



## Chapter 10

# Operator Overloading

## Chapter 10 Topics(part 1)

### ❖ Operator Overloaded as Member Functions

- ❖ Binary Operator Overloading
- ❖ Unary Operator Overloading

### ❖ Operator Overloaded as Friend Functions

- ❖ Binary Operator Overloading
- ❖ Unary Operator Overloading

### ❖ Member Function vs. Friend Function

## Binary Operator Overloading

### SYNTAX

```
class ClassName{  
    public:  
        DataType operator @ (Parameter List);  
  
    ...  
};  
  
DataType ClassName::operator @ (Parameter List)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

### INVOKING

```
aa @ bb //or  
aa . operator @ (bb)
```

# Object-Oriented Programming

## Add Two Complex Numbers

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex{
public:
    Complex( ){real=0;imag=0;}
    Complex(double r,double i){real=r;imag=i;}
    Complex operator + (Complex & c);
    void display( );
private:
    double real;
    double imag;
};
Complex Complex::operator + (Complex & c)
{
    Complex temp;
    temp.real=real+c.real;
    temp.imag=imag+c.imag;
    return temp;
}
```

```
void Complex::display( )
{
    cout<<"( "<<real<<" , "<<imag<<"i )"
    <<endl;
}
int main( )
{
    Complex c1(3 , 4), c2(5 , -10), c3,c4;
    c3=c1+c2;
    c4=c1.operator+(c2);
    cout<<"c1=";
    c1.display( );
    cout<<"c2=";
    c2.display( );
    cout<<"c1+c2=";
    c3.display( );
    cout<<"c1.operator+(c2)=";
    c4.display( );
    return 0;
}
```

## Unary Operator Overloading

### SYNTAX

```
class ClassName{  
    public:  
        DataType operator @ ( );  
  
    ...  
};  
  
DataType ClassName::operator @ ( )  
{  
    ...  
}
```

### INVOKING

```
@ aa //or  
aa.operator @ ( )
```

# Object-Oriented Programming

## Prefix Increment Operator

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex{
public:
    Complex( ){real=0;imag=0;}
    Complex(double r,double i){real=r;imag=i;}
    Complex operator ++ ( );
    void display( );
private:
    double real;
    double imag;
};
Complex Complex::operator ++ ( )
{
    ++real;
    ++imag;
    return *this;
}
```

```
void Complex::display( )
{
    cout<<"( " <<real<<" , " <<imag<<"i )"
    <<endl;
}
int main( )
{
    Complex c(3 , 4);
    cout<<"c: ";
    c.display( );
    ++c;
    cout<<"++c: ";
    c.display( );
    c.operator++( );
    cout<<"c.operator++( ) : ";
    c.display( );
    return 0;
}
```

# Object-Oriented Programming

## Postfix Increment Operator

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex{
public:
    Complex( ){real=0;imag=0;}
    Complex(double r,double i){real=r;imag=i;}
    Complex operator ++ ( int );
    void display( );
private:
    double real;
    double imag;
};
Complex Complex::operator ++ ( int )
{
    Complex temp(*this);
    real ++;
    imag ++;
    return temp;
}
```

```
void Complex::display( )
{
    cout<<"( "<<real<<" , "<<imag<<"i )"
    <<endl;
}
int main( )
{
    Complex c1(3 , 4),c2;
    cout<<"c1: ";
    c1.display( );
    c2=c1++; //or c2=c1.operator++(0);
    cout<<"c1 ++ : ";
    c1.display( );
    cout<<"c2: ";
    c2.display( );
    return 0;
}
```

## Chapter 10 Topics(part 1)

### ❖ Operator Overloaded as Member Functions

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- ❖ Unary Operator Overloading

### ❖ Operator Overloaded as Friend Functions

- ❖ Binary Operator Overloading
- ❖ Unary Operator Overloading

### ❖ Member Function vs. Friend Function



## Binary Operator Overloading

### SYNTAX

```
class ClassName{  
    public:  
        friend DataType operator @ (Parameter List);  
  
    ...  
};  
  
DataType operator @ (Parameter List)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

### INVOKING

