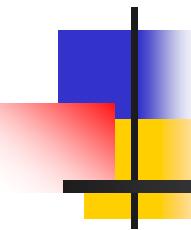


第六章 簡介運算子超載 (Operator Overloading)

- 
- 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‘=’ ‘+’
```

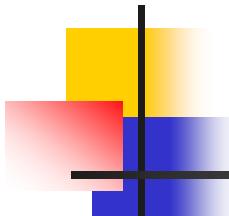
```
    int a[10], b[10], c[10]; c = a + b ; // 可乎???
```

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

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

```
}
```

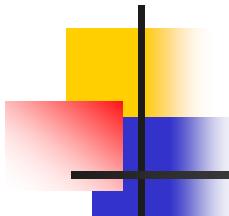
可以重新定義 +, = 運算子應用在frac物件上的意義嗎？



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

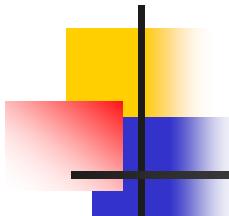


如何超載運算子

- 在類別中建立運算子函數(operator functions)

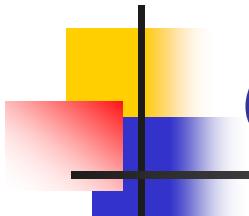
- 語法

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



運算子的種類

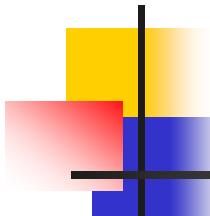
- 二元運算子(Binary Operators)
 - EX: $5 + 3, 5 >= 3 \dots$
 - 算術運算: $+, -, *, /, =, +=, -=, \dots$
 - 關係運算: $>, <, >=, <= \dots$
 - 邏輯運算: $\&\&, ||, \&, |, ^$
- 一元運算子
 - $a++, --b, -c, +d$
- 其他
 - $[]$, $()$, `new`, `delete`, `->`, `?:`



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 ;  
}
```



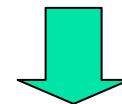
超載運算子 + , =

```
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O

```
class coord {
```

```
.....
```

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

```
    coord temp ;
```

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

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

```
    return temp ;
```

```
}
```

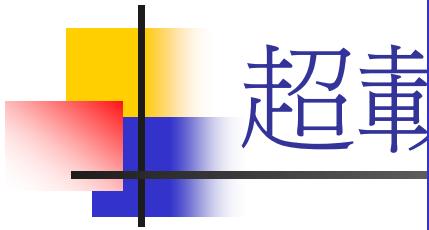
```
void operator=(coord c) { // 原 set()
```

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

```
}
```

```
} ;
```

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



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 ;
```

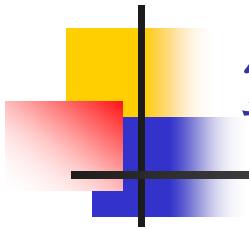
```
}
```

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

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

```
}
```

```
} ;
```

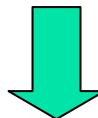


牢記運算式的真面目

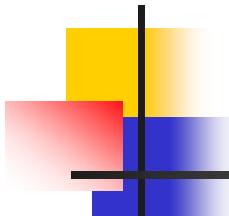
```
o3 = o1 + o2 ;
```



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



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

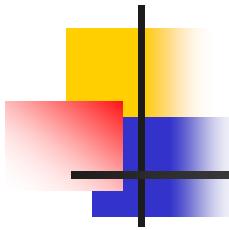


回憶如何超載運算子

- 在類別中建立運算子函數(operator functions)

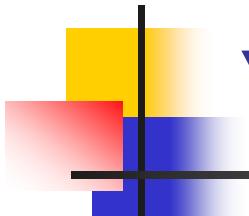
- 語法

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



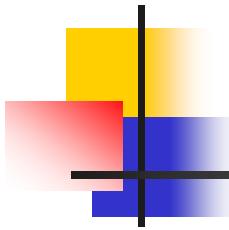
將超載運算子定義在class外

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



Yet Another Operator+

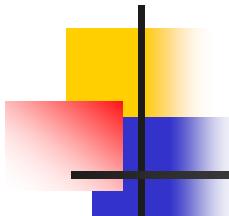
```
class coord {  
    ...  
    coord operator+(const coord& ob2) {  
        return coord(x+ob2.x, y+ob2.y) ;  
    }  
    ...  
};
```



