

OVERLOADING operator<< AND operator>>

Common practices and patterns

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CATEGORIZING OPERATOR ELEMENTS

- operator << and operator >> consist of elements following a ridged pattern
- Organizing the elements into four categories makes it easier to present, learn, and use them:
- Categories

- Unchanging elements
- The name of the defining or befriending class
- Programmer-chosen names
- Function-specific tasks



UNCHANGING FUNCTION ELEMENTS



- Always friend functions
- Always have a stream reference return type
- The first parameter is always a stream reference
- Always ends by returning the first parameter



{

}



- The pattern requires a second reference parameter
- Names the class defining or befriending the function



PROGRAMMER-CHOSEN PARAMETER NAMES



• Programmers choose appropriate parameter names



FUNCTION-SPECIFIC TASKS

```
friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, fraction& f)
{
    // format and print f's members
    return out;
}</pre>
```

friend istream& operator>>(istream& in, fraction& f)

```
// read data into f's members
return in;
```

- Functions are designed for specific objects or class instances
- A function's exact operation depends on the befriending class's members

SIMPLIFIED fraction CLASS

```
class fraction
{
    private:
        int numerator;
        int denominator;
    public:
        friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, fraction& f);
        friend istream& operator>>(istream& in, fraction& f);
        private:
            void reduce();
};
```


INSERTER

```
ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, fraction& f)
{
    out << f.denominator << "/" << f.numerator;
    return out;
}</pre>
```


EXTRACTOR

```
istream& operator>>(istream& in, fraction& f)
{
    cout << "Please enter the numerator: ";
    in >> f.numerator;
    cout << "Please enter the denominator: ";
    in >> f.denominator;
    f.reduce();
```

return in;

}



MAPPING ARGUMENTS TO PARAMETERS

