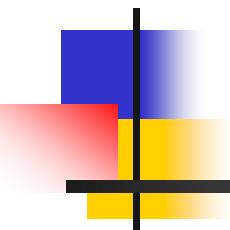


# 第六章 簡介運算子超載 (Operator Overloading)

- 
- 6-1 運算子超載的基礎
  - 6-2 超載二元運算子**
  - 6-3 超載邏輯與關係運算子
  - 6-4 超載一元運算子
  - 6-5 使用夥伴函數
  - 6-6 細部檢視指定運算子
  - 6-7 超載註標運算子

# 6-1 運算子超載的基礎

## 甚麼是運算子超載？

- 讓運算子(符號)有不同的意義

EX: 運算子的預設意義(以 + 與 = 為例)

```
class frac {.....} ;
```

```
void main() {
```

```
    int x=5, y =3, z ; z = x + y ; // 使用 ‘=’ ‘+’
```

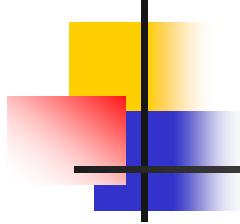
```
    int a[10], b[10], c[10]; c = a + b ; // 可乎???
```

```
    frac f1(3,5), f2(2, 5), f3 ;
```

```
    f3 = f1 + f2 ; // 3/5 + 2/5 = 1, 可乎?
```

```
}
```

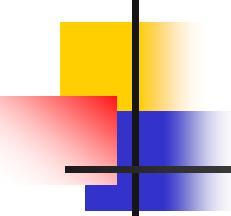
可以重新定義 +, = 運算子應用  
在frac物件上的意義嗎？



# 如果沒有運算子超載能力

```
void main() {  
    frac f1(3,5), f2(2, 5) , f3 ;  
    f3.set(f1.add(f2)) ; // 模擬 f3 = f1 + f2 ;  
    if (f1.great_equal(f2)) // f1 >= f2  
        cout << " f1 >= f2" ;  
    cout<<"f3="; f3.print() ; // cout << "f3=" << f3 ;  
}
```

→ 也OK? 缺點? 你的看法

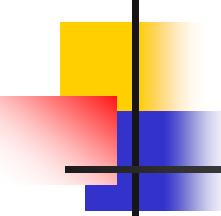


# 如何超載運算子

- 在類別中建立運算子函數(operator functions)

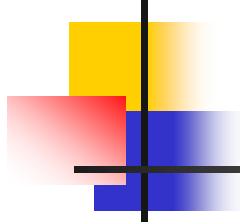
- 語法

```
class classname {  
    .....  
    // overload 運算子 X  
    return-type operatorX(arg-list) { ..... }  
}
```



# 運算子的種類

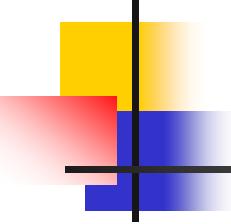
- 二元運算子(Binary Operators)
  - EX: 5 + 3, 5>=3 ...
  - 算術運算: +, -, \*, /, =, +=, -=, ...,
  - 關係運算: >, <, >=, <=...
  - 邏輯運算: &&, ||, &, |, ^
- 一元運算子
  - a++, --b, -c, +d
- 其他
  - [], (), new, delete, ->, ?:



## 6-2 超載二元運算子

### ■ 範例一

```
class coord {  
    int x, y ;  
    .....  
};  
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5,3), o3 ;  
    o3 = o1 + o2; // o3 ← (15, 13)  
    o3.print(); //later, you can use cout << o3 ;  
}
```



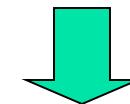
# 超載運算子 + , =

```
class coord {  
    int x, y ;  
  
    .....  
};  
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5,3), o3 ;  
    o3.set(o1.add(o2)); // o3 = o1 + o2 ;  
    o3.print(); //later, you can use cout << o3 ;  
}
```

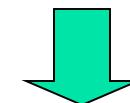
# 超載operator+， =

```
class coord {  
    int x, int y;  
public:  
    coord(){}  
    coord(int a, int b){x=a; y=b;}  
    coord add(coord c) {  
        coord temp ;  
        temp.x = this->x + c.x ;  
        temp.y = this->y + c.y ;  
        return temp ;  
    }  
    void set(coord c) {  
        this->x = c.x; this->y=c.y;  
    }  
    void print(){cout<<x<<y<<endl;}  
};
```