範例二：

- 承範例一

- 新增 減號‘-’
- 改善 operator= 的功能(later)



範例三：

- 需求

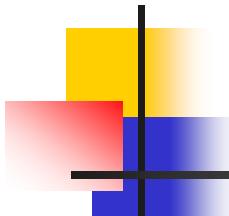
```
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5, 3), o3 ;  
    o3 = o1 + 2 ;  
}
```

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 {
```

優點？

.....

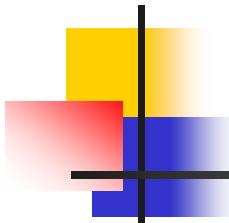
```
coord operator+(const coord& c) ;
```

```
void operator=(const coord& c) ;
```

```
} ;
```

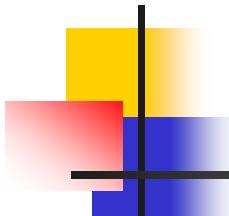
```
coord coord::operator+(const coord& c) {...}
```

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



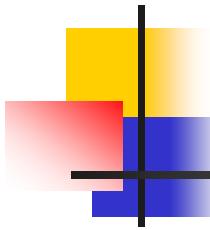
習題

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



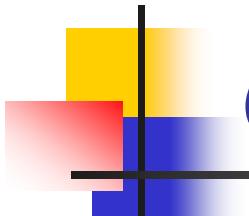
連加與連等

- 連加, OK?
 - $o_4 = o_1 + o_2 + o_3 ;$
- 連等, OK? 參考範例二
 - $o_1 = o_2 = o_3 ;$



習題

- 為frac加入 $+=, -=, *=, /=$



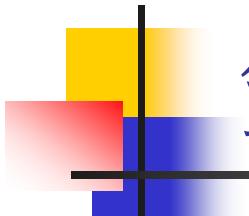
6-3 超載邏輯與關係運算子

- 二元運算子(Binary Operators)
 - 算術運算: +, -, *, /, =, +=, -=, ...,
 - 關係運算: >, <, >=, <=, ==...
 - 邏輯運算: &&, ||, &, |, ^

範例一：

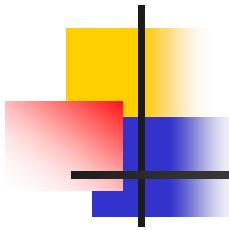
```
class coord {  
    int x, y ;  
public:  
    coord() {x = 0 ; y=0 ; }  
    coord(int i, int j) { x=i; y=j;}  
    bool operator==(const coord& ob2) ;  
    bool operator&&(const coord& ob2) ;  
};  
void main() { coord o1(10,10); o2(5,3) ;  
    if (o1 == o2) cout << “o1 == o2” << endl ;  
  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

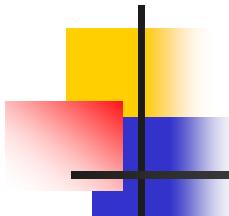
Q1: 為何不寫 void operator++()?

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;}  
    coord& operator++() { // prefix ++  
        x++; y++; return *this;  
    }  
    coord operator++(int) { // postfix ++  
        coord temp = *this;  
        x++; y++;  
        return temp;  
    }  
}
```

++o1 ;

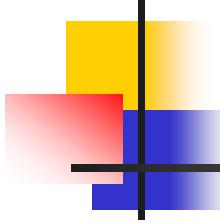
o1++ ;
// 解釋函數內容



範例三：超載負號

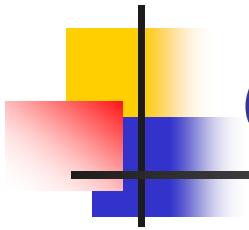
```
class coord {  
    coord& operator-() {  
        x = -x; y = -y; return *this;  
    }  
    coord operator-(const coord& c) {  
        .....  
    }  
};
```

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

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

?????

使用夥伴函數來定義運算子!

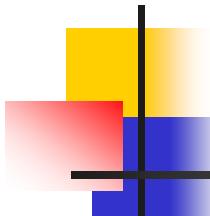
參考 operator+(coord, coord)

Q1:是否為class coord的成員?

Q2:可否取用x, y ?

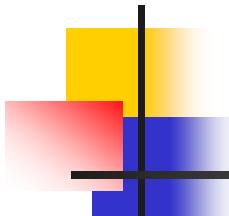
範例一：記起

