

Computer Programming

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Session: Operator Overloading

Quick Recap of Relevant Topics



- Object-oriented programming with structures and classes
- Accessing data members and member functions
- Constructors and destructors
- Function calls with structures and classes

Overview of This Lecture



- Customizing operators for classes
 - Operator overloading
 - Assignment overloading

Acknowledgment



- Much of this lecture is motivated by the treatment in **An Introduction to Programming Through C++** by **Abhiram G. Ranade** **McGraw Hill Education 2014**
- Examples taken from this book are indicated in slides by the citation **AGRBook**

Motivating Operator Overloading

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        ... Constructor, destructor, other member functions ...  
        V3 sum (const V3 &b) {  
            V3 v;  
            v.x = x + b.x; v.y = y + b.y; v.z = z + b.z; return v;  
        }  
};
```

Recall Class V3

Motivating Operator Overloading

```
int main() {  
    V3 vel, acc, pos;  
    V3 currDispl, currPos;  
    double t, deltaT, totalT;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    while (t <= totalT) {  
        currDispl = (vel.scale(t)).sum(acc.scale(0.5*t*t));  
        currPos = currDispl.sum(pos);  
        t = t + deltaT;  
    }  
    ... Some code here ...  
}
```

Recall Motion Simulator

Isn't that too clumsy?

Motivating Operator Overloading

```
int main() {  
    V3 vel, acc, pos;  
    V3 currDispl, currPos;  
    double t, deltaT, totalT;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    while (t <= totalT) {  
        currDispl = (vel * t) + 0.5 * (acc * (t*t));  
        currPos = currDispl + pos;  
        t = t + deltaT;  
    }  
    ... Some code here ...  
}
```

Can we write this instead?

Motivating Operator Overloading



- Normally + and * operators in C++ don't operate on V3 objects as operands
- Can we “overload” their meaning to operate on V3 objects?

Yes, indeed! C++ provides a way of achieving this!!!

Understanding Infix Operators in C++

Suppose @ is an infix operator (e.g. +, -, /, %, ...)

In C++, the expression **X @ Y** is
equivalent to **X . operator@ (Y)**

**Written between
operands, as in
X @ Y**

**Call to member function “operator@” of class of X
Invoked on receiver object X
Parameter passed is object Y**

C++ keyword

Defining Custom Operators for Class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private: double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        ... Constructor, destructor, other member functions ...  
        V3 operator+ (const V3 &b) {  
            return V3(x + b.x, y + b.y, z + b.z);  
        }  
        V3 operator* (const double factor) {  
            return V3(x*factor, y*factor, z*factor);  
        }  
};
```

Replaced “sum”
with “operator+”

Replaced “scale”
with “operator*”

Defining Custom Operators for Class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private: double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        ... Constructor, destructor, other member functions  
    V3 operator+ (const V3 &b) const {  
        return V3(x + b.x, y + b.y, z + b.z);  
    }  
    V3 operator* (const double factor) const {  
        return V3(x*factor, y*factor, z*factor);  
    }  
};
```

**Preferable to use const.
Denotes that member
function cannot change
receiver object**

C++ Program With Overloaded Operators

```
int main() {  
    V3 vel, acc, pos;  
    V3 currDispl, currPos;  
    double t, deltaT, totalT;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    while (t <= totalT) {  
        currDispl = (vel * t) + 0.5 * (acc * (t*t));  
        currPos = currDispl + pos;  
        t = t + deltaT;  
    }  
    ... Some code here ...  
}
```

**Invoking member function
operator***

**This appears problematic!
Recall: X@Y and X.operator@(Y)**

Another Overloading Technique



- C++ also allows us to define operator@ as an ordinary (non-member) function, and use @ as an infix operator in expressions

```
V3 operator* (const double factor, const V3 &b) {  
    return (b * factor);  
}
```

Another Overloading Technique

- C++ also allows us to define operator@ as an ordinary (non-member) function, and use @ as an infix operator in expressions

**Note the order of typed operands.
Allows (factor * b) to be evaluated**

```
V3 operator* (const double factor, const V3 &b) {  
    return (b * factor);  
}
```

**Invoking member function.
Equivalent to b.operator*(factor)**

C++ Program With Overloaded Operators

```
int main() {  
    V3 vel, acc, pos;  
    V3 currDispl, currPos;  
    double t, deltaT, totalT;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    while (t <= totalT) {  
        currDispl = (vel * t) + 0.5 * (acc * (t*t));  
        currPos = currDispl + pos;  
        t = t + deltaT;  
    }  
    ... Some code here ...  
}
```

**Invoking member function
operator***

**Invoking non-member function
operator***

Operators That Can Be Overloaded

- Almost all operators that you care about

Binary: + - * / % ^ & | < > == != <= >= << >> && ||
= += -= *= /= %= ^= &= |= <<= >>= []

Note the assignment operators

Unary: + - * & ! ~ ++ --

Assignment Operator

- Unlike several other operators, the assignment operator (=) is defined for all classes/structures

```
V3 a(1.0, 2.0, 3.0);
```

```
V3 b;
```

```
b = a;
```

Copy values of all data members of a to corresponding data members of b

Assignment Overloading

- We can re-define the assignment operator for a class/struct by defining the member function **operator=**
(lhs = rhs) as an assignment expression
is equivalent to
lhs.operator=(rhs)
- Definition of member function **operator=** similar to copy constructor, except that **operator=** must also return a value (like all assignment expressions)

Assignment Overloading Example [Ref AGRBook]



```
class Queue{ private: int front, nWaiting, elements[100];  
             public:  
             Queue & operator=(const Queue &rhs) {  
                 front = rhs.front; nWaiting = rhs.nWaiting;  
                 for (int i = front, j = 0; j < nWaiting; j++) {  
                     elements[i] = rhs.elements[i]; i = (i + 1) % 100;  
                 }  
                 return *this;  
             }  
             ... Other member function  
};
```

**Inside a member function,
“this” denotes a pointer to
the receiver object**

Summary



- Operator overloading in C++ as a programming convenience
- Assignment overloading as a special case of operator overloading