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Object Oriented Programming I

Lab Sheet 9 Polymorphism – Method Overload & Method Override

1. Create a class called **Calculator** that provides methods for performing mathematical operations with a varying number of operands:
 - Method called **'add'** to add **two integers** and return the sum
 - Method called **'add'** to add **three integers** and return the sum
 - Method called **'add'** to add an **array of integers** and return the sum
 - In the main method, create an instance of the Calculator class and use it to perform addition operations with different numbers of operands.
 - Depending on the number of arguments, calling the **add'** method.
- Hint - Java will automatically select the appropriate version of the method to execute
2. Create a class called Converter that provides methods for converting values between different data types:
 - Method called **'converter'** to convert double to int
 - Method called **'converter'** to convert int to double
 - Method called **'converter'** to convert String to int
 - In the main method, create an instance of the Converter class and use it to convert values between different data types.
 - Depending on the number of arguments, calling the **converter'** method
3. Create a base class called **'Departments'** with method **display()**, which is just printing the **"There are three departments"**.
 - Create a child class called **'ComputerScience'** and inside the child class create a method called **display()** which is just print the **'Teaching Computer Science'** that override the parent class play() method
 - Create a child class called **'ComputerEngineering'** and inside the child class create a method called **display()** which is just print the **'Teaching Computer Engineering'** that override the parent class play() method

- Create a Main class called **TeachingModules** and create instances of **ComputerScience** and **ComputerEngineering** but **store them in references of type Departments**.
 - (This demonstrates polymorphism, where objects of different subclasses can be treated as instances of their common superclass.)
- 4. Create a base class called **BankTransaction** with the method **describeTransaction ()**, which is just printing the **"This is a generic bank transaction"**.
 - Create a child class called **DepositTransaction** and inside the child class create a method called **describeTransaction ()** which just prints the **'This is a deposit transaction. Adding funds to your account.'** that overrides the parent class **describeTransaction ()** method.
 - Create a child class called **WithdrawTransaction** and inside the child class create a method called **describeTransaction ()** which just prints the **'This is a withdrawal transaction. Taking funds from your account.'** that overrides the parent class **describeTransaction ()** method
 - Create a Main class called **BankingApplication** and create instances of **BankTransaction**, **DepositTransaction**, and **WithdrawTransaction** but **store them in references of type BankTransaction**.
 - Your output should like this.

```
Output - OOP Lab 09 (run)
run:
Generic Bank Transaction:
This is a generic bank transaction.

Deposit Transaction:
This is a deposit transaction. Adding funds to your account.

Withdrawal Transaction:
This is a withdrawal transaction. Taking funds from your account.
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```