NAME: CHETAN BHUYAL **ROLL NO.: 16** 

DATE: 04/08/2025 SUBJECT: FULL STACK JAVA

AIM:

Programs on method and constructor overloading

## **DESCRIPTION:**

Method Overloading allows a class to have more than one method with the same name but different parameter lists (number, type, or order of parameters). It helps in increasing the readability of the program.

## CODE:

```
class Person {
    String name;
    int age;
    Person() {
        name = "Unknown";
        age = 0;
    }
    Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
        age = 18;
    }
    Person(String name, int age) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
    }
```

```
void greet() {
      System.out.println("Hello!");
  }
  void greet(String message) {
      System.out.println("Hello, " + message);
  }
  void greet(String message, int times) {
      for (int i = 0; i < times; i++) {
          System.out.println("Hello, " + message);
      }
  }
  void showDetails() {
      System.out.println("Name: " + name + ", Age: " + age);
  }
iblic class OverloadingExample {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      Person p1 = new Person();
```

```
Person p1 = new Person();
Person p2 = new Person("Rahul");
Person p3 = new Person("Sneha", 25);

p1.showDetails();
p2.showDetails();
p3.showDetails();

// Method Overloading
p3.greet();
p3.greet("Sneha");
p3.greet("Sneha", 3);
}
```

## **OUTPUT:**

```
Calculator calc = new Calculator();

System.out.println("Add 2 integers: " + calc.add(5, 10));

System.out.println("Add 3 integers: " + calc.add(2, 3, 4));

System.out.println("Add 2 doubles: " + calc.add(4.5, 3.2));
```

## **CONCLUSION:**

**Method Overloading** and **Constructor Overloading** allow using the **same name** with **different parameters** to improve flexibility and readability.

 Method Overloading → Same method name, different parameters (used for performing similar tasks). • Constructor Overloading → Same constructor name, different parameters (used for creating objects in different ways).