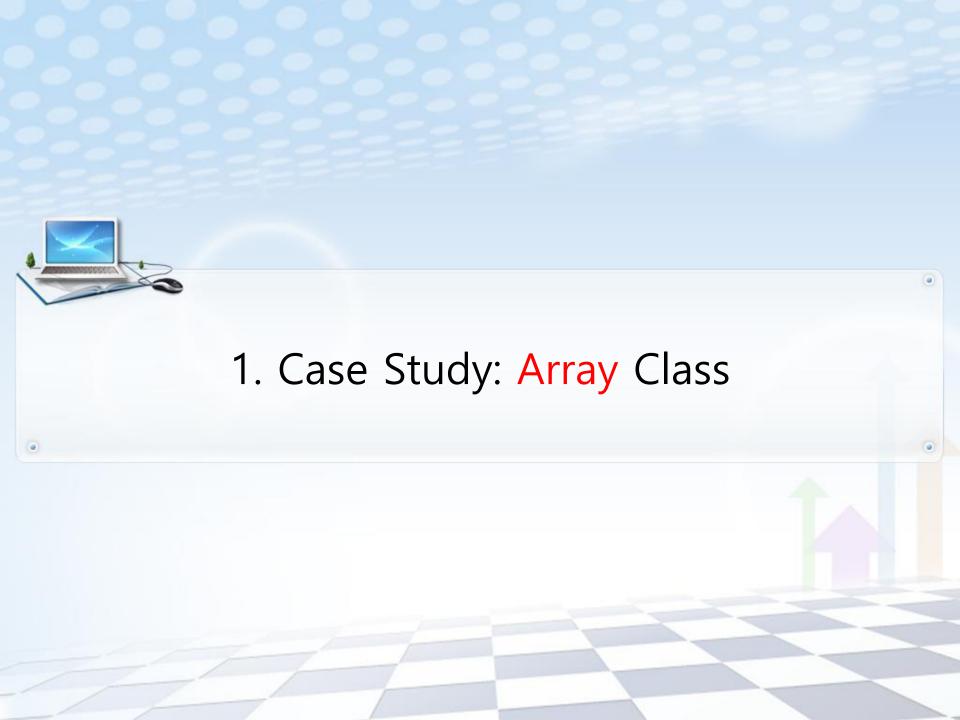
객체지향프로그래밍 11

Lecture 4

11장 연산자 오버로딩 (Part 3)

1. Case Study: Array Class





₩ C++ 배열의 단점

- ✓ 배열의 범위를 체크하지 않는다. (no range checking)
- ✓ == 로 두 개의 배열을 비교할 수 없다.
- ✔ 대입 연산자로 다른 배열로 대입될 수 없다.
 - ✓ 배열의 이름은 const 포인터이므로
- ✔ 만약 배열이 함수 인자로 전달될 때는 배열의 크기도 인수로 전달되어야 한다.
 - ✔ 배열의 이름으로는 배열 크기를 알 수 없음

₩ C++ 배열의 개선

- ✔ 다음의 기능을 포함하는 새로운 배열을 구현하기 위한 클래스
- ✓ 범위 체크(range checking)가 가능
- ✔ 하나의 배열 객체를 다른 배열 객체에 대입할 수 있다.
- ✓ 별도의 인수로 배열의 크기를 함수에 전해줄 필요가 없다.
- ✓ 배열 전체를 <<과 >>를 통해 입출력 할 수 있다.
- ✓ == 과 != 을 통한 배열 비교가 가능하다.

(추가할 만한 유용한 기능이 또 무엇이 있을까?)



✓ Array 클래스의 복사 생성자 (Copy Constructor)

- ✓ 객체의 복사가 필요할 때마다 사용:
 - 객체가 값으로 함수에 전달될 때 (함수에서 값으로 객체를 반환할 때)
 - 같은 클래스의 다른 객체를 복사하여 초기화 할 때 다음과 같이 사용
 - ✓ Array newArray(oldArray); 또는
 - ✓ Array newArray = oldArray

수행후 newArray 는 oldArray 의 복사본이 됨



✓ Array 클래스의 복사 생성자 (Copy Constructor)

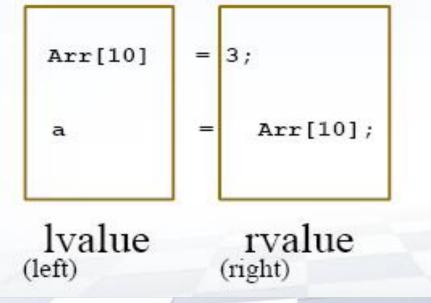
- ✓ 복사 생성자 선언
 - Array(const Array &);
 - 반드시 참조(&)를 가져와야 한다.

