-! Method overloading !-

The Word "overloading" in programming means having different Versions/implementations of the Same entity. Thus if we have multiple method in a class but every Method has same name, then we say that it is "Method overloading".

Example

println();

Case 1

int a = 10;

println(a)

↳ 10 output → int

Case 2:

String a = "Ayush";

println(a);

↳ Ayush → String

} overloading of Method.

Points To Remember:-

(I) When we overload 2 or more method, then these method must differ with each other in term of their arguments and this difference can be 3 type:-

(i) No. of Arguments
(ii) Type of arguments
(iii) order of argument.

```
Class ovld
{
  Public void Show (int a)
  {
     SOP(a)
  }
  Public void Show(char ch)
  {
     SOUT(ch)
  }
  Public void Shw(String s)
  {
    SOUT(s)
  }
```

public void show (float c)

{

sout (c)

}

}

Class Useould

{

psvm ( )

{

~~ould = new~~

ould obj = new ould ();

obj. show ('z'); → charwala Run hoga

obj. show (12); → Int call hoga

obj. show ("Hello"); → String call hoga

obj. show (2.4f); → float call hoga

obj. show (10L); → Long है → Int मे जा नहीं सकता तो float मे जाएगा।

obj. show (true); → Boolean है or इसको कोई Receive नहीं करेगा तो इसमे generate होगी error.

}

}

~~output~~

-! Constructor overloading :-

In a Single class we Contain many Construction.

Method overloading :- Single class के under Same Name के many function बनाना but different parameters.

In short :-

Constructor overloading :- Single class के under, many Constructor बनाना Same name, Same Class name with diff Parameters

In short :-

```
Class A
{
   A()
    {
      Sout ("1st Constructor");
    }
  A(int a)
    {
      Sout (a)
    }
}
```

```
class B
{
  PSVM ()
  {
    A obj = new A();      // default
    A obj = new A(10);    // parameterized
  }
}
```