

NamedSet

{

String name = "A";

Set s;

NamedSet(String n, int cap) : Set(cap),

{

name = n;

}

NamedSet calculateUnion(const NamedSet & s)

{

~~NamedSet~~ & { data.calculateUnion(s); }

}

return U; int i=0 X

while (d < U.size)

d.insert(U.data[i])



NamedSet(const set &r) : data(r)

{

{

}

int &r = * (new int);

✓ delete &r;

it is a const pointer

A

```
{ A Sy;
```

public:

```
 A( ): x(newA[12])
```

```
}
```

```
A( int ) {  
    cout << "In constructor"  
    cout << endl  
}
```

const pointer here

- like local variable

Nameless object

```
String s[2];  
cout << s[0] << endl  
// بنا اور اسے خود مونا گا
```

```
String s[2] = {String {}, string {"Hello"} };
```

```
int *p = new int [5] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

```
String *p = new String [5] { nameless objects };
```

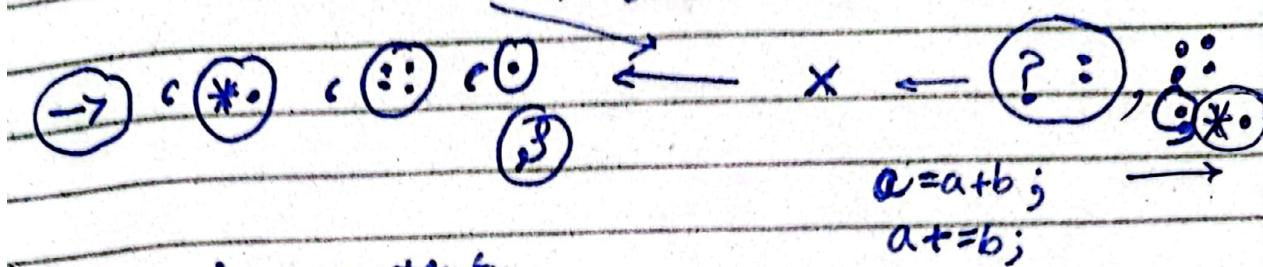
delete p;

array of objects

Operator Overloading :-

Type Cast operator

→ Type Cast operation
class(S) fc meaning L(j). yet operator we use
- after j you define & L



→ conversion constatator

String a + 12

string a(), b(" ")

$a + b;$ $\Rightarrow a \cdot \text{operator} + (b)$
 $a \cdot \text{concatente} (b)$

class String {

class String {
public:
 ↗ ↗ Binary operator
 ↗ Only one parameter

3) void operator += (String x) ; $\rightarrow a += b$
 $\Rightarrow a = a + b$

One argument constructors are called conversion / type cast constructors.

String x_j

Date b,

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad x+b$$

$$\rightarrow b + x$$

Function should be int string and rectangles object type etc - } expect it

Date {

Date(String x)

{

}

Date operator + (Date);

b + n
↓ ↓
S D

↙

Type cast ↴

← (this) new String const & Date right
→

String x("Hello");

String y("Bye");

n = y

•) ← → leakage memory

↑ x ↓ Bye C.G.T ←

↓

String()

n = y

String & operator = (const String & ref)

{

this → ~String();

if (!ref.data) size = ref.size;

return *this; data = new char [size];

String copy (data, ref.data);

return *this;

}

$(a = b) = c$

↳ means $\Rightarrow a = c$.

$a = a \rightarrow$ problem

if ($\&ref \neq a = \text{this}$)

return $*\text{this};$

\leftarrow \rightarrow copy constructor

string (const string& ref) : string()

}

$*\text{this} = \text{ref}; \rightarrow$ $\text{D10} \oplus$ assignment

}

- C12 available if \exists .

Index operand;

☞ Array a { 5, 1, 2, 5 }

a.getSet(1) = 30;

a[1] = 30

↳ a. operator [](1).

String $x \leftarrow$ "Hello"

$x + \text{Hello"} \rightarrow$

It's class Obj str

It's sum "11" is render const char for

 . 62 65 type Hello

"Hello" + x \rightarrow ? x

bool operator!<() const

{ if (!data || data[0] == '\0')
 return true;

return false;

}

→ if (!a)

 → if (a.isEmpty())

int x = !a;

int operator == (string x)

{

-1, 0, 1

}

int operator > (string x)

{

}

Also <

← →

Time t1, t2, t3;

~~t1++~~; ++t1;

t1++;

++t1 ++t2;

↓

$\frac{t1+t2}{2}$

t1++ ++t2;

$\frac{t1+t2}{2}$

-log₂ + log₂ t2

$++t1;$

$t1 = \text{operator}++();$

Time of Time::operator++()

