Operator Overloading & Templates

Week 6
Gaddis: 14.5, 16.2-16.4

CS 5301
Fall 2017
Jill Seaman

Operator Overloading

- Operators such as =, +, <, … can be defined to work for objects of a programmer-defined class
- The function names are operator followed by the operator symbol:
  - operator+ to define the + operator, and
  - operator= to define the = operator
- Otherwise they are like normal member functions:
  - Prototype goes in the class declaration
  - Function definition goes in implementation file

Overloaded Operator Prototype

- Prototype:
  ```
  int operator-(const Time &right);
  ```
- Pass by constant reference
  - Does NOT copy the argument as pass-by-value does
  - But does not allow the function to change its value
  - (so it’s like pass by value without the copying).
  - optional for overloading operators

Invoking an Overloaded Operator

- Operator functions can be invoked (called) as a regular member function:
  ```
  int minutes = object1.operator-(object2);
  ```
- They can also be invoked using the more conventional syntax for operators:
  ```
  int minutes = object1 - object2;
  ```
  This is the main reason to overload operators, so you can use this syntax for objects of your class
- Both call the same function operator-, from the perspective of object1 (object2 is the argument).
Example: minus for Time objects

- I decide I want $\text{time1-time2}$ to be an int, equal to the number of minutes between the times.

```cpp
class Time {
private:
    int hour, minute;
public:
    int operator- (const Time &right);
};
```

```cpp
int Time::operator- (const Time &right) {
    // Note: 12%12 = 0
    return (hour%12)*60 + minute -
    ((right.hour%12)*60 + right.minute);
}
```

```cpp
// in a driver:
Time time1(12,20), time2(4,40);
int minutesDiff = time2 - time1;
cout << minutesDiff << endl;
```

Output: 260

Overloading + for Time

```cpp
class Time {
private:
    int hour, minute;
public:
    Time operator+ (Time right);
};
```

```cpp
Time Time::operator+ (Time right) {
    // Note: 12%12 = 0
    int totalMin = (hour%12)*60 + (right.hour%12)*60
    + minute + right.minute;
    int h = totalMin / 60;
    h = h%12;               // keep it between 0 and 11
    if (h==0) h = 12;       // convert 0:xx to 12:xx
    Time result(h, totalMin % 60);
    return result;
}
```

```cpp
// in a driver:
Time t1(12,5);
Time t2(2,50);
Time t3 = t1+t2;
t3.display();
```

Output: 2:55

Overloading == and < for Time

```cpp
bool Time::operator== (Time right) {
    if (hour == right.hour &&
        minute == right.minute)
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}
```

```cpp
bool Time::operator< (Time right) {
    if (hour == right.hour)
        return (minute < right.minute);
    return (hour%12) < (right.hour%12);
}
```

```cpp
// in a driver:
Time time1(12,20), time2(12,21);
if (time1<time2) cout << "correct" << endl;
if (time1==time2) cout << "correct again" << endl;
```

Templates: Type independence

- Many functions, like finding the maximum of an array, do not depend on the data type of the elements.
- We would like to re-use the same code regardless of the item type...
- without having to maintain duplicate copies:
  - `maxIntArray (int a[]; int size)`
  - `maxFloatArray (float a[]; int size)`
  - `maxCharArray (char a[]; int size)`
Generic programming

• Writing functions and classes that are type-independent is called generic programming.
• These functions and classes will have one (or more) extra parameter to represent the specific type of the components.
• When the stand-alone function is called the programmer provides the specific type:

  max<string>{array,size};

Templates

• C++ provides templates to implement generic stand-alone functions and classes.
• A function template is not a function, it is a design or pattern for a function.
• The function template makes a function when the compiler encounters a call to the function.
  - Like a macro, it substitutes appropriate type

Example function template

swap

template <class T>
void swap (T &lhs, T &rhs) {
    T tmp = lhs;
    lhs = rhs;
    rhs = tmp;
}
int main() {
    int x = 5;
    int y = 7;
    string a = “hello”;
    string b = “there”;
    swap <int> (x, y);  //int replaces T
    swap <string> (a, b);  //string replaces T
    cout << x << “ “ << y << endl;
    cout << a << “ “ << b << endl;
}

Notes about C++ templates

• The template prefix: template <class T>
  - class is a keyword. You could also use typename:
    template <typename T>
  - T is the parameter name. You can call it whatever you like.
    - it is often capitalized (because it is a type)
    - names like T and U are often used
  - The parameter name (T in this case) can be replaced ONLY by a type.
Example class template
vector: class decl

// A barebones implementation of the List abstract data type

template <class T>
class SimpleVector {
    private:
        T *aptr; // To point to the allocated array
        int arraySize; // Number of elements in the array
    public:
        SimpleVector() { aptr = NULL; arraySize = 0; }
        SimpleVector(int s, T item) {
            arraySize = s;
            if (arraySize > 0)
                aptr = new T [s];
            for (int count = 0; count < arraySize; count++)
                *(aptr + count) = item;
        }
        SimpleVector(const SimpleVector &obj) {
            arraySize = obj.arraySize;
            if (arraySize > 0)
                aptr = new T [arraySize];
            for(int count = 0; count < arraySize; count++)
                *(aptr + count) = *(obj.aptr + count);
        }
        ~SimpleVector() {
            if (arraySize > 0)
                delete [] aptr;
        }
        T getElement(int position) {
            assert (0 <= position && position < arraySize);
            return aptr[position];
        }
        void setElement(int position, T item) {
            assert (0 <= position && position < arraySize);
            aptr[position] = item;
        }
};

Example class template
constructor, copy constructor

template <class T>
SimpleVector<T>::SimpleVector(int s, T item) {
    arraySize = s;
    if (arraySize > 0)
        aptr = new T [s];
    for (int count = 0; count < arraySize; count++)
        *(aptr + count) = item;
}

template <class T>
SimpleVector<T>::SimpleVector(const SimpleVector &obj) {
    arraySize = obj.arraySize;
    if (arraySize > 0)
        aptr = new T [arraySize];
    for(int count = 0; count < arraySize; count++)
        *(aptr + count) = *(obj.aptr + count);
}

Example class template
destructor, getElement, setElement

template <class T>
SimpleVector<T>::~SimpleVector() {
    if (arraySize > 0)
        delete [] aptr;
}

template <class T>
T SimpleVector<T>::getElement(int position)
    { assert (0 <= position && position < arraySize); return aptr[position];

Example class template
using vector

int main() {
    SimpleVector<string> strV(2,"");
    strV.setElement(0,"one");
    strV.setElement(1,"two");
    SimpleVector<int> intV(2,0);
    intV.setElement(0,1);
    intV.setElement(1,2);
    for (int i=0; i<2; i++) {
        cout << strV.getElement(i) << endl;
        cout << intV.getElement(i) << endl;
    }
}
Class Templates and .h files

- Template classes cannot be compiled separately
  - When a file using (instantiating) a template class is compiled, it requires the complete definition of the template, including the function definitions.
  - Therefore, for a class template, the class declaration AND function definitions must go in the header file.
  - It is still good practice to define the functions outside of (after) the class declaration.

SimpleVector Modification

- push_back() Accepts as an argument a value to be inserted into the vector. The argument is inserted after the last element. (Pushed onto the back of the vector.)
- pop_back() Removes the last element from the vector.
- Hint: both of these operations require allocating a new array of a different size and copying elements from the old array to the new one.