**o3.set(o1.add(o2)) ;**



**temp = o1.add(o2) ;**



**o3 = temp ;**

# 超載 Operator

```
class coord {  
    ....
```

```
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5,3), o3 ;  
    // 原 o3.set(o1.add(o2));  
    o3.operator=(o1.operator+(o2));  
}
```

```
coord operator+(coord c) { //原add()
```

```
    coord temp ;  
    temp.x = this->x + c.x ;  
    temp.y = this->y + c.y ;  
    return temp ;
```

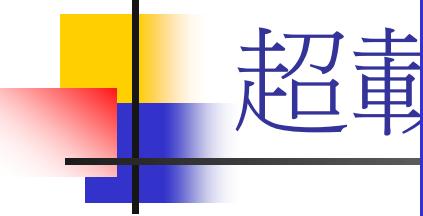
```
}
```

```
void operator=(coord c) { // 原 set()
```

```
    this->x = c.x; this->y=c.y;
```

```
}
```

```
} ;
```



## 超車

class coord

..... }

```
void main() {
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5,3), o3 ;
    // 原 o3.set(o1.add(o2));
    // o3.operator=(o1.operator+(o2));
    o3 = o1 + o2 ;
```

```
coord operator+(coord c) { //原add()
```

```
    coord temp ;
```

```
    temp.x = this->x + c.x ;
```

```
    temp.y = this->y + c.y ;
```

```
    return temp ;
```

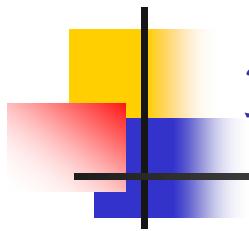
```
}
```

```
void operator=(coord c) { // 原 set()
```

```
    this->x = c.x; this->y=c.y;
```

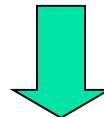
```
}
```

```
} ;
```



# 牢記運算式的真面目

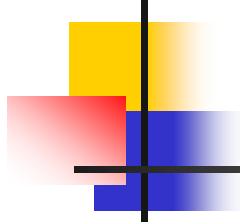
```
o3 = o1 + o2 ;
```



```
o3 = o1.operator+(o2) ;
```



```
o3.operator=(o1.operator+(o2)) ;
```

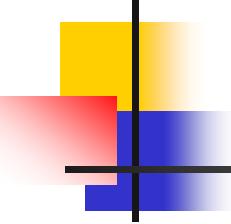


# 回憶如何超載運算子

- 在類別中建立運算子函數(operator functions)

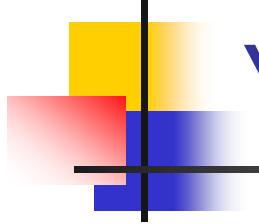
- 語法

```
class classname {  
    .....  
    // overload 運算子 X  
    return-type operatorX(arg-list) { ..... }  
}
```



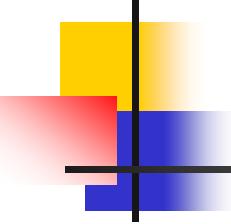
# 將超載運算子定義在class外

```
class coord {  
    .....  
    coord operator+(coord c) ;  
    void operator=(coord c) ;  
};  
coord coord::operator+(coord c) {.....}  
void coord::operator=(coord c) {.....}
```



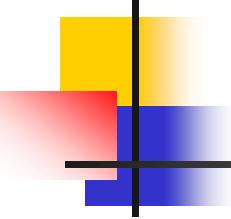
# Yet Another Operator+

```
class coord {  
    ...  
    coord operator+(const coord& ob2) {  
        return coord(x+ob2.x, y+ob2.y) ;  
    }  
    ...  
};
```



## 範例二：

- 承範例一
  - 新增 減號 ‘-’
  - 改善 operator=的功能(Copy constructor)



## 範例三：

- 需求

```
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5, 3), o3 ;  
    o3 = o1 + 2 ;  
}
```

Q:  $o3=o1 + 2$  的真面目？

## 範例三(續)

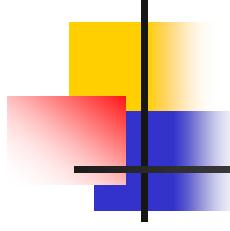
```
class coord {  
    int x, y ;  
public:  
    coord() { x=y=0 ;}  
    coord(int a) { x = a; y = 0 ;}  
    coord(int a, int b) {x=a; y=b;}  
    coord operator+(coord c) { .....}  
    .....  
}
```

```
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(3,5), o3 ;  
    o3 = o1 + 2 ;  
    // o3 = o1.operator+(2) ;
```

# 範例四：請使用call by reference

```
class coord {  
    .....  
    coord operator+(const coord& c) ;  
    void operator=(const coord& c) ;  
};  
coord coord::operator+(const coord& c) {...}  
void coord::operator=(const coord& c) {...}
```

