

# Overloading & Overriding

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🏠 Class	TI 2i
# NIM	2241720255
📖 Subject	Object Oriented Programming
📁 Type	Assignment
👤 Semester	Semester 3
📅 Time	@November 7, 2023

## Practice

Program Testing Class Manager & Staff

Manager: Administrasi

NIP :101

Nama :Tedjo

Golongan :1

Tunjangan :5000000

Gaji :10000000

Bagian :Administrasi

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NIP :0003

Nama :Usman

Golongan :2

Jml Lembur :10

Gaji Lembur :10000

Gaji :3100000

NIP :0005

Nama :Anugrah

Golongan :2

Jml Lembur :10

Gaji Lembur :55000

Gaji :3550000

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Manager: Pemasaran

NIP :102

Nama :Atika

Golongan :1

Tunjangan :2500000

Gaji :7500000

Bagian :Pemasaran

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NIP :0004

Nama :Hendra

Golongan :3

Jml Lembur :15

Gaji Lembur :5500

Gaji :2082500

NIP :0006

Nama :Arie

Golongan :4

Jml Lembur :5

Gaji Lembur :100000

Gaji :1500000

NIP :0007

Nama :Mentari

Golongan :3

Jml Lembur :6

Gaji Lembur :20000

Gaji :2120000

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# Exercise

```
public class PerkalianKu {  
    void perkalian(int a, int b){  
        System.out.println(a * b);  
    }  
    void perkalian(int a, int b, int c){  
        System.out.println(a * b * c);  
    }  
    public static void main(String args []){  
        PerkalianKu objek = new PerkalianKu();  
        objek.perkalian(25, 43);  
        objek.perkalian(34, 23, 56);  
    }  
}
```

1. From the source coding above, where is the overloading located?
  - a. The overloading is located at the “perkalian” method.

```
void perkalian(int a, int b){  
    System.out.println(a * b);  
}  
void perkalian(int a, int b, int c){  
    System.out.println(a * b * c);  
}
```

2. If there is overloading, how many different parameters are there?
  - a. There are 2 number of different parameters (the first method has 2 parameters and the second method has 3 parameters)

```

public class PerkalianKu {
    void perkalian(int a, int b){
        System.out.println(a * b);
    }
    void perkalian(double a, double b){
        System.out.println(a * b);
    }
    public static void main(String args []){
        PerkalianKu objek = new PerkalianKu();
        objek.perkalian(25, 43);
        objek.perkalian(34.56, 23.7);
    }
}

```

3. From the source coding above, where is the overloading located?

```

    void perkalian(int a, int b){
        System.out.println(a * b);
    }
    void perkalian(double a, double b){
        System.out.println(a * b);
    }

```

4. If there is overloading, how many different types of parameters are there?

- a. There are 2 different types of parameters (the first method has a Int parameter and the second method has a Double parameter)

```

class Ikan{
    public void swim(){
        System.out.println("Ikan bisa berenang");
    }
}
class Piranha extends Ikan{
    public void swim(){
        System.out.println("Piranha bisa makan daging");
    }
}
public class Fish {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Ikan a = new Ikan();
        Ikan b = new Piranha();
        a.swim();
        b.swim();
    }
}

```

5. Where is the overriding located in the source coding above?
  - a. at the swim method in Piranha class.
6. Explain if the source coding above if there is overriding?
  - a. The swim method is actually overriding because it takes from the parent method.

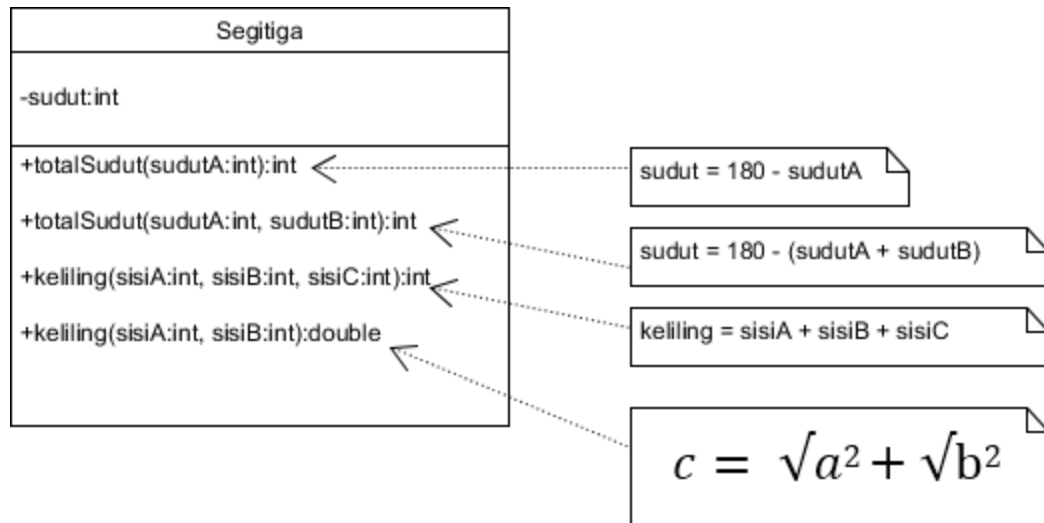
```

class Ikan{
    public void swim(){
        System.out.println("Ikan bisa berenang");
    }
}
class Piranha extends Ikan{
    public void swim(){
        System.out.println("Piranha bisa makan daging");
    }
}