```
#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) ;
}
```



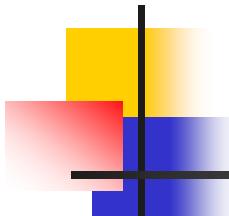
範例二：10+ob2的解決

```
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 ?}
```



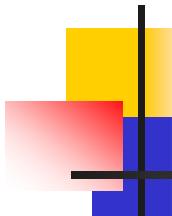
範例三：自己看

- 一元運算符號的負載
 - 使用friend functions



很多個class的operator +

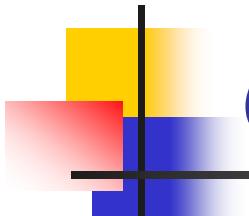
```
class coord { .....};  
class frac {.....} ;  
coord operator+(coord ob1, coord ob2) ;  
frac operator+(frac ob1, frac ob2) ;  
void main() {  
    coord o1(10,10), o2(5,3), o3;  
    o3 = o1 + o2 ; // 呼叫哪一個operator+  
    frac f1(5,3), f2(2,7), f3;  
    f3 = f1 + f2 ;  
}
```



定義二元運算子函數的常態

Q: operator= 需要用此種方式嗎?

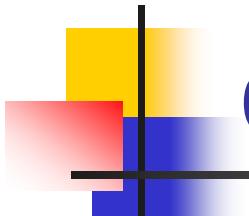
```
class frac {  
    // 將以下之外部函數宣告成朋友函數  
};  
frac operator+(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
frac operator-(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
frac operator*(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
frac operator/(const frac& f1, const frac& f2) {...}  
bool operator==(const frac& f1,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



6-6 細部檢查指定運算子

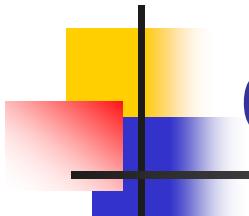
- operator=要不要有回傳值?
 - void operator=(const coord& ob);
 - o1 = o2 = o3 ; // o1 = (o2=o3) ;
 - o1.operator=(o2.operator=(o3)) ;

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 ;  
    }  
}
```

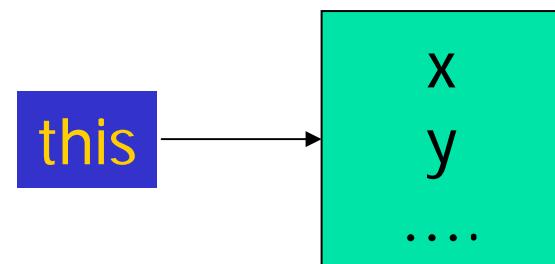


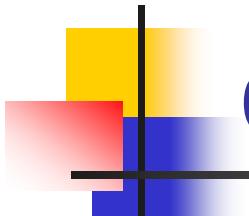
operator=的回傳值

```
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 ;  
}
```

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 ;  
    ...  
}
```

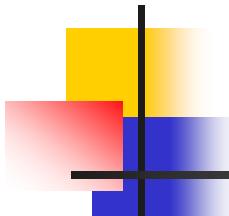
但我可否使用：

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

operator[]

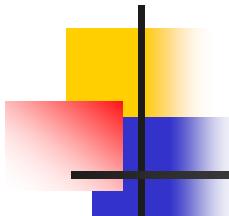
```
SafeArray s ;  
cout << s[10] ;  
// cout << s.operator[](10) ;  
s[10] = 77 ;  
// s.operator[](10) = 77 ;
```

奇怪，怎麼會有寫在等號右邊的函數？



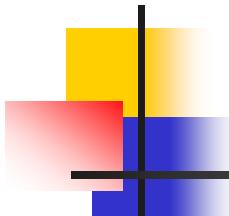
可寫在等號右邊的函數

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



可寫在等號右邊的函數

```
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 ;  
}
```

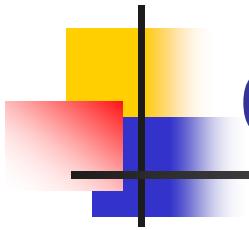


安全的陣列

```
class SafeArray {  
    int a[20] ;  
public:  
    int& operator[](int index) {  
        if(index<0 || index >19)  
            {cout<<“out of boundary”<<endl;  
 }  
        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?