

C++ calls .Net Library using COM to .Net Interop

Calling a .Net Component from C++

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CSE775 – Distributed Objects
Spring 2004

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The screenshot displays the Visual Studio IDE with a C# project named 'CSharpLib'. The main editor shows the implementation of an interface 'IHello' and a class 'CHello'. A speech bubble points to the 'CSharpLib' project in the Solution Explorer, containing the text: "C# Library Component we want to call from C++ as a COM Component." The 'CSharpLib Property Pages' dialog is open, showing the 'Code Generation' and 'Outputs' sections. The 'Output Path' is set to 'bin\Debug\'. The 'Output Path' section includes the text: "Specifies the location of the output files for this project's configuration." The 'Build' output window shows a successful build for 'CppExe'.

```
// CSharpLib.cs - Implementation of C# Library providing  
// IHello interface, using COM to .Net interop  
// Jim Fawcett, CSE775 - Distributed Objects, Spring 2004  
//  
using System;  
  
namespace CSharpLib  
{  
    public interface IHello  
    {  
        void sayHello();  
    }  
  
    public class CHello : IHello  
    {  
        public CHello()  
        {  
        }  
  
        public void sayHello()  
        {  
            Console.WriteLine("\n Hello from C# Library\n\n");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

CSharpLib Property Pages

Configuration: Active(Debug) Platform: Active(.NET) Configuration Manager...

Code Generation

Conditional Compilation Constant:	DEBUG;TRACE
Optimize Code	False
Check for Arithmetic Overflow/Ui	False
Allow Unsafe Code Blocks	False

Errors and Warnings

Warning Level	Warning level 4
Treat Warnings As Errors	False
Suppress Specific Warnings	

Outputs

Output Path	bin\Debug\
XML Documentation File	
Generate Debugging Information	True
Register for COM Interop	True

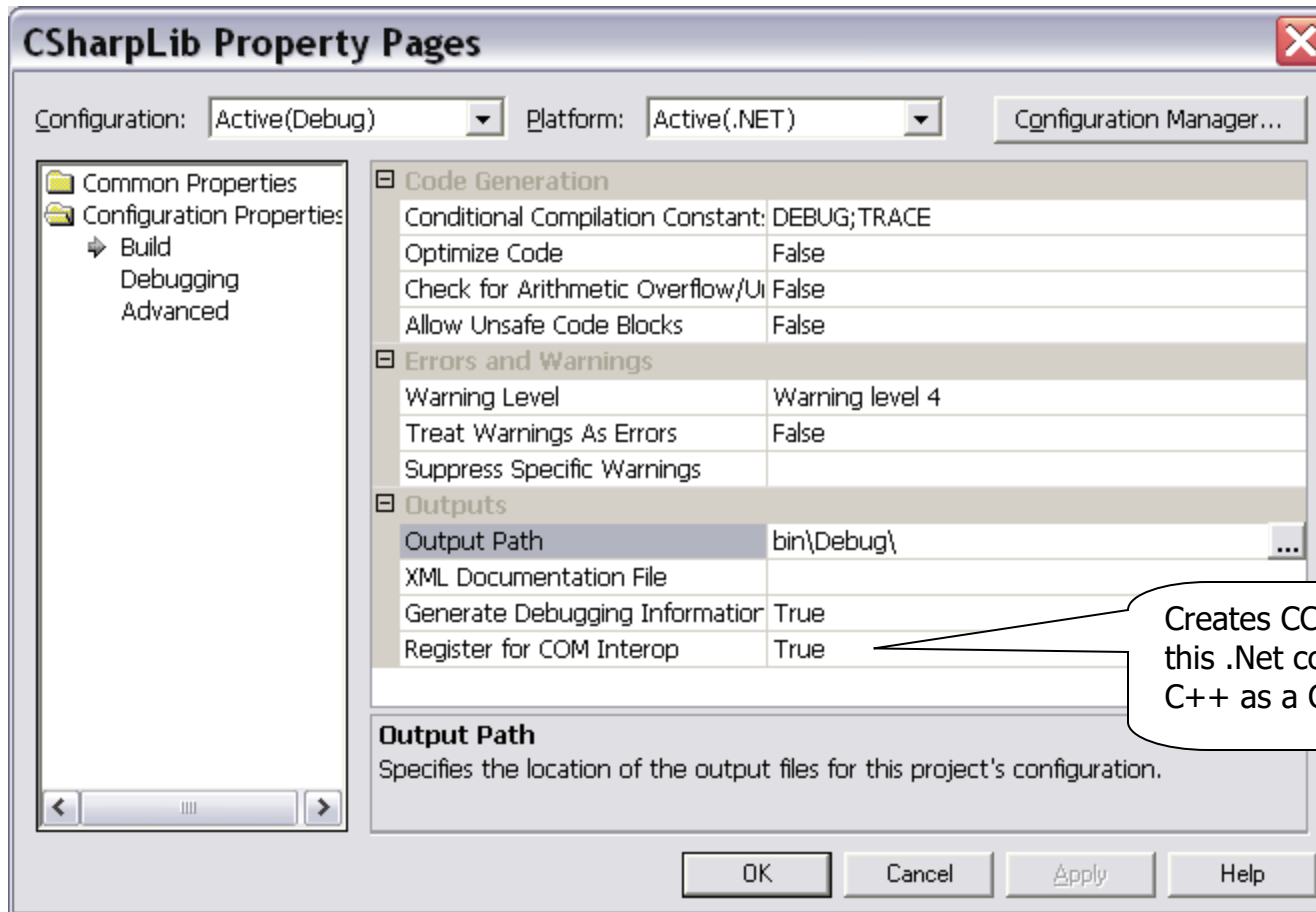
Output Path
Specifies the location of the output files for this project's configuration.

OK Cancel Apply Help

Build

```
----- Build started: Project: CppExe, Configuration: Debug Win32 -----  
CppExe - up-to-date.  
  
