

Overload the one-seat operator in C ++

The unary operator in C ++ operates on a single operand.

The unary operator in C ++ operates on a single operand and here are some examples of single-operator operators:

Overloading the increment operator (++) and decreasing operator (-) in C ++.

Operator unary (-) in C ++

Negative logical operator (!) In C ++

The unary operator operates on the object to which they are called, and usually this operator appears to the left of the object, such as **! Obj, -obj, and ++ obj** , but sometimes they can be used as is suffix like **obj ++** or **obj--** .

The following example explains how the (-) operator can be overloaded with the use of the prefix as well as the suffix.

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

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

```
Khoang cach bang m la: -20
Khoang cach bang cm la: -6

=====

Khoang cach bang m la: 6
Khoang cach bang cm la: -15

=====
```

Hopefully the above example will help you understand this concept and you can apply for operator operator (!) In C ++.

According to Tutorialspoint

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