13. METHOD OVERLOADING

```
1.
class Adder
  static int add(int a,int b)
    return a+b;
  static int add(int a,int b,int c)
    return a+b+c;
}
class Excercise1
  public static void main(String[] args)
    System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11));
    System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11,11));
  }
}
Output-
22
33
2.
class Adder
  static int add(int a,double b)
    return (int)(a+b);
  static int add(int a,int b,int c)
    return a+b+c;
}
class Excercise2
  public static void main(String[] args)
    System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11.5));
    System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11,11));
  }
}
Output-
22
33
```

3.
We cannot define two methods with the same name and same number of parameters of same type.

class Adder
{
 static int add(int a,int b)
 {
 return a+b;
 }
 static int add(int a,int b)
 {
 return a+b;
 }
} class Excercise3
{
 public static void main(String[] args)
 {
 System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11));
 System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11));
 }
}

Output-

error: method add(int,int) is already defined in class Adder static int add(int a,int b)

4.
class Adder
{
 static int add(int a,double b)
 {
 return (int)(a+b);

}
static int add(int a,int b)
{
 return a+b;
}
}
class Excercise4
{
 public static void main(String[] args)
 {
 System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11.5));
 System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11));
 }
}

Output-

22

5.

We cannot define two methods with same name, number of parameters and data type even if they have different return Type(same as reasoning mentioned in question number 3)