그렇지 않으면, 인수는 값으로 전달되어지면서 매개변수 객체 생성

- 매개변수 객체 생성을 위해 복사 생성자 다시 호출
- 또다시 매개변수 객체 생성을 위해 복사 생성자 호출 📄 🖈 무한 루프

```
1 // Fig. 11.6: Array.h
  // Array class for storing arrays of integers.
  #ifndef ARRAY_H
  #define ARRAY H
  #include <iostream>
  using std::ostream;
  using std::istream;
10 class Array
11 {
     friend ostream &operator<<( ostream &, const Array & );</pre>
12
13
     friend istream &operator>>( istream &, Array & );
14 public:
15
     Array( int = 10 ); // default constructor
     Array( const Array & ); // copy constructor
16
     ~Array(); // destructor
17
18
      int getSize() const; // return size
19
      const Array &operator=( const Array & ); // assignment operator
20
     bool operator == ( const Array & ) const; // equality operator
21
22
23
     // inequality operator; returns opposite of = operator
     bool operator!=( const Array &right ) const
24
25
26
         return ! ( *this == right ); // invokes Array::operator==
     } // end function operator!=
27
```

```
28
     // subscript operator for non-const objects returns modifiable lvalue
29
30
     int &operator[]( int );
31
32
     // subscript operator for const objects returns rvalue
33
     int operator[]( int ) const;
34 private:
35
     int size; // pointer-based array size
      int *ptr; // pointer to first element of pointer-based array
36
37 }; // end class Array
38
39 #endif
```



```
1 // Fig 11.7: Array.cpp
  // Member-function definitions for class Array
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cerr;
  using std::cout;
  using std::cin;
  using std::endl;
  #include <iomanip>
10 using std::setw;
11
12 #include <cstdlib> // exit function prototype
13 using std::exit;
14
15 #include "Array.h" // Array class definition
16
17 // default constructor for class Array (default size 10)
18 Array::Array( int arraySize )
19 {
      size = ( arraySize > 0 ? arraySize : 10 ); // validate arraySize
20
      ptr = new int[ size ]; // create space for pointer-based array
21
22
     for ( int i = 0; i < size; i++ )
23
        ptr[ i ] = 0; // set pointer-based array element
24
25 } // end Array default constructor
```

```
26
27 // copy constructor for class Array;
28 // must receive a reference to prevent infinite recursion
29 Array::Array( const Array &arrayToCopy )
30
      : size( arrayToCopy.size )
31 {
32
     ptr = new int[ size ]; // create space for pointer-based array
33
34
     for ( int i = 0; i < size; i++ )
35
        ptr[ i ] = arrayToCopy.ptr[ i ]; // copy into object
36 } // end Array copy constructor
37
38 // destructor for class Array
39 Array::~Array()
40 {
     delete [] ptr; // release pointer-based array space
42 } // end destructor
43
44 // return number of elements of Array
45 int Array::getSize() const
46 {
     return size; // number of elements in Array
48 } // end function getSize
```

```
49
50 // overloaded assignment operator;
51 // const return avoids: (a1 = a2) = a3
52 const Array &Array::operator=( const Array &right )
53 {
      if ( &right != this ) // avoid self-assignment
54
55
      {
56
         // for Arrays of different sizes, deallocate original
         // left-side array, then allocate new left-side array
57
58
         if ( size != right.size )
         {
59
            delete [] ptr; // release space
60
            size = right.size; // resize this object
61
            ptr = new int[ size ]; // create space for array copy
62
63
         } // end inner if
64
         for ( int i = 0; i < size; i++ )
65
            ptr[ i ] = right.ptr[ i ]; // copy array into object
66
67
      } // end outer if
68
69
      return *this; // enables x = y = z, for example
70 } // end function operator=
```

```
71
72 // determine if two Arrays are equal and
73 // return true, otherwise return false
74 bool Array::operator=( const Array &right ) const
75 {
      if ( size != right.size )
76
         return false; // arrays of different number of elements
77
78
      for ( int i = 0; i < size; i++ )
79
         if ( ptr[ i ] != right.ptr[ i ] )
80
81
            return false; // Array contents are not equal
82
      return true; // Arrays are equal
83
84 } // end function operator=
85
86 // overloaded subscript operator for non-const Arrays;
87 // reference return creates a modifiable lvalue
88 int &Array::operator[]( int subscript )
89 {
      // check for subscript out-of-range error
90
      if ( subscript < 0 || subscript >= size )
91
      {
92
93
         cerr << "\nError: Subscript " << subscript
            << " out of range" << endl;
94
         exit( 1 ); // terminate program; subscript out of range
95
96
      } // end if
97
      return ptr[ subscript ]; // reference return
98
99 } // end function operator[]
```

```
100
101// overloaded subscript operator for const Arrays
102// const reference return creates an rvalue
103 int Array::operator[]( int subscript ) const
104 {
105
     // check for subscript out-of-range error
106
     if ( subscript < 0 || subscript >= size )
107
        cerr << "\nError: Subscript " << subscript
108
            << " out of range" << endl;
109
110
        exit(1); // terminate program; subscript out of range
111
     } // end if
112
      return ptr[ subscript ]; // returns copy of this element
113
114} // end function operator[]
115
116// overloaded input operator for class Array;
117// inputs values for entire Array
118 istream & operator >> ( istream & input, Array & a )
119 {
120
     for (int i = 0; i < a.size; i++)
121
         input >> a.ptr[ i ];
122
123
      return input; // enables cin >> x >> y;
124} // end function
```

```
125
126// overloaded output operator for class Array
127 ostream & operator << ( ostream & output, const Array & a )
128 {
129
      int i;
130
131
     // output private ptr-based array
132
     for (i = 0; i < a.size; i++)
133
134
         output << setw( 12 ) << a.ptr[ i ];
135
136
        if ((i + 1) \% 4 = 0) // 4 numbers per row of output
137
            output << endl;
138
      } // end for
139
      if ( i \% 4 != 0 ) // end last line of output
140
141
         output << endl;
142
143
      return output; // enables cout << x << y;
144} // end function operator<<
```

