

Operators

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Contents



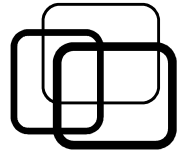
- Operator function.
- Special operators.
- Friend function.

Contents



- **Operator function.**
- Special operators.
- Friend function.

Operator function



■ Operator on int vs. Fraction:

// Using int type

```
int main()
{
    int  a, b;
    int  c = a + b;
}
```

template <class T>

```
T findMin(T a, T b)
{
    return (a < b) ? a : b;
}
```

**Inequality between built-in
and user-defined types**

// Using Fraction type

```
int main()
{
    Fraction  p1, p2;
    Fraction  p3 = p1.add(p2);
}
```

int main()

```
{
    int  a, b;
    int c = findMin(a, b);

    Fraction p1, p2;
    Fraction p3 = findMin(p1, p2);
}
```

Operator function



■ Operator function:

■ Concepts:

- A special function.
- Name is math symbol.
- Syntax: ***operator*** <math symbol>.

Fraction ***operator*** +(*Fraction* *p1*, *Fraction* *p2*);

■ Usage:

- Math operator can be used on user-defined type.

Fraction *p3* = *p1* + *p2*;

- Can be overloaded.

float ***opeartor*** +(*Fraction* *p*, *float* *num*);
float *x* = *p1* + 3.14;

Operator function



■ Classification:

■ Independent operator:

Fraction **operator** +(*Fraction* p1, *Fraction* p2);

- Does not belong to any class.
- Number of arguments = operator n-nary.

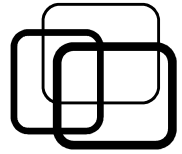
■ Class operator:

Fraction **Fraction::operator** +(*Fraction* p);

- A method of class.
- Number of arguments = operator n-nary - 1.

■ They act the same!!

Operator function



■ Re-definable operators:

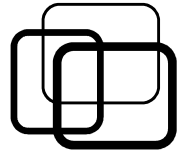
N-nary	Group	Operator
Unary	Inc / Dec	++, --
	Math sign	+, -
	Bit	!, ~
	Pointer	*, &
	Type-cast	int, float, double, ...
Binary	Arithmetic	+, -, *, /, %
	Comparison	>, <, ==, >=, <=, !=
	Logic	&&, , &,
	Input / Output	<<, >>
	Assignment	=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=
	Array indexing	[]

Operator function



- Re-defined operator limitations:
 - Cannot create new operator.
 - Cannot re-define operator on built-in types.
 - Cannot change operator n-nary.
 - Cannot change operator priority.

Operator function



- Dr. Guru advises:
 - Rule of re-defining operator:
 - Name: **operator** <math symbol>.
 - Arguments: **n-nary** and **operands**.
 - Return type: **operator result**.
- Practice:
 - Operator > (class Fraction).
 - Operator [] (class Array).



Contents



- Operator function.
- **Special operators.**
- Friend function.

Special operators



- Assignments (`=`, `+=`, `-=`, `*=`, `/=`, ...):
 - Provide operator `+=` for **Fraction**.
 - Operator n-nary?
 - Return result?

```
Fraction& Fraction::operator +=( const Fraction &p );
```

Special operators



- Increase/decrease: (++ , --):
 - Provide operator ++ for **Fraction**.
 - Operator n-nary?
 - Return result?
 - Prefix vs. postfix?

```
Fraction& Fraction::operator ++( );
```

```
// Prefix.
```

```
Fraction Fraction::operator ++( int x );
```

```
// Postfix, fake argument.
```

Contents



- Operator function.
- Special operators.
- **Friend function.**

Friend function



■ Independent operator:

- Provide operator **+** for **Fraction**.
- Use independent operator.

`Fraction operator + (const Fraction &p1, const Fraction &p2);`

- How to access **private**?

■ Operator <<:

- Provide operator << for **Fraction**.

```
Fraction p( 1, 3 );  
std::cout << p;
```

- Which class operator << belong to?

