

C# COM

Interoperability

Late Binding

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Types of Binding

- There are two kinds of Binding from C# to COM – Early Binding and Late Binding.
- Early Binding can be done by creating a runtime callable wrapper, which the C# client can use for invoking COM objects. That's what happens when you make a reference in a C# client to a COM server.
- Late Binding can be done even without the creation of a runtime callable wrapper. We will see how.

Late Binding

- Late Binding is done with the help of the C# Reflection APIs.
- The Type class and the Activator class of the C# Reflection API is used for this purpose.
- The C# client only needs to know the server's Program ID for runtime invocation. The following code shows how to accomplish that.

Using C# Reflection for Late Binding

```
//Get IDispatch Interface from the COM Server. Here the Server's Program ID is  
"Component.InsideDCOM"
```

```
Type objType =  
    Type.GetTypeFromProgID("Component.InsideDCOM");
```

```
//Create an instance of the COM object from the type obtained
```

```
object objSum = Activator.CreateInstance(objType);
```

```
object c;
```

```
object[] myArgument = {100,200};
```

```
//Invoke a Method on the COM Server which implements IDispatch Interface and get  
the result
```

```
c = objType.InvokeMember("Sum",  
    BindingFlags.InvokeMethod, null, objSum, myArgument);
```

```
//Print the result
```

```
Console.WriteLine("Sum of 100 and 200 is " + c);
```

Making COM Server Support Late Binding

- To support Late Binding, the COM Server should implement the IDispatch Interface.
- This can be done in two ways:
- **THE PURE AUTOMATION INTERFACE**
Use the dispinterface statement shown here when you are designing a pure automation interface:

```
[uuid(10000001 – 0000 – 0000 – 0000 - 000000000001)]  
dispinterface ISum  
{  
    properties:  
    methods:  
        [ id(1)] int Sum(int x, int y);  
};
```

Dual Interfaces

- Using the dispinterface is not recommended since doing so restricts a client to using only the IDispatch interface.
- Making dual interfaces is preferred.
- Here's the IDL syntax required to indicate support for both IDispatch and custom interface.

```
[object, uuid(10000001 – 0000 – 0000 – 0000 -0000000000001),  
dual]  
interface ISum : IDispatch  
{  
    [id(1)] HRESULT Sum (int x, int y, [out, retval] int* retval);  
}
```

Modifying Outproc3a and 3b to Support Dual Interface

- Implement all four functions of IDispatch:

```
// IDispatch
```

```
HRESULT __stdcall GetTypeInfoCount(UINT* pCountTypeInfo);
```

```
HRESULT __stdcall GetTypeInfo(UINT iTypeInfo, LCID lcid, ITypeInfo**  
ppTypeInfo);
```

```
HRESULT __stdcall GetIDsOfNames(REFIID riid, LPOLESTR*  
rgszNames, UINT cNames, LCID lcid, DISPID* rgDispId);
```

```
HRESULT __stdcall Invoke(DISPID dispIdMember, REFIID riid, LCID  
lcid, WORD wFlags, DISPPARAMS* pDispParams, VARIANT*  
pVarResult, EXCEPINFO* pExcepInfo, UINT* puArgErr);
```

Modifying Ouproc3a and 3b

- Modify QueryInterface so that it returns IDispatch* when queried for IID_IDispatch
- Get Type Information about the ISum interface in the CFactory::CreateInstance function.

HRESULT

```
CFactory::CreateInstance(IUnknown *pUnknownOuter, REFIID riid, void  
**ppv)
```

```
{
```

```
...
```

```
ITypeLib* pTypeLib;
```

```
LoadRegTypeLib(LIBID_Component, 1, 0, LANG_NEUTRAL, &pTypeLib)
```

```
HRESULT hr = pTypeLib->GetTypeInfoOfGuid(IID_ISum, m_pTypeInfo);
```