연산자 오버로딩으로 개선된 Array 클래스 예제 (driver)

```
1 // Fig. 11.8: fig11_08.cpp
  // Array class test program.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::cin;
   using std::endl;
  #include "Array.h"
10 int main()
11 {
12
      Array integers1( 7 ); // seven-element Array
13
      Array integers2; // 10-element Array by default
14
      // print integers1 size and contents
15
      cout << "Size of Array integers1 is "</pre>
16
         << integers1.getSize()</pre>
17
         << "\nArray after initialization:\n" << integers1;</pre>
18
19
      // print integers2 size and contents
20
      cout << "\nSize of Array integers2 is "
21
22
         << integers2.getSize()</pre>
         << "\nArray after initialization:\n" << integers2;</pre>
23
24
25
      // input and print integers1 and integers2
      cout << "\nEnter 17 integers:" << endl;</pre>
26
      cin >> integers1 >> integers2;
27
```

연산자 오버로딩으로 개선된 Array 클래스 예제 (driver)

```
28
29
      cout << "\nAfter input, the Arrays contain:\n"</pre>
         << "integers1:\n" << integers1</pre>
30
         << "integers2:\n" << integers2;</pre>
31
32
33
      // use overloaded inequality (!=) operator
      cout << "\nEvaluating: integers1 != integers2" << endl;</pre>
34
35
      if ( integers1 != integers2 )
36
         cout << "integers1 and integers2 are not equal" << endl;</pre>
37
38
      // create Array integers3 using integers1 as an
39
      // initializer; print size and contents
40
      Array integers3( integers1 ); // invokes copy constructor
41
42
      cout << "\nSize of Array integers3 is "</pre>
43
         << integers3.getSize()</pre>
44
45
         << "\nArray after initialization:\n" << integers3;</pre>
46
      // use overloaded assignment (=) operator
47
      cout << "\nAssigning integers2 to integers1:" << endl;</pre>
48
      integers1 = integers2; // note target Array is smaller
49
50
      cout << "integers1:\n" << integers1</pre>
51
52
         << "integers2:\n" << integers2;</pre>
53
      // use overloaded equality (=) operator
54
      cout << "\nEvaluating: integers1 == integers2" << endl;</pre>
55
```