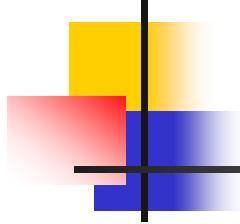
優點？



# 習題

---

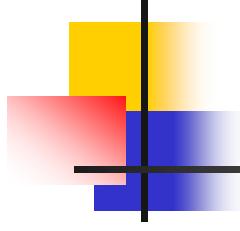
```
class frac {  
    int u, d ;  
public:  
    // 定義+, -, *, /, % = 運算子  
};
```



# 連加與連等

- 連加, OK?
  - $o4 = o1+o2+o3 ;$
- 連等, OK? 參考範例二
  - $o1=o2=o3;$

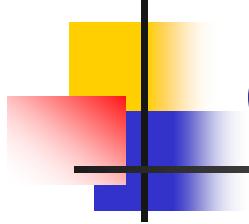
```
coord& operator=(const coord& c) {  
    this->x = c.x; this->y=c.y;  
    return *this;  
}
```



# 習題

---

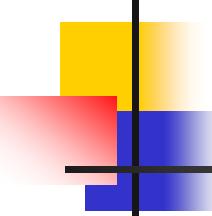
- 為frac加入  $+=$ ,  $-=$ ,  $*=$ ,  $/=$



## 6-3 超載邏輯與關係運算子

- 二元運算子(Binary Operators)

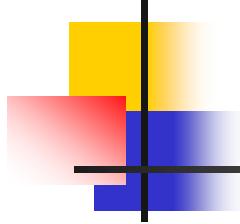
- 算術運算: +, -, \*, /, =, +=, -=, ...,
- 關係運算: >, <, >=, <=, == ...
- 邏輯運算: &&, ||, &, |, ^



# 範例一：

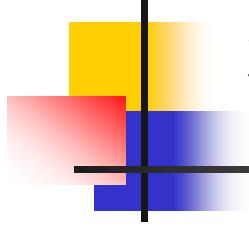
```
class coord {  
    int x, y ;  
public:  
    coord() {x = 0 ; y=0 ; }  
    coord(int i, int j) { x=i; y=j;}  
    bool operator==(const coord& ob2) ;  
    bool operator&&(const coord& ob2) ;  
};  
void main() { coord o1(10,10), o2(5,3) ;  
    if (o1 == o2) cout << “o1 == o2” << endl ;  
    if (o1 && o2) cout << “as you wish....” << endl ;  
}
```

Q: o1==o2的真面目?



## 範例一(續)

```
bool coord::operator==(const coord& ob2) {  
    return (this->x==ob2.x) && (this->y==ob2.y);  
}
```



## 習題：

- 替frac加上 $==$ ,  $>$ ,  $<$ ,  $\geq$ ,  $\leq$  運算子

## 6-4 超載一元運算子

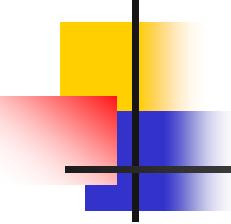
- 一元運算子

- $++$ ,  $--$ ,  $+$ ,  $-$

o1.operator++()

- 需求:

```
void main() {  
    coord o1(10, 10), o2 ;  
    o2 = ++o1 ; o1.print() ; // 前置++, prefix  
    o2 = o1++ ; o1.print() ;//後置++, postfix  
}
```



## 範例一：前置++

```
class coord {  
    int x, y ;  
public:  
    .....  
    coord operator++() {  
        x++; y++; return *this;  
    }  
}
```

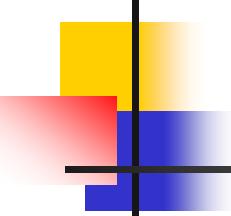
Q1:為何不寫 void operator++()?

# 範例二：如何分辨prefix與postfix ++

```
class coord {  
    int x, y;  
public:  
    coord(){}  
    coord(int a, int b){x=a; y=b;}  
++o1 ;  
    coord& operator++() { // prefix  
        ++  
        x++; y++; return *this;  
    }  
    coord operator++(int) { // postfix  
        ++  
        oord temp = *this ;  
        ++; y++;  
        return temp ;  
    }  
};
```

```
void main() {  
    coord o1(10, 10),  
    o2 ;  
    o2 = ++o1 ;  
    o2.print() ; // 前置++,  
    prefix  
    o2 = o1++ ;  
    o2.print() ; // 後置++,  
    postfix  
}
```

