Java – Overloading Methods & Constructors

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Method Overloading

- In Java, it is possible to define two or more methods in the same class with the same name as long as their parameter declaration are different.
- When this is the case, the methods are said to be overloaded and the process is known as Method Overloading.
- Method overloading is one of the ways that Java supports polymorphism.
- When an overloaded method is invoked, Java uses the type and/or number of arguments as its guide to determine which version of the overloaded method to actually call.

Sample Program

```
🔚 Overload.java 🔀
       //Author: Paulami Basu Ray
       //file name= Overload.java
     □class OverloadDemo{
           void test(){
               System.out.println("No parameters");
           void test(int a) {
               System.out.println("a= "+a);
 10
           void test(int a,int b){
 12
               System.out.println("a and b: "+a+" "+b);
 13
 14
          void test(double a) {
 15
               System.out.println("double a= "+a);
 16
 17
     □class Overload{
 19
           public static void main(String[] args){
 2.0
               OverloadDemo ob=new OverloadDemo();
 21
               ob.test();
               ob.test(17.39);
 23
               ob.test(5,8);
 24
               ob.test(100);
 25
 26
```

Output

```
Command Prompt
D:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>javac Overload.java
O:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>java Overload
No parameters
double a= 17.39
a and b: 5 8
a= 100
D:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>
```

Constructors in Java

- Constructors are used to initialize the object's state. Like methods, a constructor also contains collection of statements (i.e. instructions) that are executed at time of Object creation.
- When is a Constructor called?
 Each time an object is created using new() keyword at least one constructor (it could be default constructor) is invoked to assign initial values to the data members of the same class.

Constructor

```
☐ ConstructorDemo.java 
       //Author: Paulami Basu Ray
      //file name= Overload.java
     ⊟class Box {
           double width;
           double height;
           double depth;
           // This is the constructor for Box.
           Box (double w, double h, double d) {
               width = w;
 10
              height = h;
 11
               depth = d;
 12
 13
           // compute and return volume
 14
           double volume() {
 15
           return width * height * depth;
 16
     ⊟class ConstructorDemo{
 19
           public static void main(String[] args)
 2.0
               Box ob=new Box (2.1, 5.6, 7.8);
               System.out.println("Volume= "+ob.volume());
 23
 24
```

Constructor Output

```
Command Prompt
D:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>javac ConstructorDemo.java
D:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>java ConstructorDemo
Volume= 91.728
D:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>
```

Constructor Overloading

```
☐ OverloadConstructor.java ☑
        //Author: Paulami Basu Ray
        //file name= OverloadConstructor.java
      Fclass Box {
            double width;
            double height;
            double depth;
            // This is the constructor for Box.
            Box(double w, double h, double d) {
                width = w;
 10
                height = h;
 11
                depth = d;
 12
 13
            // constructor used when no dimensions specified
 14
            Bost () [
 15
                width = -1; // use -1 to indicate
 16
                height = -1; // an uninitialized
 17
                depth = 1; // box
 18
 19
            // constructor used when cube is created
 20
            Box (double len) {
 21
                width = height = depth = len;
 2.3
            // compute and return volume
 24
            double volume() {
 25
                return width * height * depth;
 26
 27
      □ class OverloadConstructor{
 28
 29
            public static void main(String[] args)
 30
 31
                Box obl=new Box(2.1,5.6,7.8);
 32
                System.out.println("Volume= "+obl.volume());
 33
 34
                Box ob2=new Box(2);
 35
                System.out.println("Volume= "+ob2.volume());
 36
 37
                Box ob3=new Box();
                System.out.println("Volume= "+ob3.volume());
 38
 39
 40
```

Output

```
Command Prompt
):\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>javac OverloadConstructor.java
D:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>java OverloadConstructor
/olume= 91.728
/olume= 8.0
/olume= -1.0
D:\P.K College\B.Sc. 2nd Sem\Java Programs>
```