S.No: 11	Exp. Name: ***Write a Java program to implement Method overloading***	Date:2023-09-25

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Aim:

Write a Java program with a class name `Addition` with the methods `add(int, int)`, `add(int, float)`, `add(float, float)` and `add(float, double, double)` to add values of different argument types.

Write the **main(String[])** method within the class and assume that it will always receive a total of **6** command line arguments at least, such that the first **2** are **int**, next **2** are **float** and the last **2** are of type **double**.

If the **main()** is provided with arguments : **1, 2, 1.5f, 2.5f, 1.0, 2.0** then the program should print the output as:

```
Sum of 1 and 2 : 3
Sum of 1.5 and 2.5 : 4.0
Sum of 2 and 2.5 : 4.5
Sum of 1.5, 1.0 and 2.0 : 4.5
```

Note: Please don't change the package name.

Source Code:

q11266/Addition.java

```
package q11266;
class Addition
{
   void add(int a, int b)
   {
      System.out.println("Sum of " +a+ " and " +b+ " : "+(a+b));
   }
   void add(float c,float d)
   {
      System.out.println("Sum of " +c+ " and " +d+ " : "+(c+d));
   }
   void add(int b,float d)
   {
      System.out.println("Sum of "+b+ " and " +d+ " : "+(b+d));
   }
   void add(float c, double e, double f)
   {
      System.out.println("Sum of " +c+ ", "+e+ " and " +f+ " : "+(c+e+f));
   }
   public static void main(String args[])
   {
      Addition g=new Addition();
      int a,b;
      float c,d;
      double e,f;
      a=Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      b=Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
      c=Float.parseFloat(args[2]);
      d=Float.parseFloat(args[3]);
      e=Double.parseDouble(args[4]);
```

```
        f=Double.parseDouble(args[5]);
        g.add(a,b);
        g.add(c,d);
        g.add(b,d);
        g.add(c,e,f);
    }
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Sum of 2 and 1 : 3
Sum of 5.0 and 3.6 : 8.6
Sum of 1 and 3.6 : 4.6
Sum of 5.0, 9.2 and 5.26 : 19.46