Friend function



■ Friend function:

- Function can access class **private** members.
- Usage:
 - Declaration: ***friend* <function prototype>**, inside class.
 - Implementation: like an independent function, outside class.

```
class Fraction
{
    friend std::ostream& operator <<( std::ostream &os, const Fraction &p);
};

std::ostream & operator <<( std::ostream &os, const Fraction &p)
{
    os << p.m_num << "/" << p.m_den << endl;
    return os;
}
```

Summary



■ Operator function:

- Function having math symbol as name .
- Provide operators for user-defined type.
- Classification:
 - Independent operator.
 - Class operator.

■ Special operators:

- `=`, `+=`, `-=`, `++`, `--`.

■ Friend function:

- Function can access private members.

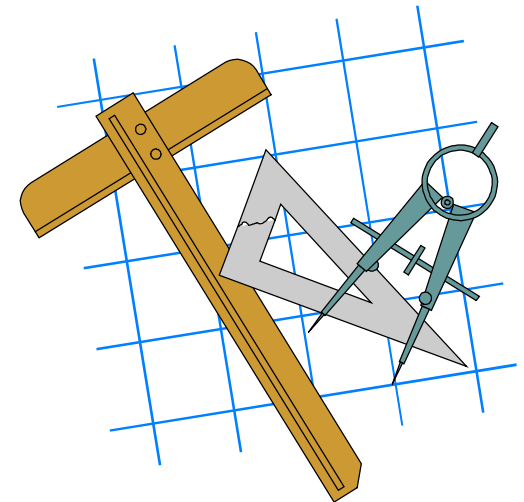




■ Practice 4.1:

Provide class **Fraction** the following operators:

- Arithmetic: +, *.
- Comparison: >, <, ==, >=, <=, !=.
- Assignment: =, +=, * =.
- Inc/Dec: ++, -- (add/subtract 1 unit).
- Type-cast: (float), (int).
- Input/Output: >>, <<.

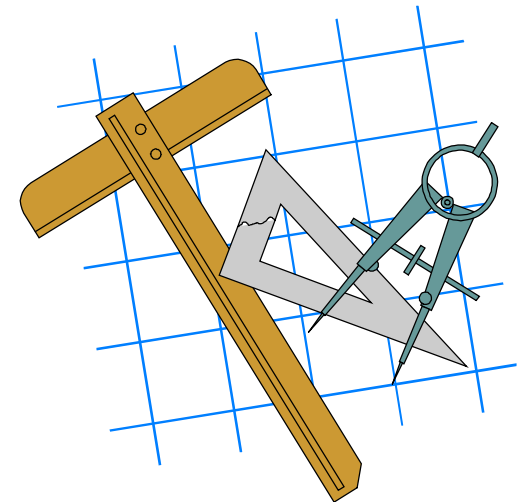


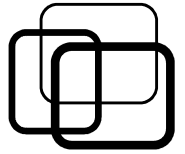


■ Practice 4.2:

Provide class **Monomial** the following operators:

- Arithmetic: + (same exponent), *.
- Comparison: >, <, ==, >=, <=, !=.
- Assignment: =, += (same exponent), * =.
- Inc/Dec:
 - ++, -- (add/subtract exponent).
 - ! (derive).
- Input/Output: >>, <<.

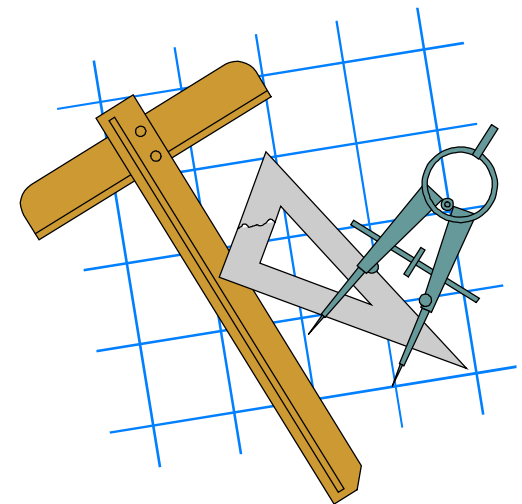


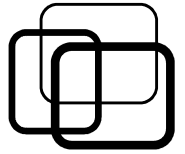


■ Practice 4.3:

Provide class **Array** (elements of any type) the following operators:

- Assignment: `=`.
- Array indexer: `[]`.
- Type-cast: `(T *)` (to T pointer).
- Input/Output: `>>`, `<<`.





