

Operator Overloading

$c1 + c2$

$\Rightarrow c1.operator+(c2)$

$c1 * c2$

$\Rightarrow c1.operator*(c2)$

$a + ib$

$c1 == c2$

$\Rightarrow c1.operator==(c2)$

$c + id$

$(ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)$

Anonymous/Unnamed Object

`Box b1(10,12,5);`

`Point p1(3,4);`

`Box(10,12,5);`

`Point(3,4)`

t1 ==> 9:20

Hands-on checklist

Next Focus:-

tres = t1++

tres = ++t1

Complex number

MyTime:-

c1 + c2

++t1

a=10

c1 - c2

t1++

b=a++

c1 * c2

t1 < t2

c1 == c2

t1 > t2

a=10

c1 + 5

t1 = t2

b=++a

std::cout << t1

MyTime

std::cin >> t1

t1 + t2

t1 + 25 , t1 + 55

Complex:-

t1 - t2, t1 - 15

c1==c2

t1 == t2

std::cout << c1

std::cin >> c1

Prev Assignments

Point, Color, MyDate

IPAddress,

Further Assignments

- Fraction class

- Currency class

- Weight, Distance

- MyDate

- Matrix.

t6 = t5 = t1

a = b = c

t5 = t1

t6 = t5

param ctor

MyTime t2 = t1; //copy ctor

default ctor

MyTime t3 (t1); //copy ctor

copy ctor

MyTime t4;

destructor

t4 = t1; //operator=

operator=

For trivial classes, overloading assignment operator is not needed
Which will be taken care by compiler

For Non Trivial classes, assignmet operator must be implemented
by used (can be disabled by using =delete), e.g. MyString class

```
Box b1(10,12,5);      class Box
                        {
Box b2(b1);            public:
                        Box(const Box&)=delete;
Box b3;                Box& operator=(const Box&)=delete;
b3 = b1;                }
```

Rule of three/zero

- * destructor
- * copy ctor
- * operator=

Trivial class - No need to implement all above three
(Compiler will take care of)
shouldn't be deleted

Non Trivial class - We need to implement all above three
(or) some may be deleted

	Member Function	Global friend function
t1 + t2	t1.operator+(t2)	operator+(t1,t2)
t1 + 25	t1.operator+(25)	operator+(t1,25)
t1 == t2	t1.operator==(t2)	operator==(t1,t2)
++t1	t1.operator++()	operator++(t1)
t1++	t1.operator++(int)	operator++(t1,int)
t1 < t2	t1.operator<(t2)	operator<(t1,t2)
t1 > t2	t1.operator>(t2)	operator>(t1,t2)
t1 = t2	t1.operator=(t2)	-- Not Possible --
cout << t1	-- Not Possible --	operator<<(cout,t1)
cin >> t1	-- Not Possible --	operator>>(cout,t1)

Note:-

Assignment operator must be implemented as member function only, i.e. can't implemented as friend functions

Further:-

std::cout << t1	==> operator<<(std::cout, t1)
std::cin >> t2	==> operator>>(std::cin, t1)

std::cout : Object of ostream class

std::cin : Object of istream class

Hands-on

- Complex

- MyTime

std::cout << x

- Fraction class

==> operator<<(std::cout, x)

- Currency / Weight / Distance

std::cin >> x

- MyDate

==> operator>>(std::cin, x)

- Matrix

- MyString

std::cout << x << y;

Unit Testing (GoogleTest)

learncpp.com ==> 21

CppNuts ==> 54, 55, 57, 58, 59

Fraction class

- numerator
- denominator
- + constructors
- + display

Currency/Weight/Distance

- Rupees / Kilograms / km or meters or feet
- Paisa / grams / m or cm/mm or inches
- + constructors
- + display

f1 + f2

adding two objects

f1 - f2

subtracting one from other

f1 * f2

adding as scalar

f1 + N

subtracting as scalar

f1 - N

==, <, >

f1 == f2

++ (pre, post)

