

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

Further Assignments

IPAddress,

- 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)	-- Not Possible --
t1 < t2	t1.operator<(t2)	operator<(t1,t2)
t1 > t2	t1.operator>(t2)	operator>(t1,t2)

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

std::cout << x

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

std::cin >> x

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

std::cout << x << y;