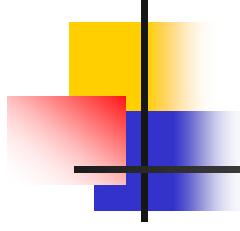
o1++ ;  
// 解釋函數內容



## 範例三：超載負號

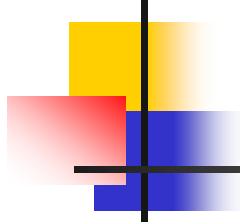
```
class coord {  
    coord& operator-() {  
        x = -x; y = -y; return *this;  
    }  
    coord operator-(const coord& c) {  
        .....  
    }  
};
```

這樣的operator-對嗎?  
try o1 = -o2 ; // o2(10,10)



# 習題：

- class frac
  - 加入++, --, -



## 6-5 使用夥伴運算子函數

- 源起

- $o3 = o1 + o2 ; \rightarrow o3 = o1.operator+(o2) ;$
- $o3 = o1 + 5 ; \rightarrow o3 = o1.operator+(5) ;$
- $o3 = \underline{5} + o1 ; \rightarrow o3 = 5.operator+(o1);$

?????

使用夥伴函數來定義運算子!

參考 operator+(coord, coord)

Q1:是否為class coord的成員?

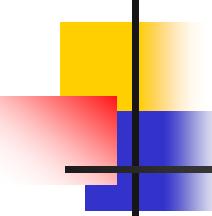
Q2:可否取用x, y ?

# 範例一：記起

```
#include<iostream.h>
class coord {
    friend coord operator+(coord ob1, coord ob2) ;
    .....
};

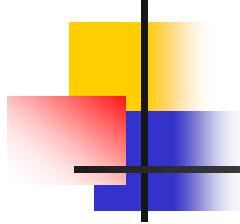
coord operator+(coord ob1, coord ob2) {
    return coord(ob1.x+ob2.x, ob1.y+ob2.y) ;
}

void main() {
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5, 3), o3;
    o3 = o1 + o2 ;           // o3 = operator+(o1, o2) ;
}
```



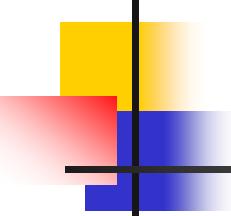
## 範例二：10+ob2的解決

```
class coord{  
    int x, y ;  
public:  
    coord(){x=0;y=0;}  
    coord(int a){x=a;y=a;}  
    coord(int a, int b){x=a;y=b;}  
    friend coord operator+(coord ob1, coord ob2);  
    void print(){cout<<x<<y<<endl;}  
} ;coord operator+(coord ob1, coord ob2) {  
    return coord(ob1.x+ob2.x, ob1.y+ob2.y) ;  
}  
void main() {    coord o1(10,10), o2(5, 3), o3;  
    o3 = 10 + o2 ; // It's OK, why ?}
```



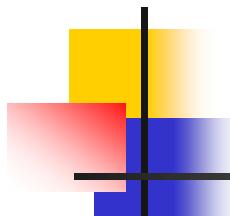
## 範例三：自己看

- 一元運算符號的負載
  - 使用friend functions



# 很多個class的operator +

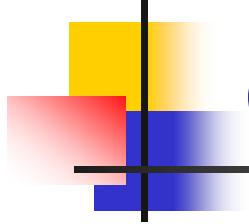
```
class coord { .....};  
class frac {.....} ;  
coord operator+(coord ob1, coord ob2) ;  
frac operator+(frac ob1, frac ob2) ;  
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5,3), o3;  
    o3 = o1 + o2 ; // 呼叫哪一個operator+  
    frac f1(5,3), f2(2,7), f3;  
    f3 = f1 + f2 ;  
}
```



# 定義二元運算子函數的常態

class frac {  
 // 將以下之外部函數宣告成朋友函數  
};  
frac operator+(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
frac operator-(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
frac operator\*(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
frac operator/(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
bool operator==(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
bool operator>(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
.....

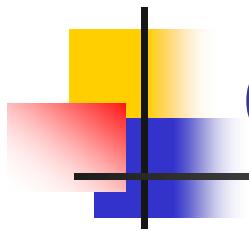
Q: operator= 需要用此種方式嗎?



## 6-6 細部檢查指定運算子

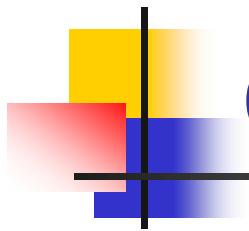
- operator=要不要有回傳值?
  - void operator=(const coord& ob);
  - o1 = o2 = o3 ; // o1 = (o2=o3) ;
  - o1.operator=(o2.operator=(o3)) ;

那要回傳什麼?



