

A Closer Look at Methods and Classes (Chapter 7 of Schilit)

Object Oriented Programming BS (AI) II

By

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Revision of Methods/Functions

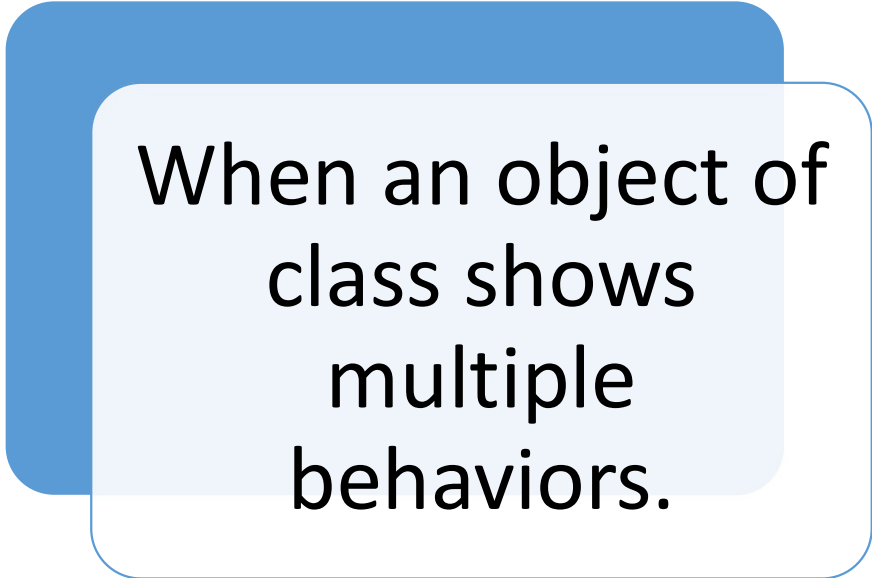
- What is a method/function?
- Parameter vs Argument
- Void?
 - Why do we use these methods



Polymorphism



OOP Principle



When an object of
class shows
multiple
behaviors.

Overloading Methods



Two or more methods in same class:

Having same name

But different return type

Different type/number of arguments



Type or number of argument determine the method to be called

Overloading Methods

- Return type alone is not sufficient during the call of method
 - Java matches the arguments with the parameters to call a particular method

Overloading Methods

```
// Demonstrate method overloading.
class OverloadDemo {
    void test() {
        System.out.println("No parameters");
    }

    // Overload test for one integer parameter.
    void test(int a) {
        System.out.println("a: " + a);
    }

    // Overload test for two integer parameters.
    void test(int a, int b) {
        System.out.println("a and b: " + a + " " + b);
    }

    // Overload test for a double parameter
    double test(double a) {
        System.out.println("double a: " + a);
        return a*a;
    }
}
```

What should be the output now???

```
class Overload {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        OverloadDemo ob = new OverloadDemo();  
        double result;  
  
        // call all versions of test()  
        ob.test();  
        ob.test(10);  
        ob.test(10, 20);  
        result = ob.test(123.25);  
        System.out.println("Result of ob.test(123.25): " + result);  
    }  
}
```

Example of Automatic Type conversion

```
// Automatic type conversions apply to overloading.
class OverloadDemo {
    void test() {
        System.out.println("No parameters");
    }

    // Overload test for two integer parameters.
    void test(int a, int b) {
        System.out.println("a and b: " + a + " " + b);
    }

    // Overload test for a double parameter
    void test(double a) {
        System.out.println("Inside test(double) a: " + a);
    }
}
```


Example of Automatic Type conversion

```
class Overload {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        OverloadDemo ob = new OverloadDemo();  
        int i = 88;  
  
        ob.test();  
        ob.test(10, 20);  
  
        ob.test(i); // this will invoke test(double)  
        ob.test(123.2); // this will invoke test(double)  
    }  
}
```

Overloading Methods



Advantage is common name methods for different activities of same nature, exp: Addition



Those languages which don't support overloading(like C):

Give unique names for methods
abs() for int and labs() for long int



It is one of the ways in which java can achieve polymorphism:

One object shows multiple behaviors

Overloading Constructors

- Requires three parameters

```
class Box {  
    double width;  
    double height;  
    double depth;  
  
    // This is the constructor for Box.  
    Box(double w, double h, double d) {  
        width = w;  
        height = h;  
        depth = d;  
    }  
  
    // compute and return volume  
    double volume() {  
        return width * height * depth;  
    }  
}
```

Overloading Constructors

- This is invalid right now

```
Box ob = new Box();
```

- What if you wanted a box without parameters