

Load the operator stack to call the function () in C

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C ++ function call () can be overloaded for objects of class type. When you overload (), you are not creating a new way to call a function. Rather, you are creating an operator function that can be passed an arbitrary number of parameters.

The following example illustrates how to overload the operator to call the function () in C ++:

```
#include using namespace std ; class KhoangCach { private : int met ; int ce
```

Compiling and running the above C ++ program will produce the following results:

```
Khoang cach dau tien la:  
Do dai bang m la: 24  
Va do dai bang cm la: 36  
-----  
Khoang cach thu hai la:  
Do dai bang m la: 35  
Va do dai bang cm la: 20  
-----
```

According to Tutorialspoint

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