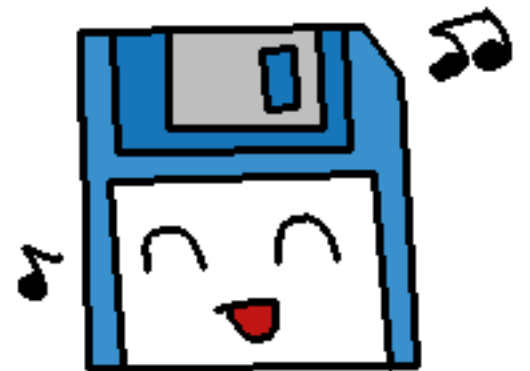




# Operator Overloading

# Operator Overloading

Operator Overloading would be used within a **class**, to specify how your custom object handles math (+, -, \*, /), streaming (<<, >>), subscripts( [ ] ) and other things.



# Operator Overloading

Why overload operators?

Writing a custom class and adding the functionality

Example: A **fraction** class with a numerator/denominator

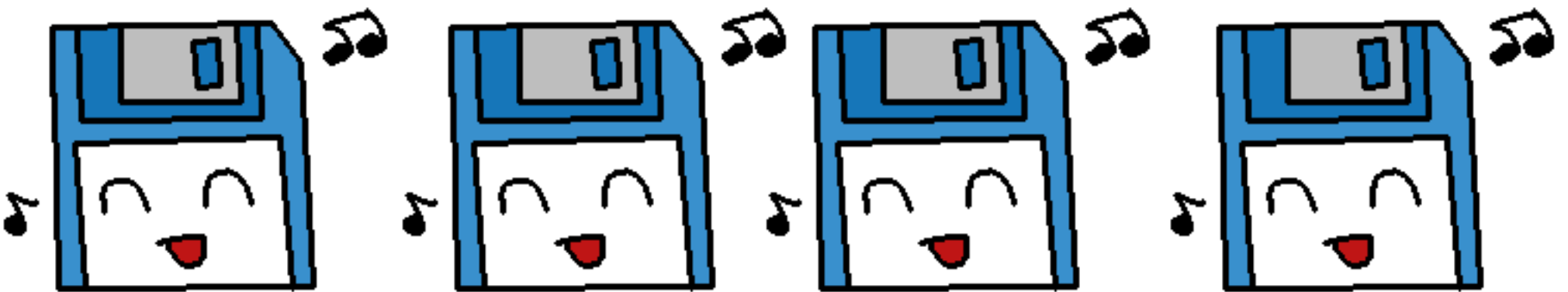
Would implement addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division

Example: Your own **list** class

Want to overload subscript [ ] operators to get a specific element.

# Operator Overloading

Here is a sample of some of the common types of operator overloading, for reference:



# Overloading Arithmetic

## Declaration

In MyClass.h

```
class MyClass
{
    public:
    friend MyClass operator+( const MyClass& item1, const MyClass& item2 );
    friend MyClass operator-( const MyClass& item1, const MyClass& item2 );
    friend MyClass operator*( const MyClass& item1, const MyClass& item2 );
    friend MyClass operator/( const MyClass& item1, const MyClass& item2 );
};
```

## Implementation

In MyClass.cpp

```
MyClass operator+( const MyClass& item1, const MyClass& item2 )
{
    // ...
}
```

**Notice how this function definition is not part of MyClass. It is just a normal function.**

# Overloading Comparison

## Declaration

In MyClass.h

```
class MyClass
{
    public:
        friend bool operator==( MyClass& item1, MyClass& item2 );
        friend bool operator!=( MyClass& item1, MyClass& item2 );
        friend bool operator<( MyClass& item1, MyClass& item2 );
        friend bool operator>( MyClass& item1, MyClass& item2 );
        friend bool operator<=( MyClass& item1, MyClass& item2 );
        friend bool operator>=( MyClass& item1, MyClass& item2 );
};
```

## Implementation

In MyClass.cpp

```
bool operator==( MyClass& item1, MyClass& item2 )
{
    // ...
}
```

**Relational Operators are also just friend functions; not members of the class itself.**



# Overloading Streams

## Declaration

In MyClass.h

```
#include <fstream>
class MyClass
{
    public:
    friend ostream& operator<<( ostream& out, MyClass& item );
    friend istream& operator>>( istream& in, MyClass& item );
};
```

## Implementation

In MyClass.cpp

```
ostream& operator<<( ostream& out, MyClass& item )
{
    out << item.textField << endl;
    return out;
}

istream& operator>>( istream& in, MyClass& item )
{
    in >> item.loadedField;
}
```

**Stream Operators are also just friend functions**

# Overloading Subscript

## Declaration In MyClass.h

```
class MyClass
{
    public:
    int& operator[] ( const int index );
    private:
    int m_data[];
};
```

## Implementation In MyClass.cpp

```
int& MyClass::operator[] ( const int index )
{
    return m_data[ index ];
}
```

Note:

For Arithmetic, Stream, and Comparison, they did not belong to the **MyClass** class and were only friends of the **MyClass** class.

Here, the operator[ ] is part of **MyClass**.

Secondly:

The operator[ ] does not need to return an **int**, it will return whatever data-type you're wanting to access.

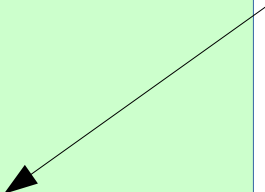


# Overloading Assignment

**Declaration**  
In MyClass.h

```
class MyClass
{
    public:
    MyClass& operator=( const MyClass& rhs );
    private:
    int variable1;
    float variable2;
};
```

Note:  
“rhs” stands for  
“Right-Hand Side”



**Implementation**  
In MyClass.cpp

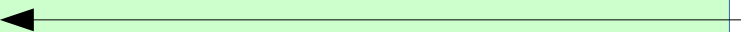
```
MyClass& MyClass::operator=( const MyClass& rhs )
{
    if ( this == &rhs )
        return *this;

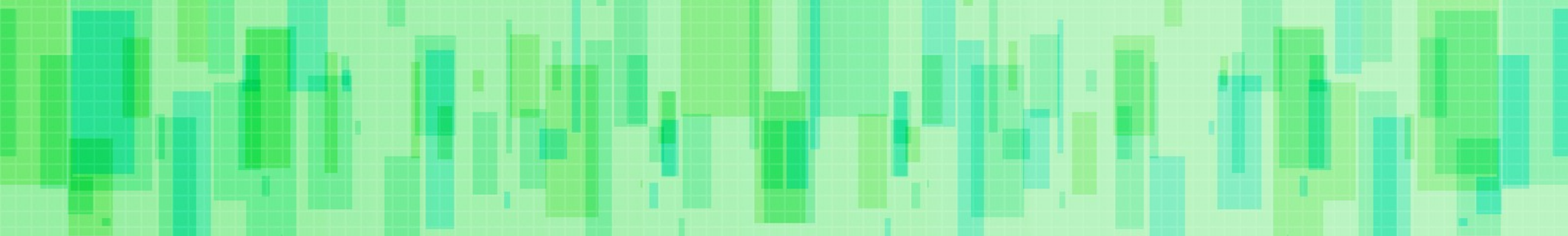
    variable1 = rhs.variable1;
    variable2 = rhs.variable2;

    return *this;
}
```

**MUST** check for self-assignment!

There will be problems if the user tries to set an object to itself (without this check!)





## **Operator Overloading examples**