f1 < f2

operator<<

f1 > f2

operator>>

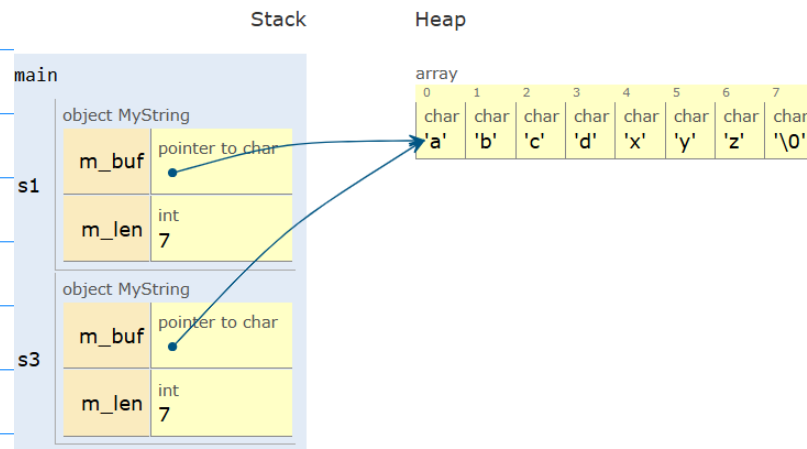
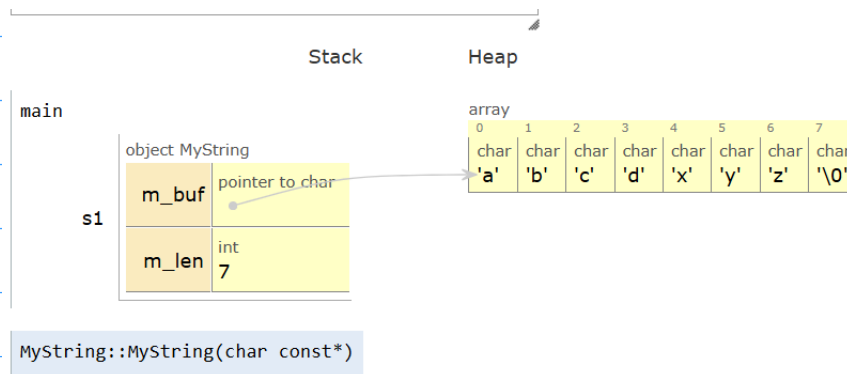
fres = ++f1

fres = f1++

cout << f1

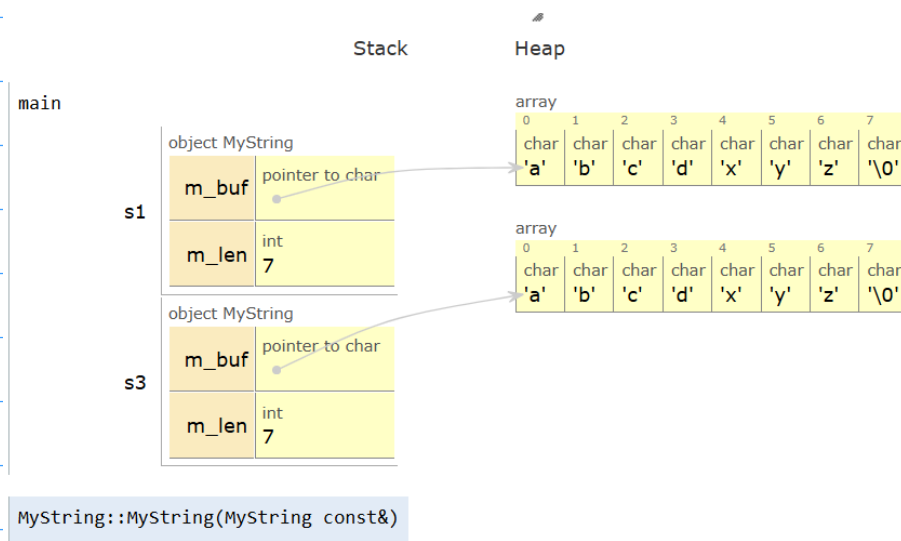
cin >> f1

```
std::string s1;
MyString s1("abcdxyz");
```



- changes by one impact other
- one object goes out of scope early (destruct releases memory) m_buf in other object points to invalid location
- When both destroys -- double free prob

Rule of five/zero ==> Move Constructor, Move operator= (Added in C++11)



This is safe, deep copy

- No double free prob
- Changes are independent
- Any one can release heap block independently

Rule of three/zero

	Trivial	Non-Trivial
default ctor		
param ctor	empty body	non-empty body
copy ctor	synthesized	user impl
destructor	do-nothing	must be impl
operator=	synthesized	user impl

synthesized : provided by compiler, member wise copy

Initial C++ by stroustrup : between 80-90

Some C++11 additions

ANSI C++ / C++89 / C++90

C++98 (std C++, by ISO)

=delete

C++11 : Modern C++ starts

=default

C++14

C++17

move ctor

C++20

move operator=

C++23

C++26

Setting up GoogleTest

```
sudo apt install cmake build-essential
git clone https://github.com/google/googletest
cd googletest
mkdir build
cd build
cmake ..
make
sudo make install
```

#Checks

```
ls /usr/local/lib      # libgtest.a , libgtest_main.a
ls /usr/local/include  # can see gtest sub folder
```

```
g++ factorial.cpp factorial_test.cpp -lgtest -lgtest_main -o factorialdemo
```

```
leapyear / triangle / prime number
```

TODO/Hands-on

- Classes & Objects
- Operator Overloading examples
- 1 or 2 gtest example