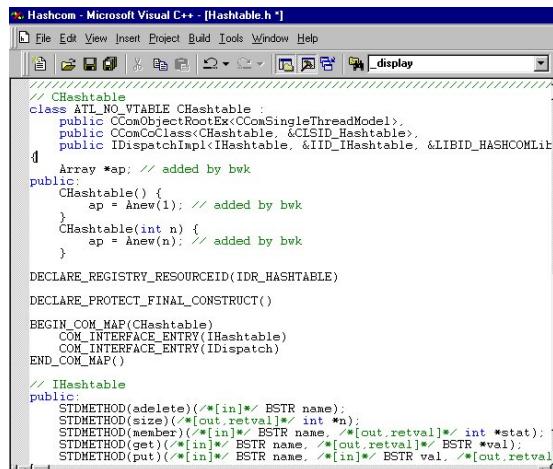
C++ generated by MIDL

```
MIDL_INTERFACE("24942DFC-6E32-48A0-AF77-
                COC009EEC328")
IHashtable : public Idispatch {
public:
    virtual /* [helpstring][id] */ 
    HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE put(
        /* [in] */ BSTR name,
        /* [in] */ BSTR val,
        /* [retval][out] */ int __RPC_FAR *stat)=0;

    virtual /* [helpstring][id] */ 
    HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE get(
        /* [in] */ BSTR name,
        /* [retval][out] */ BSTR __RPC_FAR *val)=0;

    virtual /* [helpstring][id] */ 
    HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE member(
        /* [in] */ BSTR name,
        /* [retval][out] */ int __RPC_FAR *stat)=0;
    ...
    ...
    • UUID: universally unique 128-bit identifier
    24942DFC-6E32-48A0-AF77-C0C009EEC328
    - every COM object has one
    - guaranteed unique across everything
    - used to identify objects regardless of where they are
```

Interface specification (IDL)

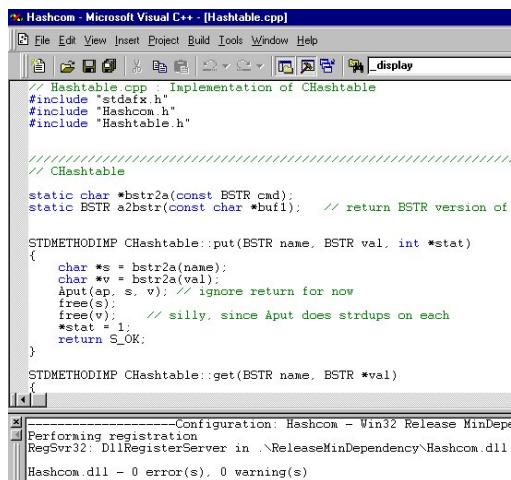


The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio IDE with the file "Hashtable.h" open. The code is written in C++ and defines a class named CHashtable. It includes ATL_NO_VTABLE, CCComObjectRootEx<CComSingleThreadModel>, CCComCoClass<CHashtable, &CLSID_HashTable>, and IDispatchImpl<IHashtable, &IID_IHashtable, &LIBID_HASHCOMLib>. The class has methods for creating arrays (ap) and for the IHashtable interface. It also includes DECLARE_REGISTRY_RESOURCEID, DECLARE_PROTECT_FINAL_CONSTRUCT, and COM_INTERFACE_ENTRY macros. The code is annotated with comments explaining its purpose.

```
// CHashtable
class ATL_NO_VTABLE CHashtable :
    public CCComObjectRootEx<CComSingleThreadModel>,
    public CCComCoClass<CHashtable, &CLSID_HashTable>,
    public IDispatchImpl<IHashtable, &IID_IHashtable, &LIBID_HASHCOMLib>
{
    Array *ap; // added by bvk
public:
    CHashtable() {
        ap = Anew(1); // added by bvk
    }
    CHashtable(int n) {
        ap = Anew(n); // added by bvk
    }
DECLARE_REGISTRY_RESOURCEID(IDR_HASHTABLE)
DECLARE_PROTECT_FINAL_CONSTRUCT()
BEGIN_COM_MAP(CHashtable)
    COM_INTERFACE_ENTRY(IHashtable)
    COM_INTERFACE_ENTRY(IDispatch)
END_COM_MAP()

// IHashtable
public:
    STDMETHOD(delete)(/*[in]*/ BSTR name);
    STDMETHOD(size)(/*[out retval]*/ int *n);
    STDMETHOD(member)(/*[in]*/ BSTR name, /*[out retval]*/ int *stat);
    STDMETHOD(get)(/*[in]*/ BSTR name, /*[out retval]*/ BSTR *val);
    STDMETHOD(put)(/*[in]*/ BSTR name, /*[in]*/ BSTR val, /*[out retval]
```