----- Done -----  
Build: 2 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 skipped
```

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The screenshot displays the Visual Studio IDE with the following components:

- Code Editor:** Shows the implementation of a C++ client for a .NET interface using COM. The code includes headers for `atlbase.h` and `iostream`, and uses `CoCreateInstance` to instantiate a COM object from the `CSharpLib`. The `main` function calls `sayHello` on the interface and prints the result.
- Callout Bubble:** A white speech bubble with a black border points to the output window, containing the text: "Output from C# Library Component, called from C++ as a COM Component."
- Output Window:** Displays the output of the application, showing "Hello from C# Library" and "Press any key to continue_".
- Build Output:** Shows the build process, indicating that the project is up-to-date and that satellite assemblies were built successfully.
- Solution Explorer:** Shows the project structure, including the `CallDotNet.cpp` file and the `CSharpLib` component.

```
CallDotNet.cpp - Implementation of C++ client for //  
IHello interface, using COM to .Net interop //  
// Jim Fawcett, CSE775 - Distributed Objects, Spring 2004  
////////////////////////////////////  
  
#import "..\CSharpLib\bin\debug\CSharpLib.tlb" no_namespace named_guids  
#include <atlbase.h>  
#include <iostream>  
  
void main()  
{  
    try  
    {  
        ::CoInitialize(NULL);  
  
        HRESULT hr = S_OK;  
        IHello* pHello = NULL;  
  
        hr = ::CoCreateInstance(CLSID_CHello, NULL, CLSCTX_ALL, IID_IHello, (void**) &pHello);  
  
        if (SUCCEEDED(hr))  
            throw exception("CoCreateInstance failed");  
        CComBSTR sal;  
        pHello->sayHello();  
        pHello->Release();  
  
        ::CoUninitialize();  
    }  
    catch(exception& e)  
    {  
        std::cout << "\n " << e.what() << "\n\n";  
    }  
}
```

Build Output:

```
The project is up-to-date.  
Building satellite assemblies...  
  
----- Done -----  
  
Build: 3 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 skipped
```

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```
C:\> CMD.EXE
C:\SU\CSE775\CODE\COMtoDotNet\CSharpLib
>sn -k CSharpLibKey.snk

Microsoft (R) .NET Framework Strong Name Utility Version 1.1.4322.573
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation 1998-2002. All rights reserved.

Key pair written to CSharpLibKey.snk

C:\SU\CSE775\CODE\COMtoDotNet\CSharpLib
>cd bin

C:\SU\CSE775\CODE\COMtoDotNet\CSharpLib\bin
>cd debug

C:\SU\CSE775\CODE\COMtoDotNet\CSharpLib\bin\Debug
>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is AC1B-647A

Directory of C:\SU\CSE775\CODE\COMtoDotNet\CSharpLib\bin\Debug

04/20/2004  04:24 PM    <DIR>          .
04/20/2004  04:24 PM    <DIR>          ..
04/20/2004  04:24 PM                16,384 CSharpLib.dll
04/20/2004  04:24 PM                11,776 CSharpLib.pdb
04/20/2004  04:24 PM                 1,976 CSharpLib.tlb
                3 File(s)          30,136 bytes
                2 Dir(s)  202,636,812,288 bytes free

C:\SU\CSE775\CODE\COMtoDotNet\CSharpLib\bin\Debug
>gacutil -i CSharpLib.dll

Microsoft (R) .NET Global Assembly Cache Utility Version 1.1.4322.573
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation 1998-2002. All rights reserved.

Assembly successfully added to the cache

C:\SU\CSE775\CODE\COMtoDotNet\CSharpLib\bin\Debug
>_
```

Must create Keypair file to give component a strong name so we can put it in Global Assembly Cache (GAC)

Now, we install the component in the GAC.

Note that we must do this everytime we rebuild CSharpLib.dll or CoCreateInstance will fail because we have the wrong version.

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Steps to build are:

- 1.** Create C# library project and write some code to provide one or more classes that are exposed through .Net interfaces.
- 2.** Set the project properties to register for COM interop on the Properties\Configuration Properties\Build tab.
- 3.** Build the library project to create a dll.
- 4.** Create a C++ client written in the usual way to access a COM component, where CLSID and IID are¹:
 - a.** CLSID_ClassName
 - b.** IID_InterfaceName
- 5.** In the project directory create a Keypair file, as shown above.
- 6.** In the debug directory use the gacutil tool to put the library assembly in the GAC.
- 7.** Now you can build the C++ component and run it to call the .Net component.

¹ Here, ClassName and InterfaceName are the class name and interface name, as used in the library source code.