연산자 오버로딩으로 개선된 Array 클래스 예제 (driver)

```
56
57
      if (integers1 = integers2)
         cout << "integers1 and integers2 are equal" << endl;</pre>
58
59
      // use overloaded subscript operator to create rvalue
60
61
      cout << "\nintegers1[5] is " << integers1[5];</pre>
62
      // use overloaded subscript operator to create lvalue
63
      cout << "\n\nAssigning 1000 to integers1[5]" << endl;</pre>
64
65
      integers1[5] = 1000;
      cout << "integers1:\n" << integers1;</pre>
66
67
      // attempt to use out-of-range subscript
68
      cout << "\nAttempt to assign 1000 to integers1[15]" << endl:</pre>
69
      integers1[ 15 ] = 1000; // ERROR: out of range
70
71
      return 0;
72 } // end main
```

실행 결과

Size of Array integers1 is 7 Array after initialization:

0 0

Size of Array integers2 is 10

Array after initialization:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Enter 17 integers:

1234567891011121314151617

After input, the Arrays contain:

integers1:

5 6 7

integers2:

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Evaluating: integers1 != integers2 integers1 and integers2 are not equal

실행 결과

Size of Array integers3 is 7 Array after initialization:

1 2 3 4 5 7

Assigning integers2 to integers1: integers1:

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

integers2:

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Evaluating: integers1 == integers2 integers1 and integers2 are equal

integers1[5] is 13

Assigning 1000 to integers1[5] integers1:

8 9 10 11 12 1000 14 15 16 17

Attempt to assign 1000 to integers1[15]

Error: Subscript 15 out of range

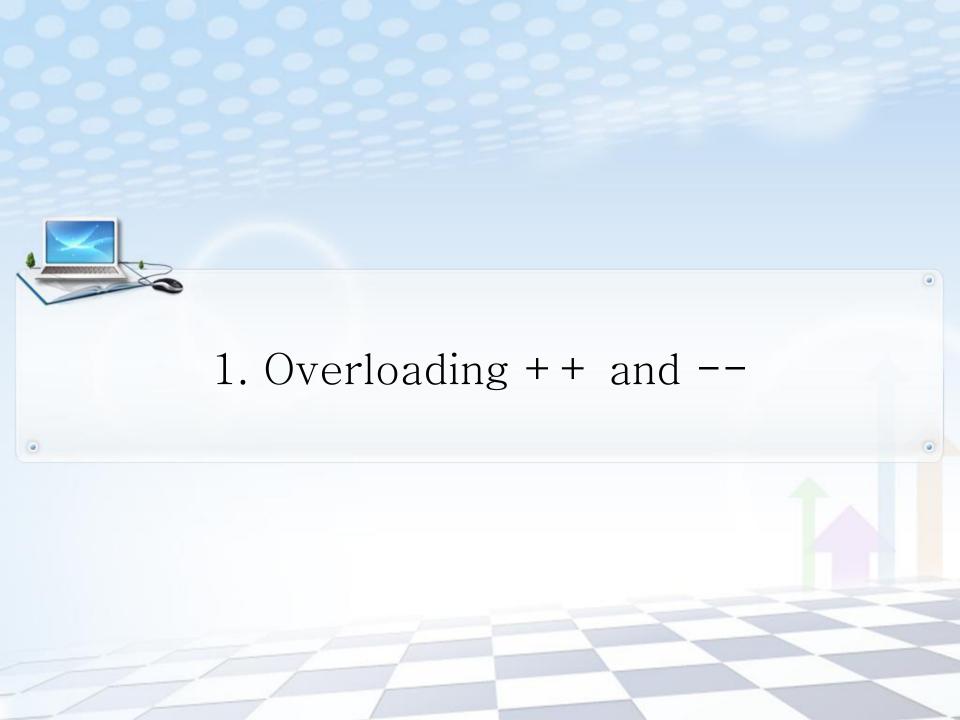
객체지향프로그래밍 11

Lecture 4

11장 연산자 오버로딩 (Part 4)

