

OOP Course

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Lecture 4

Online

- the default copy constructor creates shallow copy
- friend function can access private members
- friend & stand alone function violates the rules of OOP
- friend name of stand alone function

operator + \Rightarrow overload

// Complex + Complex

```
    img=_img;
}
//complex.operator+(complex)
// complex + complex
Complex operator+ (Complex c)
{
    Complex res;
    res.real=real+c.real;
    res.img=img+c.img;
    return res;
}
int main()
```

if I added real=9000;
will change c1

```
int main()
{
    Complex c1(10,20);

    Complex c2(5,6);
    Complex c4(8,9);
    Complex c3;
    //c3=c1.operator+(c2);
    c3=c1+c2;
    c3.print();

    return 0;
}
```

I can use + operator now

c1 + c2
caller object

By value

```
    }
//complex.operator+(complex)
// complex + complex
//c1+c2
Complex operator+ (Complex& c)
{
    Complex res;
    res.real=real+c._real;
    res.img=img+c._img;
    return res;
}
```

const (better to add it)

Complex::Complex()
Complex::Complex(int _real, int _img)
class Complex {...}

This will not call copy const
(preferred)

```

// complex + complex
//c1+c2
Complex operator+ (Complex& c)
{
    Complex res(real+c.real, img+c.img);
    //res.real=real+c.real;
    //res.img=img+c.img;
    return res;
}
// complex +int
//c1+3
Complex operator+(int x) {
    Complex res;
    res.real=real+x;
    res.img=img;
    return res;
}

```

shadi
Guru

if $3 + C1$
Compilation error

```

54     friend Complex operator+(int x, Complex c);
55 };
56
57 Complex operator+(int x, Complex c)
58 {
59     int main()
60     {
61         Complex c1(3,4);
62         Complex c2(30,4);
63         if(c1==c2)
64             cout<<"equal\n";
65         else
66             cout<<"not equal\n";
67
68         Complex c4(8,9);
69     }
70 }
71
72
73
74
75

```

binary will print
not equal

```

int operator == (Complex c) {
    return real==c.real && img==c.img;
}
int operator !=(Complex c) {
    return !(*this==c);
}

friend Complex operator+(int x, Complex c);

};

```

→ Solution

→ Implementation of

$=$ & $!=$

```

Complex operator +=(Complex c) {
    real=real+c.real;
    img=img+c.img;
    return *this;
}

```

→ Implementation of $+=$

c6 = c3 + c1 this type need return

Unary operators

```

Complex operator++() //prefix
{
    real=real+1;
    return *this;
}

```

→ Implementation of $++$
prefix

```

} Complex operator++(int) //postfix
{
    Complex temp=*this; // temp 3,5
    real=real+1; c1 ,real=4,5
    return temp; //3,5
}

```

→ Implementation of $++$
postfix

```

4+5J
3+5J
4+5J07+5J
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 3.889 s
Press any key to continue.

```

Rules of operator overload.

```

} explicit operator int() {
    return real;
}

```

→ Cast

$x = (\text{int}) c1; \boxed{x}$

```

Complex operator=(Complex c) {
    real=c.real;
    img=c.img;
    return *this;
}

cout<<endl;

Complex c6;
c1.print();
c6.print();

Complex c4(8,9);
//Complex c3;
//c3=c1.operator+(c2);
// c3=c1+c2;
c3=c1+3;
c3=3+c1;
c3.print();
// complex + complex member function , stand alone function
//complex + int member function , stand alone function
//int + complex , stand alone function

```

```

Complex c1(3,5);
Complex c2(30,4);
Complex c3;
c3=c2=c1;
c2.print();
cout<<endl;
//c2=c1++;
int x;
x=(int)c1;
c1=x; // constructor casting
cout<int main::x
cout<<endl;
c1++.print();
c1.print();
cout<<endl;
c2.print();
cout<<endl;

```

Complex (int, real)
 $\{ \text{real} = -\text{real};$

$\text{img} = 0;$

↑
F

LAB

1- operator overload : complex ✓
complex+complex ✓
complex +int ✓
int+complex ✓
== ✓
!= ✓
x=complex casting ✓✓
++ postfix , prefix ✓✓
2- stack
= operator
+ opertor
s3=s1+s2;
s1:{10,20,30}
s2:{5,6}
s3:{10,20,30,5,6}|

3-fraction number
num/den data, attributes
ctor , paramless, one param , two param
setters, getters
print
fraction+fraction