```

## Tasks

1. Implement the concept of overloading in the class diagram below:



```

package Tasks.Overloading;

public class Segitiga {
    private int sudut;

    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public int totalSudut(int sudutA){
        sudut = 180 - sudutA;
        return sudut;
    }

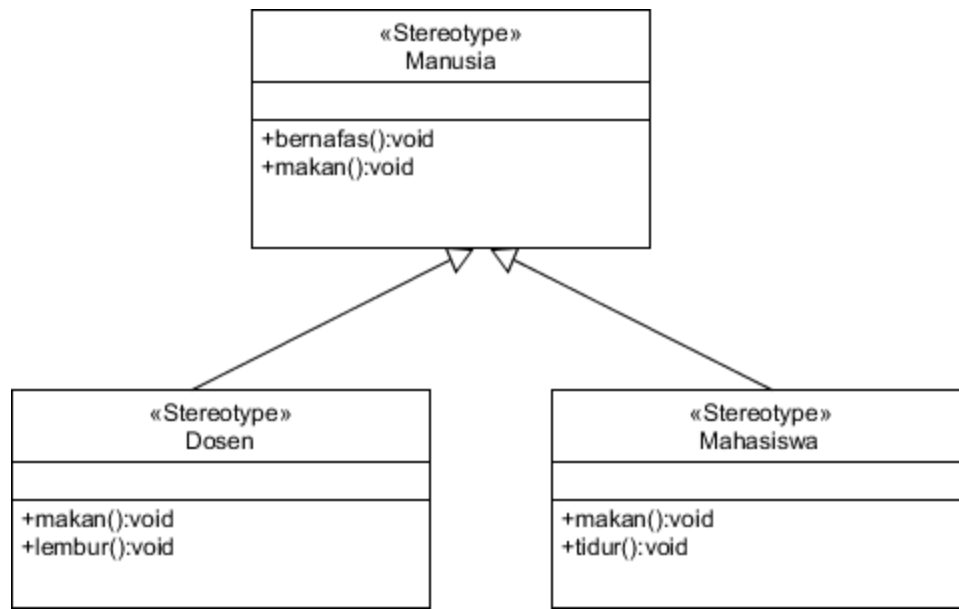
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public int totalSudut(int sudutA, int sudutB){
        sudut = 180 - (sudutA + sudutB);
        return sudut;
    }

    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public int keliling(int sisiA, int sisiB, int sisiC){
        return sisiA + sisiB + sisiC;
    }

    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public double keliling(int sisiA, int sisiB){
        return sisiA + sisiB;
    }
}

```

2. Implement the class diagram below using dynamic techniques method dispatch technique:



- Manusia class

```
package Tasks.Overriding;

public class Manusia {
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public void bernafas(){
        System.out.println(x: "Bernafas");
    }
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public void makan(){
        System.out.println(x: "Makan");
    }
}
```

- Dosen class

```

package Tasks.Overriding;

public class Dosen extends Manusia{
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public void makan(){
        System.out.println(x:"Dosen makan");
    }
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public void lembur(){
        System.out.println(x:"Dosen lembur");
    }
}

```

- Mahasiswa class

```

package Tasks.Overriding;

public class Mahasiswa extends Manusia{
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public void makan(){
        System.out.println(x:"Mahasiswa makan");
    }
    Codeium: Refactor | Explain | Generate Javadoc
    public void tidur(){
        System.out.println(x:"Mahasiswa tidur");
    }
}

```