- 1. Overloading ++ and --
- 2. Case Study: A Date Class
- 3. Standard Library Class string





₩ 증가/감소 연산자의 오버로딩

- ✓ Date 클래스 객체 d1에 1을 더하려고 함
- ✓ Prototype (member function을 이용한 오버로딩)
 - Date & operator + +();
 - ++d1 은 d1.operator++()과 동일
- ✓ Prototype (global function을 이용한 오버로딩)
 - Date & operator ++ (Date &);
 - ++d1 은 d1.operator++(d1)과 동일

₩ 접두 (prefix), 접미 (postfix) 증가의 구분

- ✓ वो) a++, ++a
- ✓ 접미 증가의 경우 공(空) 매개변수(dummy parameter)를 이용
 - 정수 0
- ✓ Prototype (global function을 이용한 오버로딩)
 - Date operator++(int);
 - d1++ becomes d1.operator++(0)//C++의 약속
- ✓ Prototype (member function을 이용한 오버로딩)
 - Date operator++(Date &, int);
 - d1++ becomes operator++(d1, 0)

₩ 접두 (prefix), 접미 (postfix) 증가의 반환값

- ✓ 반환값
 - ✓ 접두 증가 (prefix increment)
 - 참조형 반환 (Date &)
 - C++은 반환값을 Ivalue로 취급B → assign 가능
 - ✓ 접미 증가 (postfix increment)
 - 값에 의한 반환 (Returns by value)
 - 이전 값을 가진 임시 객체 반환
 - C++은 반환값을 rvalue로 취급 → assign 불가능
- ✓ 감소 연산자 (--) 의 경우도 같은 방식으로 적용



₩ Date 클래스 예제 (개요)