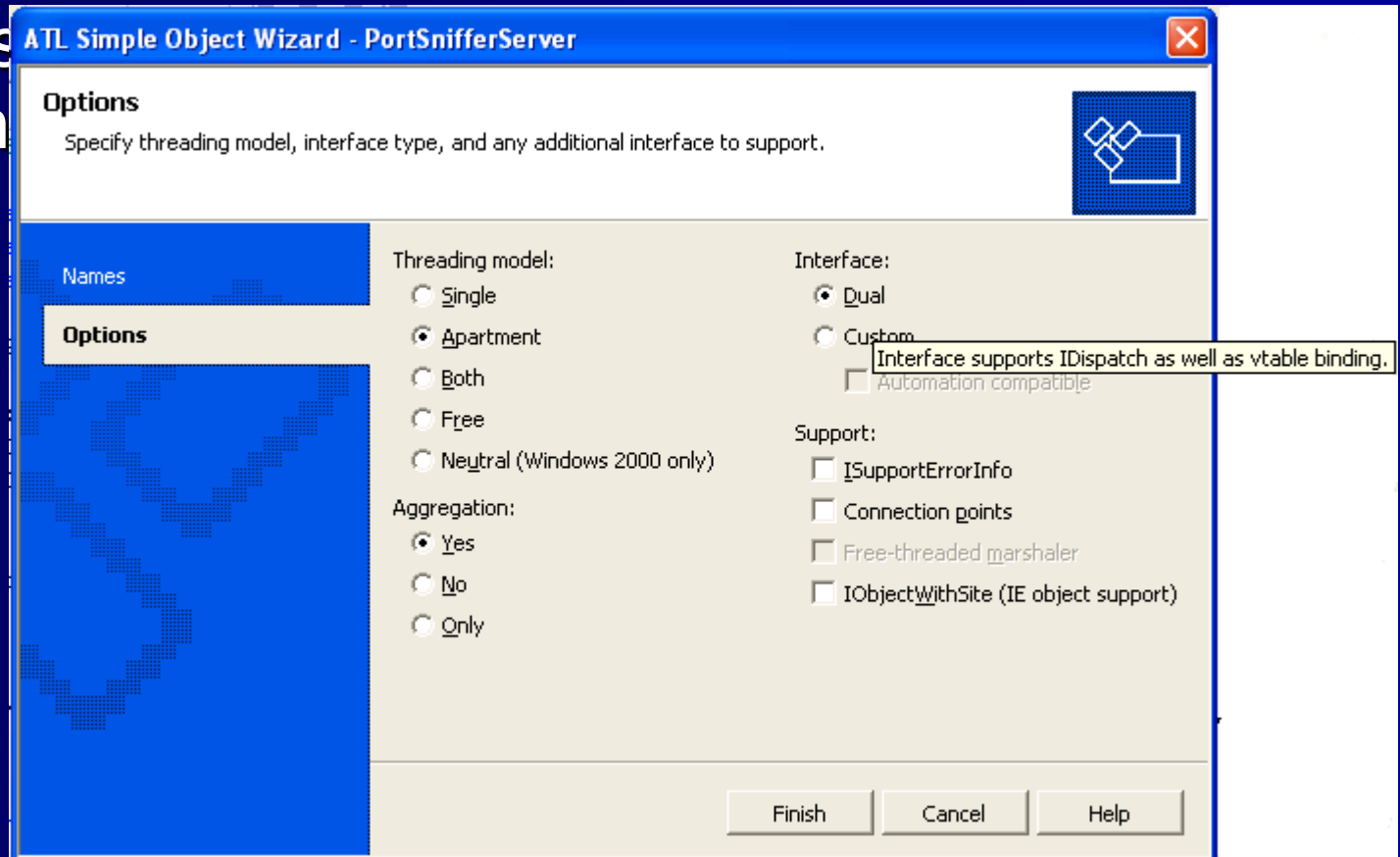
```
pTypeLib->Release();
```

```
...
```

```
}
```


Using ATL to support Dual Interfaces

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References:

Inside Distributed COM,
Guy Eddon and Henry Eddon,
Microsoft Press, 1998