CSCI 3110 C++ class friendship

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Function as a friend to a class
```

```
Example: overloaded << operator, overloaded >> operator
   class A {
   private:
            int data;
   public:
            friend ostream & operator <<(ostream & os, const A& rhs);
   };
   ostream & operator <<(ostream & os, const A& rhs) {
         os << rhs.data;
         return os;
   }

    Class friendship
```

- o class B is a friend of class A,
 - class B's methods have access to all data in class A
 - does not automatically make class A a friend of class B

```
class A {
public:
        friend class B;
        void g(B*p);
private:
        int data1;
};
class B {
public:
        void f(A*p);
private:
        int data2;
void B::f(A* p) { // can access A's private data
        cout << p→data1 << endl; // or *p.data1
        // does not support : cout << A::data1 << endl;
}
// A is not a friend of B
void A::g(B* p) {
        cout << p→data2; // error
}
```

One more example:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class CSquare; // forward declaration
class CRectangle {
private:
  int width, height;
 public:
  int area ()
                {return (width * height);}
  void convert (CSquare a);
};
class CSquare {
 private:
  int side;
 public:
  void setSide (int a) {side=a;}
  friend class CRectangle; // class CRectangle is a friend of class CSquare
};
void CRectangle::convert (CSquare a) {
 width = a.side;// can access a's private data
 height = a.side;
int main () {
 CSquare sqr;
 CRectangle rect;
 sqr.setSide(4);
 rect.convert(sqr);
 cout << rect.area();</pre>
 return 0;
```

friendship is neither inherited nor transitive:

```
class A {
         friend class B;
         int a;
};
class B {
friend class C;
         string s;
};
// C is a friend of B, B is a friend of A, does
not make C a friend of A
class C {
         void f(A*p) {
p \rightarrow a++; // error
};
// friendship cannot be inherited
class D: public B
         void f(A*p) { p \rightarrow a++; // error
};
```