■ Practice 4.4:

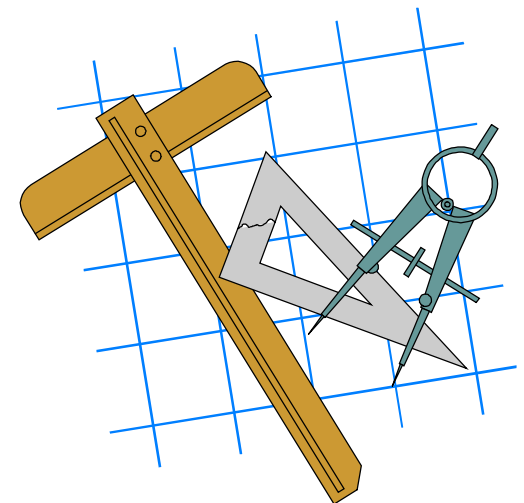
Construct class **Time** having the following methods:

(Constructors)

- Initialize default time with current time.
- Initialize time from hour, minute, second.
- Initialize time from absolute seconds (within a day).
- Initialize time from another time object.

(Getters/Setters)

- Get/Set hour, minute, second.
- Get/Set absolute seconds (within a day).





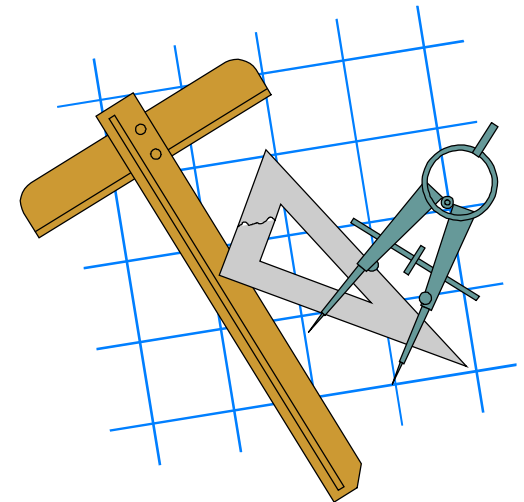
■ Practice 4.4:

Construct class **Time** (continue):
(*Process*)

- Compare to another time object.
- Calculate distance (in seconds) to another time object.
- Add seconds.

(*Operators*)

- Comparison: $>$, $<$, $==$, $>=$, $<=$, $!=$.
- Arithmetic: $+$ (add seconds).
- Inc 1 second: $++$.
- Input/Output: $>>$, $<<$.





■ Practice 4.5:

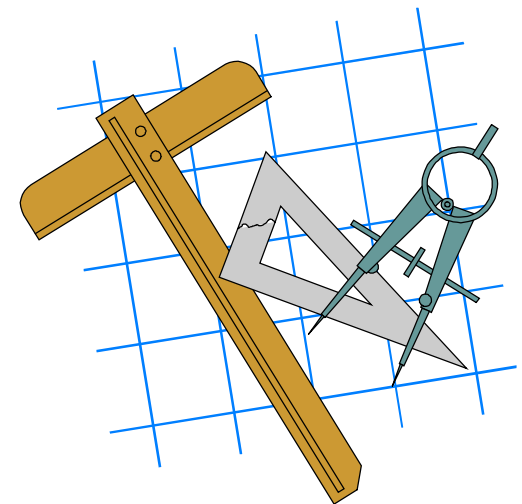
Construct class **Date** having the following methods:

(Constructors)

- Initialize default date with current date.
- Initialize date from day, month, year.
- Initialize date from year, absolute days (within a year).
- Initialize date from another date object.

(Getters/Setters)

- Get/Set day, month, year.
- Get/Set absolute days (within a year).
- Get day of week.
- Get week of year.





■ Practice 4.5:

Construct class **Date** (continue):

(Process)

- Check leap year.
- Compare to another date object.
- Calculate distance (in days) to another date object.
- Add days.

(Operators)

- Comparison: $>$, $<$, $==$, $>=$, $<=$, $!=$.
- Arithmetic: $+$ (days).
- Inc 1 day: $++$.
- Input/Output: $>>$, $<<$.

