
Subject: Re: Improper use of Null
Posted by [Sender Ghost](#) on Mon, 09 Sep 2019 18:23:03 GMT
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Hello Iñaki.

I think, there is some explanation in "U++ Core Tutorial" about int and int64 types, where Null "defined as lowest number the type can represent".

Following example may show how it works:

```
#include <Core/Core.h>
#include <iostream>

using namespace Upp;

CONSOLE_APP_MAIN
{
    int i = Null;
    int64 i64 = Null;
    double d = Null;
    Value v = Null;

    std::cout << "i = " << i << std::endl
    << "i64 = " << i64 << std::endl
    << "d = " << d << std::endl
    << "v = " << ~AsString(v) << std::endl;

    if ((i == i64) && (i64 == d) && (d == v))
        NEVER();
    else
        Cout() << "This is how it works\n";

    Value vi = i,
    vi64 = i64,
    vd = d,
    vv = v;

    if ((vi == vi64) && (vi64 == vd) && (vd == vv))
        Cout() << "This is how it works\n";
    else
        NEVER();
}
```

With following results:

```
i = -2147483648
i64 = -9223372036854775808
d = -1e+308
```

v =
This is how it works
This is how it works
where i is assigned to INT_NULL (equal to INT_MIN) and i64 is assigned to INT64_NULL (equal to INT64_MIN) values. In other words, i > i64 and int64 type may include INT_NULL (which is not equal to INT64_NULL) in its range.

I guess, possible to use Value type for intermediate Null value, e.g. to "transfer" Null value from some type to another type:

```
#include <Core/Core.h>

using namespace Upp;

CONSOLE_APP_MAIN
{
    int a = Null;
    int64 b = Value(a);

    if (IsNull(b))
        Cout() << "I wanted this\n";
    else
        Cout() << "Oh no!\n";
}
```

Other examples

```
#include <Core/Core.h>

using namespace Upp;

#define PRINT_RESULT(x) \
if (IsNull(x)) \
    Cout() << "I wanted this\n"; \
else \
    Cout() << "Oh no!\n";

#define TEST1(type) { \
Cout() << typeid(type).name() << ": "; \
int a = Null; \
type b = a; \
PRINT_RESULT(b); \
}

#define TEST2(type) { \
Cout() << typeid(type).name() << ": "; \
int a = Null; \
type b = IsNull(a) ? Null : a; \
}
```

```

PRINT_RESULT(b); \
}

#define TEST3(type) { \
Cout() << typeid(type).name() << ": "; \
int a = Null; \
type b; \
if (IsNull(a)) \
    b = Null; \
else \
    b = a; \
PRINT_RESULT(b); \
}

#define TEST4(type) { \
Cout() << typeid(type).name() << ": "; \
int a = Null; \
type b = Value(a); \
PRINT_RESULT(b); \
}

#define TYPES(d) Cout() << #d << '\n'; \
d(int); \
d(int64); \
d(double); \
d(Value);

CONSOLE_APP_MAIN
{
    TYPES(TEST1);
    TYPES(TEST2);
    TYPES(TEST3);
    TYPES(TEST4);
}

```

Results:

TEST1
i: I wanted this
x: Oh no!
d: Oh no!
N3Upp5ValueE: I wanted this

TEST2
i: I wanted this
x: Oh no!
d: Oh no!
N3Upp5ValueE: I wanted this

TEST3

```
i: I wanted this
x: I wanted this
d: I wanted this
N3Upp5ValueE: I wanted this
TEST4
i: I wanted this
x: I wanted this
d: I wanted this
N3Upp5ValueE: I wanted this
```

```
#include <Core/Core.h>

using namespace Upp;

CONSOLE_APP_MAIN
{
    int a = Null;
#if 1
    int64 b = a; // Not Null [*]
#elif 0
    double b = a; // Not Null [*]
#elif 0
    Value b = a; // Null [*]
#elif 0
    int64 b = Null; // Null
#elif 0
    double b = Null; // Null
#elif 0
    Value b = Null; // Null
#elif 0
    int64 b = IsNull(a) ? Null : a; // Not Null [*]
#elif 0
    double b = IsNull(a) ? Null : a; // Not Null [*]
#elif 0
    Value b = IsNull(a) ? Null : a; // Null [*]
#elif 0
    int64 b;
    if (IsNull(a))
        b = Null; // Null
    else
        b = a;
#elif 0
    double b;
    if (IsNull(a))
        b = Null; // Null
    else
        b = a;
```

```
#elif 0
Value b;
if (IsNull(a))
b = Null; // Null
else
b = a;
#endif 0
int64 b = IsNull(a) ? INT64_NULL : a; // Null
#ifndef
double b = IsNull(a) ? DOUBLE_NULL : a; // Null
#endif

if (IsNull(b))
Cout() << "I wanted this\n";
else
Cout() << "Oh no!\n";
}
```