```
aa @ bb //or  
operator @ (aa , bb)
```

# Object-Oriented Programming

## Add Two Complex Numbers

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex{
public:
    Complex( ){real=0;imag=0;}
    Complex(double r,double i){real=r;imag=i;}
    friend Complex operator+(Complex &,Complex &);
    void display( );
private:
    double real;
    double imag;
};
Complex operator+(Complex &c1, Complex &c2)
{
    Complex temp;
    temp.real=c1.real+c2.real;
    temp.imag=c1.imag+c2.imag;
    return temp;
}
```

```
void Complex::display( )
{
    cout<<"( " <<real<<" , " <<imag<<"i )"
    <<endl;
}
int main( )
{
    Complex c1(3 , 4), c2(5 , -10), c3,c4;
    c3=c1+c2;
    c4=operator+(c1, c2);
    cout<<"c1=";
    c1.display( );
    cout<<"c2=";
    c2.display( );
    cout<<"c1+c2=";
    c3.display( );
    cout<<"operator+(c1,c2)=";
    c4.display( );
    return 0;
}
```

## Unary Operator Overloading

### SYNTAX

```
class ClassName{  
    public:  
        friend DataType operator @ (Parameter List);  
    ...  
};  
DataType operator @ (Parameter List )  
{  
    ...  
}
```

### INVOKING

```
@ aa //or  
operator @ (aa )
```

# Object-Oriented Programming

## Prefix Increment Operator

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex{
public:
    Complex( ){real=0;imag=0;}
    Complex(double r,double i){real=r;imag=i;}
    friend Complex operator ++ (Complex & );
    void display( );
private:
    double real;
    double imag;
};
Complex operator ++ (Complex &c )
{
    ++c.real;
    ++c.imag;
    return c;
}
```

```
void Complex::display( )
{
    cout<<"( " <<real<<" , " <<imag<<"i )"
    <<endl;
}
int main( )
{
    Complex c(3 , 4);
    cout<<"c: ";
    c.display( );
    ++c;
    cout<<"++c: ";
    c.display( );
    operator++( c );
    cout<<"operator++(c) : ";
    c.display( );
    return 0;
}
```

# Object-Oriented Programming

## Postfix Increment Operator

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex{
public:
    Complex( ){real=0;imag=0;}
    Complex(double r,double i){real=r;imag=i;}
    friend Complex operator ++ ( Complex & , int );
    void display( );
private:
    double real;
    double imag;
};
Complex operator ++ (Complex & c, int )
{
    Complex temp(c);
    c.real ++;
    c.imag ++;
    return temp;
}
```

```
void Complex::display( )
{
    cout<<"(" <<real<<" , " <<imag<<"i)"
    <<endl;
}
int main( )
{
    Complex c1(3 , 4),c2;
    cout<<"c1: ";
    c1.display( );
    c2=c1++; //or c2=operator++(c1, 0);
    cout<<"c1 ++ : ";
    c1.display( );
    cout<<"c2: ";
    c2.display( );
    return 0;
}
```

## Chapter 10 Topics(part 1)

### ❖ Operator Overloaded as Member Functions

- ❖ Binary Operator Overloading
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### ❖ Operator Overloaded as Friend Functions

- ❖ Binary Operator Overloading
- ❖ Unary Operator Overloading

### ❖ Member Function vs. Friend Function

## Parameter List

Number of Parameters	Member Function	Friend Function
Binary Operator	1	2
Unary Operator	0	1

## Invoking

Implicit Format	Explicit Format	
	Member Function	Friend Function
<b>a+b</b>	<b>a.operator+(b)</b>	<b>operator+(a,b)</b>
<b>++a</b>	<b>a.operator++( )</b>	<b>operator++(a)</b>
<b>a++</b>	<b>a.operator++(0)</b>	<b>operator++(a,0)</b>



## Rules for Operator Overloading

- ✓ can not define new operators
- ✓ can not change the number of operands
- ✓ can not change the precedence
- ✓ can not change the associativity (结合性)
- ✓ can not have default parameters
- ✓ “=”, “()”, “[ ]” can only be overloaded as member functions
- ✓ “.”, “.\*”, “::”, “sizeof”, “?:” can not be overloaded