```
{
    incSec();
    return *this;
}
```

$t1++;$

NSO $\rightarrow t1 = \text{operator}++();$

\rightarrow Post-increment

Time Time::operator++(int)

```
{
    Time x = *this;
    int incSec();
    return x;
}
```

same for pre and post decrement

$\cdot \text{operator}[]();$



Matrix n(3,4)

$x[1][2];$

$\text{int} * \text{Matrix} :: \text{operator}[](\text{int index})$

{

return data[index];

\uparrow $a[1][2]$
 \uparrow
 $a(1,2) = 30;$ \rightarrow function call operator
functors \rightarrow object

parenthesis [call function call operator

int & operator () (int r, int c)

{
 \rightarrow Bound check (if $r > \text{size}$)
 return data [r] [c];

}

string f()

{
 string x, y;
 if (rand() % 2 == 0) \rightarrow compile time
 return x; \rightarrow return 0 if even
 return y;
}

main ()

string z = f();

if $\& z = f();$ \rightarrow let's see how it happens
 \rightarrow if assignment/copy

\downarrow common
 $\& z = \& z$ case (z)

string (string && r) {
 make
 constructor
 data = r.data;
 size = r.size;
}
 r.data = 0;
 r.size = 0;

}

`const int s2 = 23;`

→ can receive temporary as well L-value

`int ss y2 32;`

→ can receive only temporary

`String (const string&);`

`String (String&&);`

→ `String z = String ("Hello");`

↳ copy const B & C is accept & will be copied
↳ copy rvalue B & C is accept & will be moved
↳ will use constructor copy

↳ `String (string s)` → copy B & C

→ `String z = string ("Hello")`

↳ will be s → size - 6 → Error

↳ copy const B & C → receive

`void operator = (String&& r)`

{

`this → ~String();`

`data = r.data;`

`size = r.size;`

`r.data = 0;`

`r.size = 0;`

?

↳ move 'b' object constructor / first

? ↳ move 'b' object guest
constructor

swap objects:

Swap objects:

```
void swap( string &a, string &b)
```

```
{ String temp = move(a);  
    a = move(b);  
    b = move(temp);  
}
```

string d("____");
= "abc" + d;

first class

`cout` → `ostream`
`cin` → `istream`

cout << a

For this :- "abc" + d

As global operator in .h file :-

operator + (const char*, String)

三

3

In global c-

operator +(int , int) x

- error 3 primitive types

- error - primary types
کوئی! یا! دفعہ
defined user parameter

class → global \cup define operator function

When you define an operator overloading function both as a member function & globally, it can lead to ambiguity and compilation error.

نحوه کاری کلاس C++

return type
ostream

constructor of ostream

operator << (ostream &, const string &)

operator << (ostream &, w, const string &)

s.display(); / w.

} friend function / friend class

friend ostream & operator << (ostream &, const string &)

friend istream & operator >> (istream & in, string & r)

} w::input;

W:: friend void prototypt (w)

friend class Date;

In string class

across & & & & date w

for this

#include "date.h"

→ In date class & class String; forward declaration

↓ here specify class w's class w

w's class w is friend to w

Type Cast operator

Type cast operator
Type (datatype) o

String size { 16.2 " }

int & x = s ; Implicit
int n = (int) s ; Explicit

10

operator int ();
or if the type of

String is operator int () Date float

return to Integer();

3

Date d = 5

"12-16-2016",

use of first operator /

✓ int n = (int) s; ← \sqrt{s} ≈

explicit string operator int ()

3

String (int)

Date d;

(3)

String (Date)

s=d;

String (Time)

↓ or s=(String)d;

operator St
Date class

operator String ()
{

Implicit
Explicit

s=(String)d

~~operator String ()~~ ~~Only explicit conversion is allowed~~

N
6

↓ - "6 9 4 1 9"

- constructor Date String
class

String (Date)

{

3

↓ ~

More than one user
defined conversion function from
Date to String

operator = (Date)

{

}

Only one constructor argument one user defined conversion function from Date to String.

if (s) { }

↓

operator bool ()

{

}