# operator=的回傳值

```
class coord {  
    ...  
    coord operator=(const coord& ob) {  
        x = ob.x ; y = ob.y ;  
        return ob ;  
    }  
}
```

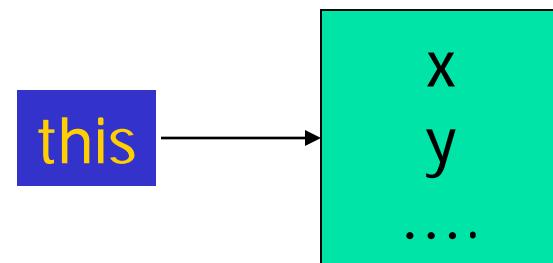


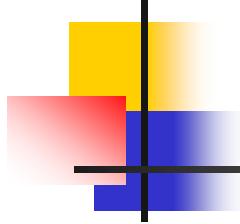
# operator=的回傳值

```
class coord {  
    ...  
    coord& operator=(const coord& ob) {  
        x = ob.x ; y = ob.y ;  
        return ob ;  
    }  
}
```

# operator=的回傳值

```
class coord {  
    ...  
    coord& operator=(const coord& ob) {  
        x = ob.x ; y = ob.y ;  
        return *this ;  
    }  
}
```





# operator=的內容

```
class coord {  
    coord& operator=(const coord& ob) {  
        x = ob.x ; y = ob.y ;  
        return *this;  
    }  
};
```

Q1: 不寫operator=會不會怎樣? 如 `o1 = o2` ;

bit-wise copy

Q2: 那寫這個幹嘛? 當成員中有pointer時

# 範例一

```
class strtype {  
    char *p; int len ;  
    .....  
};  
strtype& strtype::operator=(const strtype&ob){  
    if (&ob == this) return ; // what means?  
    if (len < ob.len) { delete[] p; p = new char[ob.len+1] ;}  
    len = ob.len ; strcpy(p, ob.p) ;  
    return *this ;  
}  
Void main()  
{ strtype s1("Hello"),s2;  
    S2=s1; ????  
}
```

與copy constructor幾乎相同!

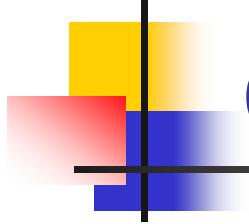
## 6-7 超載註標運算子[]

- 需求

```
class SafeArray {  
    int a[50] ;  
    .....  
};  
void main() {  
    SafeArray s ;  
    cout << s.get(10) ; // cout << s.a[10] ;  
    s.insert(10, 77) ; // s.a[10] = 77 ;  
    ...  
}
```

但我可否使用：

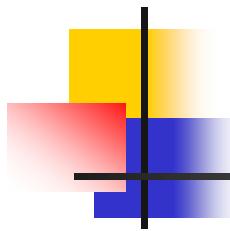
```
cout << s[10];  
s[10] = 77 ;
```



# operator[]

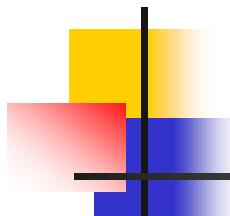
```
SafeArray s ;  
cout << s[10] ;  
// cout << s.operator[](10) ;  
s[10] = 77 ;  
// s.operator[](10) = 77 ;
```

奇怪，怎麼會有寫在等號左邊的函數？



# 可寫在等號左邊的函數

```
int buffer ;  
int& get_buffer() ;  
void main() {  
    get_buffer() = 10 ;  
    cout << get_buffer() << endl ;  
}  
int& get_buffer() { return buffer ;}
```



# 可寫在等號左邊的函數

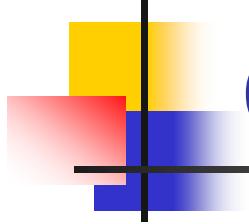
```
const int SIZE = 20 ;  
int a[SIZE] ;  
int& getElement(int index) { return a[index] ; }  
void main() {  
    getElement(5) = 100 ; // a[5] = 100 ;  
    cout << getElement(5) << endl ;  
}
```

# 安全的陣列

```
class SafeArray {  
    int a[20] ;  
public:  
    int& operator[](int index) {  
        if(index<0 || index >19)  
            {cout<<“out of boundary”<<endl; exit(1);  
 }  
        else {return a[index];}  
        // DIY, 檢查index的範圍  
    }  
};  
void main() {  
    SafeArray sa;  
    sa[5] = 10 ; cout << sa[5] ;  
}
```

EX:

```
void main() {  
    SafeArray sa(20) ;  
    .....  
}
```



# class Frac完成了沒?