

**Don Bosco Institute of Technology, Kurla(W)**  
**Department of Electronics and Tele-Communication Engineering**  
**ECL304 - Skill Lab: C++ and Java Programming**  
**Sem III**  
**2021-22**

<b>Lab Number:</b>	<b>5</b>
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<b>Roll No :</b>	<b>37</b>

**Title:**

To perform Operator Overloading using C++ for

- adding 2 complex numbers
- adding matrices

**Learning Objective:**

- Students will be able to perform user-defined overloading of built-in operators.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understanding the overloading concept on built-in operators.

**Course Outcome:**

<b>ECL304.2</b>	Comprehend building blocks of OOPs language, inheritance, package and interfaces
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**Theory:**

**Explain about operator overloading with respect to:**

- **constructor,**
- **methods and**
- **operators.**

Operator overloading provides the ability to a mathematical operator to perform other manipulation operations other than its original operation . Operator overloading is one of the most valuable concepts introduced by C++ language . C++ frequently uses user-defined data types such as classes and structures that are a combination of one or more basic data types. User-defined data types created from class or structure are nothing but a combination of one or more variables of basic data types. The compiler knows how to perform various operations using operators for the built-in types; however, for the objects those are instance of the class, the operation routine must be defined by the programmer.

For example, in traditional programming languages the operators such as +, -, <=, >=, etc. can be used only with basic data types such as int or float. The operator + (plus) can be used to perform addition of two variables, but the same is not applicable for objects. The compiler cannot perform addition of two objects. The compiler would throw an error if addition of two objects is carried out. The compiler must be made aware of the addition process of two

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objects. When an expression including operation with objects is encountered, a compiler searches for the definition of the operator, in which a code is written to perform an operation with two objects. Thus, to perform an operation with objects we need to redefine the definition of various operators. For example, for addition of objects A and B, we need to define operator + (plus). Redefining the operator plus does not change its natural meaning. It can be used for both

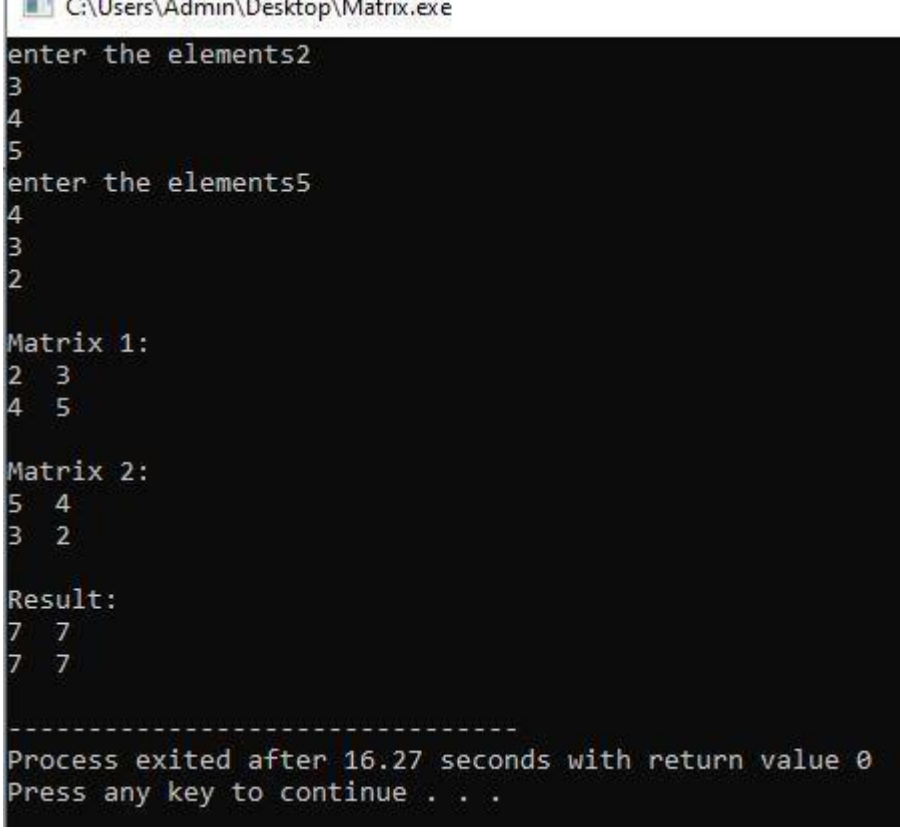
variables of built-in data type and objects of user-defined data type and this is called as operator overloading .

