Section 2.1 C++11

enum class

```
enum class SysPort { e_INPUT = 27, e_OUTPUT = 29, e_ERROR = 32, e_CTRL = 6 };
    // enumerated port values used to configure our systems
```

Now suppose we want to call the function setPort using one of these enumerated values:

```
void setCurrentPortToCtrl()
{
    setPort(SysPort::e_CTRL); // Error, cannot convert SysPort to int
}
```

Unlike the situation for a *classic* **enum**, no implicit conversion occurs from an **enum class** to its underlying integral type, so anyone using this enumeration will be forced to somehow explicitly **cast** the enumerator to some arithmetic type. There are, however, multiple choices for performing this cast:

```
#include <type_traits> // std::underlying_type
void test()
{
    setPort(int(SysPort::e CTRL));
                                                                           // (1)
    setPort((int)SysPort::e_CTRL);
                                                                           // (2)
    setPort(static_cast<int>(SysPort::e_CTRL));
                                                                           // (3)
    setPort(static_cast<std::underlying_type<SysPort>::type>(
                                                                           // (4)
                                                          SysPort::e_CTRL));
    setPort(static_cast<int>(
                                                                           // (5)
             static_cast<std::underlying_type<SysPort>::type>(SysPort::e_CTRL)));
}
```

Any of the above casts would work in this case, but consider a future where a platform changed setPort to take a long and the control port was changed to a value that cannot be represented as an int:

Only the casting method, line (4) in the example on this page, will pass the correct value for e_CTRL to this new setPort implementation. The other variations will all pass a negative number for the port, which would certainly not be the intention of the user writing this code. A classic, C-style **enum** would have avoided any manually written cast entirely, and the proper value would propagate into setPort even as the range of values used for ports changes:

```
struct SysPort // explicit scoping for a classic, C-style enum
{
    enum Enum { e_INPUT = 27, e_OUTPUT = 29, e_ERROR = 32,
        e_CTRL = 0x80000000 };
```

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