Add semantics to framework



```
// Hashtable.cpp : Implementation of CHashtable
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "Hashcom.h"
#include "Hashtable.h"

///////////////////////////////
// CHashtable
static char *bstr2a(const BSTR cmd);
static BSTR a2bstr(const char *buf); // return BSTR version of

STDMETHODIMP CHashtable::put(BSTR name, BSTR val, int *stat)
{
    char *s = bstr2a(name);
    char *v = bstr2a(val);
    Aput(ap, s, v); // ignore return for now
    free(s);
    free(v); // silly, since Aput does strdups on each
    *stat = 1;
    return S_OK;
}

STDMETHODIMP CHashtable::get(BSTR name, BSTR *val)
{
}

-----Configuration: Hashcom - Win32 Release MinDep-----
Performing registration
RegSvr32: DllRegisterServer in ..\ReleaseMinDependency\Hashcom.dll
Hashcom.dll - 0 error(s), 0 warning(s)
```

BSTR string data type

- most scalar data types based on C++ types
- strings are special: COM uses BSTR
 - 16-bit Unicode characters
 - 4-byte length field before the first character
 - small, irregular set of functions for manipulating them
- Visual Basic, etc., all use BSTR
- Windows API uses either Unicode (but not BSTR) or ASCII (8-bit, not 16)

```
char *bstr2a(const BSTR cmd) // convert cmd to ascii
{
    int n, i;
    char *buf;

    n = SysStringLen(cmd); // length of input
    buf = (char *) malloc(n+3);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) // wide to narrow
        buf[i] = (char) cmd[i];
    buf[i] = 0;
    return buf;
}

BSTR a2bstr(const char *buf1) // cvt buf1 to BSTR
{
    int i, n = strlen(buf1);
    BSTR buf2 = SysAllocStringLen(NULL, n);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) // narrow to wide
        buf2[i] = buf1[i];
    buf2[i] = 0;
    return buf2;
}
```

Calling a COM object

- conceptually, what happens when a COM object is called from a program...
- first time
 - find its code
 - look up in Windows registry
 - registered during install or when created or by explicit call
 - do any initialization
 - Windows needs to keep track of what DLLs are in use
 - link it into current program (if a DLL)
 - fill in calls with pointer to real code: vtbl
- each subsequent method call
 - collect arguments into proper form ("marshalling")
 - call function
 - convert return value and output arguments into proper form
- when done
 - do any finalization
 - release resources
 - last user tells Windows that DLL is no longer in use

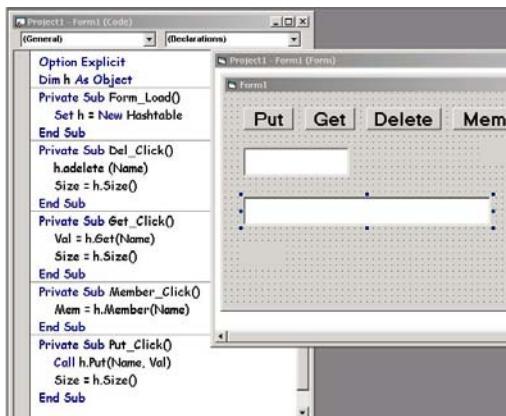
DLL startup code excerpt (machine generated)

```
// DLL Entry Point

extern "C"
BOOL WINAPI DllMain(HINSTANCE hInstance,
                      DWORD dwReason, LPVOID /*lpReserved*/)
{
    if (dwReason == DLL_PROCESS_ATTACH)
    {
        _Module.Init(ObjectMap, hInstance,
                     &LIBID_HASHCOMLib);
        DisableThreadLibraryCalls(hInstance);
    }
    else if (dwReason == DLL_PROCESS_DETACH)
        _Module.Term();
    return TRUE;      // ok
}

// Used to determine whether the DLL
// can be unloaded by OLE
STDAPI DllCanUnloadNow(void)
{
    return (_Module.GetLockCount() == 0)
        ? S_OK : S_FALSE;
}
```

Use hashtable in VB



Automatically generated usage info



Use in Excel

```
Dim h As Hashtable
Public Function hashinit() As Integer
    Set h = New Hashtable
End Function
Public Function hashput(n As Range, v As Range) As Integer
    If h Is Nothing Then Set h = New Hashtable
    For i = 1 To n.Count
        h.put n.Cells(i, 1), v.Cells(i, 1)
    Next i
    hashput = n.Count
End Function
Public Function hashget(n As Range) As String
    hashget = h.get(n.Cells(1, 1))
End Function
Public Function hashsize() As String
    hashsize = h.Size()
End Function
Public Function hashmember(n As Range) As Integer
    Dim c As Integer
    c = 0
    For i = 1 To n.Count
        If h.member(n.Cells(i, 1)) = 1 Then c = c + 1
    Next i
    hashmember = c
End Function
```