- Solution

In this lesson, we'll discuss the solution to the exercise.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^SolutionExplanation

Solution

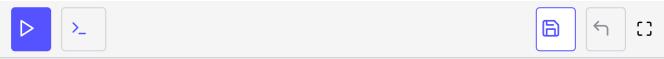
```
#include <iostream>
                                                                                            6
class Fraction{
public:
  Fraction(int num = 0, int denom = 0):numerator(num), denominator(denom){}
  friend std::istream& operator>> (std::istream& in, Fraction &frac);
  friend std::ostream& operator<< (std::ostream& out, const Fraction& frac);</pre>
private:
  int numerator;
 int denominator;
};
std::istream& operator>> (std::istream& in, Fraction& frac){
  in >> frac.numerator;
  in >> frac.denominator;
  return in;
std::ostream& operator<< (std::ostream& out, const Fraction& frac){</pre>
    out << frac.numerator << "/" << frac.denominator;</pre>
    return out;
int main(){
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
  Fraction frac(3, 4);
  Fraction frac2(7, 8);
```

```
std::cout << "frac(3, 4): " << frac << std::endl;
std::cout << "frac(7, 8): " << frac << std::endl;
std::cout << frac << " " << frac2 << std::endl;

std::cout << std::endl;

std::cout << "Enter two natural numbers for a Fraction: " << std::endl;
Fraction fracDef;
std::cin >> fracDef;
std::cout << "fracDef: " << fracDef << std::endl;

std::cout << std::endl;
}</pre>
```



Explanation

In the code above, we have created a Fraction class which contains two private variables, i.e., numerator and denominator. We have defined overloaded input and output operators for the class objects in Fraction. In main, we have created objects for the Fraction class and called them by using the << output operator and used the >> input operator to take inputs.

In the next lesson, we'll learn some tools that can help us format our data.