Practical: 12 Derive a class ‘MAT’ from MATRIX class created in above program. Add a member function to overload ‘*’ operator to multiply two objects. (Single Inheritance)

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class MATRIX
{    int arr[3][3];
public:
     MATRIX operator +(MATRIX);
     void indata(int x)
     {    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
               for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
                    arr[i][j] = x;
     }
     MATRIX()
     {    indata(0);      }
     MATRIX(int y)
     {    indata(y);      }
     void oudata()
     {    cout << endl;
          for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
          {    for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
               {    cout << arr[i][j] << "\t"; }
               cout << endl;
          }
     }
```

```
      int retdata(int x, int y)
      {     return arr[x][y];     }
      void putdata(int x,int y,int z)
      {     arr[x][y] = z;        }
};
MATRIX MATRIX :: operator +(MATRIX c1)
{     MATRIX c2;
      for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
            for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
                  c2.arr[i][j] = arr[i][j] + c1.arr[i][j];
      return c2;
}
class MAT : public MATRIX
{
public:
      MAT operator *(MAT);
      MAT()
      {     indata(0); }
      MAT(int x)
      {     indata(x); }
};
MAT MAT :: operator *(MAT m1)
{     MAT m3;
      int x;
      for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
            for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            {     x = m1.retdata(0, j) * retdata(i, 0);
```

```
                x += m1.retdata(1, j) * retdata(i, 1);
                x += m1.retdata(2, j) * retdata(i, 2);
                m3.putdata(i, j, x);
            }
      return m3;
}
int main()
{     MAT m1(3), m2(6), m3;
      cout << endl << "Matrix 1 : ";
      m1.oudata();
      cout << endl << "Matrix 2 : ";
      m2.oudata();
      m3 = m1 * m2;
      cout << endl << "Matrix 3 :";
      m3.oudata();
      return 0;
}
```

Output 12