Method overloading is the process of overloading the method that has the same name but different parameters. C++ provides this method of overloading features. Method overloading allows users to use the same name to another method, but the parameters passed to the methods should be different. The return type of methods can be the same or different.

Overloaded constructors have the same name (name of the class) but the different number of arguments. Depending upon the number and type of arguments passed, the corresponding constructor is called.

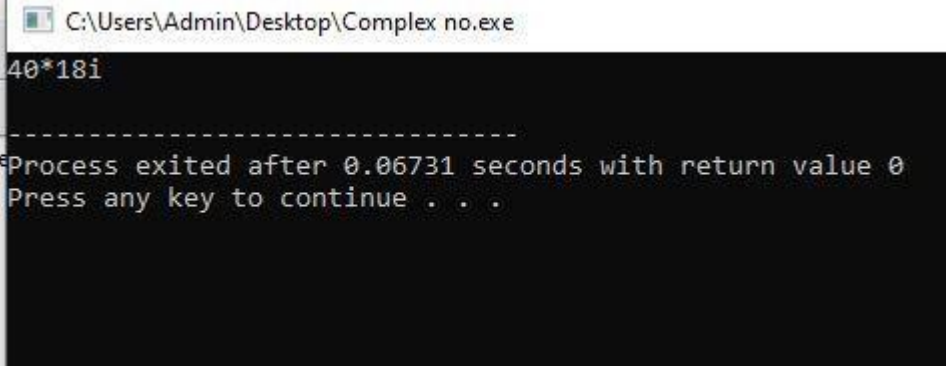
<b>Algorithm :</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Start</li><li>2. Define functions for get_element(), display(), and overload the '+' operator.</li><li>3. Take user input for matrices.</li><li>4. Decide on two variables of the Matrix type.</li><li>5. Use the get_element() function to receive the matrix</li><li>6. Use the display_element() function to display the matrices.</li><li>7. Add them using the overloaded '+' operator.</li><li>8. Print the result.</li></ol>
<b>Program:</b>	<a href="https://github.com/ShalenMohod/Skill-labs-with-OOPM/blob/main/Lab%205.1">https://github.com/ShalenMohod/Skill-labs-with-OOPM/blob/main/Lab%205.1</a>
<b>Input given:</b>	<b>M1=345</b> <b>M2=432</b>

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<b>Output Screenshot:</b>	 <pre> C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Matrix.exe enter the elements2 3 4 5 enter the elements5 4 3 2  Matrix 1: 2 3 4 5  Matrix 2: 5 4 3 2  Result: 7 7 7 7  ----- Process exited after 16.27 seconds with return value 0 Press any key to continue . . . </pre>
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<b>Algorithm:</b>	<p>Step 1 - Start</p> <p>Step 2 - Int real , imag</p> <p>Step 3 - real = r , imag = i</p> <p>Step 4 - Define overload * operator</p> <p>Step 5 - Use temporary variable with name 'temp'</p> <p>Step 6 - temp.real = real*c.real temp.imag = imag*c.imag</p> <p>Step 7 = Enter the values of complexNo</p> <p>STEP 8 = Multiply them using overload * operator</p> <p>Step 9 = Display the caluculated value</p> <p>Step 10 = Stop</p>
<b>Program:</b>	<p><a href="https://github.com/ShalenMohod/Skill-labs-with-OOPM/blob/main/Lab%205.2">https://github.com/ShalenMohod/Skill-labs-with-OOPM/blob/main/Lab%205.2</a></p>

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<b>Input given:</b>	8,3 5,6
<b>Output Screenshot:</b>	 A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Complex no.exe". The output shows the result of a complex number multiplication as "40*18i". Below this, a dashed line separates the output from the exit message: "Process exited after 0.06731 seconds with return value 0". The prompt then asks "Press any key to continue . . .".