

CAP444 OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING USING C++



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Overloading binary operators using friend function

Friend function takes two parameters in case when we want to overload binary operators using friend function

Ex:

friend A operator +(A &x, A &y);

Example:

What will be output for following code?



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                                              Sub operator -(Sub &x,Sub &y)
class Sub
                                                   Sub z;
                                                                       Α.
private:
                                                   z.a=x.b-x.a;
 int a;
                                                                                 10
 int b;
                                                   z.b=y.b-y.a;
                                                                                 10
public:
  Sub()
                                                   return z;
                                                                       Β.
                                                                                 -10
    a=10;
                                              int main()
    b=20;
                                                                                 -10
                                                                       C.
friend Sub operator -(Sub &x, Sub &y);
                                                Sub a1,a2,a3;
  void getresult()
                                                a3=a1-a2;
    cout<<a<<endl;
                                                a3.getresult();
    cout<<b<<endl;
                                                                                  None
                                                                       D.
                                                return 0;
};
```



Situation??







Type Conversion

- Basic data types conversion done automatic by compiler
- User define data type conversion not done automatically
- User define data type conversion done by using either constructor or by using casting operator



What will be output?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
  double a = 21.09399;
  float b = 10.20;
  int c;
  c = a;
  cout << c;
  c = b;
  cout << c;
  return 0;
```

- A) 2110
- B) 1210
- C) 21
- D) 121



Three type of situation occurs during user define type conversion:

- 1. basic type to class type(using constructor)
- 2. class type to basic type(using casting operator function)
- 3. class type to class type (using constructor and casting operator function both)



basic type to class type(using constructor)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class A
int main()
A a1;
int x=8;
a1=x ;//basic to class type
  return 0;
```

Basic type to class type achieved by using constructor.



class type to basic type(using casting operator function)

Class type to basic type done by using casting operator function

- 1. It must be a define inside in class.
- 2. It must not specify a return type in function signature.
- 3. It must not have any arguments.

```
class A
{};
A a1;
int x;
x=a1 //class type to basic type
```

Go through: cplusplus/Class to basic type conversionEx.pdf at master · vishalamc/cplusplus (github.com)



casting operator function



class type to class type (using constructor and casting operator function both)

```
Ex: A obj1; B obj2; obj1 = obj2; // obj1 and obj2 are objects of different classes
```

First approach using Constructor:-

Left side of assignment operator(=) which is class object we have to create constructor in that class here in Class A.

> Second approach using casting operator function:

Right side of assignment operator(=) which is class object we have to create casting operator function in that class here class B.



What is the return type of the casting operator function?

- a) void
- b) int
- c) float
- d) no return type









Any Query?