- ✓ 증가 연산자 오버로드
 - 일, 월, 년을 변화
- ✓ += 연산자 오버로드
- ✔ 윤년 (leap years) 테스트를 위한 함수
- ✔ 일년 마지막 날임을 판단하는 함수

```
1 // Fig. 11.12: Date.h
  // Date class definition.
  #ifndef DATE_H
  #define DATE_H
5
  #include <iostream>
  using std::ostream;
  class Date
10 {
     friend ostream &operator<<( ostream &, const Date & );</pre>
11
12 public:
     Date(int m = 1, int d = 1, int y = 1900); // default constructor
13
     void setDate( int, int, int ); // set month, day, year
14
     Date & operator++(); // prefix increment operator
15
16
     Date operator++( int ); // postfix increment operator
17
     const Date &operator+=( int ); // add days, modify object
     bool leapYear( int ) const; // is date in a leap year?
18
     bool endofMonth( int ) const; // is date at the end of month?
19
20 private:
     int month;
21
     int day;
22
     int year;
23
24
25
     static const int days[]; // array of days per month
     void helpIncrement(); // utility function for incrementing date
27 }; // end class Date
28
29 #endif
```

```
1 // Fig. 11.13: Date.cpp
  // Date class member-function definitions.
  #include <iostream>
  #include "Date.h"
  // initialize static member at file scope; one classwide copy
  const int Date::days[] =
      { 0, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31 };
10 // Date constructor
11 Date::Date( int m, int d, int y )
12 {
13
     setDate( m, d, y );
14 } // end Date constructor
15
16 // set month, day and year
17 void Date::setDate( int mm, int dd, int yy )
18 {
19
     month = (mm >= 1 &\& mm <= 12) ? mm : 1;
     year = (yy >= 1900 \&\& yy <= 2100) ? yy : 1900;
20
21
     // test for a leap year
22
23
      if ( month == 2 && leapYear( year ) )
         day = (dd >= 1 && dd <= 29) ? dd : 1;
24
25
     else
26
         day = (dd >= 1 && dd <= days[month])? dd : 1;
27 } // end function setDate
```

```
28
29 // overloaded prefix increment operator
30 Date &Date::operator++()
31 {
32
      helpIncrement(); // increment date
33
      return *this; // reference return to create an lvalue
34 } // end function operator++
35
36 // overloaded postfix increment operator; note that the
37 // dummy integer parameter does not have a parameter name
38 Date Date::operator++( int )
39 {
40
      Date temp = *this; // hold current state of object
     helpIncrement();
41
42
43
     // return unincremented, saved, temporary object
44
      return temp; // value return; not a reference return
45 } // end function operator++
46
47 // add specified number of days to date
48 const Date &Date::operator+=( int additionalDays )
49 {
      for ( int i = 0; i < additionalDays; i++ )
50
         helpIncrement();
51
52
53
      return *this; // enables cascading
54 } // end function operator+=
55
```

```
56 // if the year is a leap year, return true; otherwise, return false
57 bool Date::leapYear( int testYear ) const
58 {
59
      if ( testYear % 400 = 0 | |
         ( testYear % 100 != 0 && testYear % 4 == 0 ) )
60
61
         return true; // a leap year
62
      else
         return false; // not a leap year
63
64 } // end function leapyear
65
66 // determine whether the day is the last day of the month
67 bool Date::endOfMonth( int testDay ) const
68 {
69
      if ( month == 2 && leapyear( year ) )
70
         return testDay == 29; // last day of Feb. in leap year
71
      else
72
         return testDay == days[ month ];
73 } // end function endofMonth
74
```

```
75 // function to help increment the date
76 void Date::helpIncrement()
77 {
78
     // day is not end of month
     if (!endOfMonth( day ) )
79
         day++; // increment day
80
      else
81
         if (month < 12) // day is end of month and month < 12
82
83
            month++; // increment month
84
            day = 1; // first day of new month
85
         } // end if
86
         else // last day of year
87
88
            year++; // increment year
89
            month = 1; // first month of new year
90
            day = 1; // first day of new month
91
92
         } // end else
93 } // end function helpIncrement
94
95 // overloaded output operator
96 ostream &operator<<( ostream &output, const Date &d )
97 {
      static char *monthName[ 13 ] = { "", "January", "February",
98
         "March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August",
99
         "September", "October", "November", "December" };
100
     output << monthName[ d.month ] << ' ' << d.day << ", " << d.year;
101
102
      return output; // enables cascading
103} // end function operator<<
```

Date 클래스 예제 (driver)

```
1 // Fig. 11.14: fig11_14.cpp
  // Date class test program.
  #include <iostream>
   using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
6
  #include "Date.h" // Date class definition
8
  int main()
10 {
11
      Date d1; // defaults to January 1, 1900
      Date d2( 12, 27, 1992 ); // December 27, 1992
12
13
      Date d3( 0, 99, 8045 ); // invalid date
14
      cout << "d1 is " << d1 << "\nd2 is " << d2 << "\nd3 is " << d3;
15
      cout << "\n\nd2 += 7 is " << ( d2 += 7 );
16
17
      d3.setDate(2, 28, 1992);
18
      cout << "\n\n d3 is " << d3;
19
20
      cout << "\n++d3 is " << ++d3 << " (leap year allows 29th)";</pre>
21
22
      Date d4(7, 13, 2002);
23
      cout << "\n\nTesting the prefix increment operator:\n"</pre>
24
25
         << " d4 is " << d4 << end]:</pre>
26
      cout << "++d4 is " << ++d4 << end];
27
      cout << " d4 is " << d4;
```

Date 클래스 예제 (driver 및 수행결과)

```
cout << "\n\nTesting the postfix increment operator:\n"</pre>
29
         << " d4 is " << d4 << end1;
31
      cout << "d4++ is " << d4++ << end];
32
      cout << " d4 is " << d4 << end];
33
      return 0;
34 } // end main
d1 is January 1, 1900
d2 is December 27, 1992
d3 is January 1, 1900
d2 += 7 is January 3, 1993
  d3 is February 28, 1992
++d3 is February 29, 1992 (leap year allows 29th)
Testing the prefix increment operator:
  d4 is July 13, 2002
++d4 is July 14, 2002
  d4 is July 14, 2002
Testing the postfix increment operator:
  d4 is July 14, 2002
d4++ is July 14, 2002
  d4 is July 15, 2002
```