

Method OverLoading ¶

Like other languages (for example method overloading in C++) do, python does not supports method overloading. We may overload the methods but can only use the latest defined method.

Example:

In [1]:

```
# First product method.
# Takes two argument and print their
# product
def product(a, b):
    p = a * b
    print(p)

# Second product method
# Takes three argument and print their
# product
def product(a, b, c):
    p = a * b*c
    print(p)

# Uncommenting the below line shows an error
# product(4, 5)

# This line will call the second product method
product(4, 5, 5)
```

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However we may use other implementation in python to make the same function work differently i.e. as per the arguments.

In [52]:

```
class Demo:
    def add(self, instanceOf = None, *args):
        if instanceOf == "int":
            self.result = 0
        if instanceOf == "str":
            self.result = ''
        for i in args:
            self.result = self.result + i
        return self.result
```

In [53]:

```
d1 = Demo()
```

In [54]:

```
print(d1.add('int',10,20,30))
```

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In [56]:

```
print(d1.add('str', ' I ','Love ','Python ','Progrmming'))
```

I Love Python Progrmming

In []:

In []: