

# CS 101 Computer Programming and Utilization

## Lecture 22

# Operator Overloading

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# Revision

- uses of random numbers
- random numbers
  - pseudo random numbers
    - sequence repeats
  - random seed
- monte carlo method
- shell variables
- shell commands
- piping of shell commands
- redirection

# Operator overloading

- define our own operators
- useful for developing operations on our classes
- e.g. we can define our own operations “<<” and “>>” on a class?
- class Array { .. } : A rich class implementing a dynamically growing array
- define << operation on this class?

# Example

```
class Array {  
    ...  
    public:  
        void &operator << ( int x) {  
            // insert x at the end of the array  
        }  
};
```

# A limitation

```
class Array {  
    ...  
    public:  
        void &operator << ( int x) {  
            // insert x at the end of the array  
        }  
};  
  
Array a;  
    a << x << y << z ;    // this will not work?
```

# How does the second << invocation work in the nested invocations?

```
class Array {
```

```
...
```

```
public:
```

```
    void &operator << ( int x) {
```

```
        // insert x at the end of the array
```

```
    }
```

```
};
```

```
Array a;
```

```
    ( (a << x)<< y ) << z ;    so what should be the return result of  
the invocation?
```

# Object returns itself so that nested operations are possible

```
class Array {
```

```
...
```

```
public:
```

```
void &operator << ( int x) {
```

```
    // insert x at the end of the array
```

```
    ...
```

```
    return *this;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```

```
Array a;
```

```
a << x << y << z ; // possible now ... over to demos
```