

Welcome To Golang By Example

Menu

HOME

BLOG

CONTACT US

SUPPORT THIS WEBSITE

Menu

Function/Method Overloading in Golang (Alternatives/Workaround)

Posted on December 1, 2019

Function/Method Overloading means that that the same function/method name can be used with a different number and types of parameters

See this post for difference between function and method in Go – <https://golangbyexample.com/difference-between-method-function-go>

Eg.

```
func X()  
func X(name string)  
func X(name, address string)  
func X(name string, age int)
```

Go doesn't support method/function overloading. See this faq for the reason <https://golang.org/doc/faq#overloading>

According to the above faq things are simpler without it.

We can workaround Method/Function overloading in GO using

- **Variadic Function** – A Variadic Function is a function that accepts a variable number of arguments
- **Empty Interface** – It is an interface without any methods.

There are two cases for Method/Function Overloading

1. Different number of parameters but of the same type:

Above case can easily be handled using variadic functions. Notice in below code the parameters are of one type i.e. **int**.

```
package main  
  
import "fmt"  
  
func main() {  
    fmt.Println(add(1, 2))  
}
```

```
    fmt.Println(add(1, 2, 3))
    fmt.Println(add(1, 2, 3, 4))
}

func add(numbers ...int) int {
    sum := 0
    for _, num := range numbers {
        sum += num
    }
    return sum
}
```

Output:

```
3
6
10
```

2. Different number of parameters and of different types

This case can be handled using both variadic function and empty interface

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    handle(1, "abc")
    handle("abc", "xyz", 3)
    handle(1, 2, 3, 4)
}

func handle(params ...interface{}) {
```

```
    fmt.Println("Handle func called with parameters:")
    for _, param := range params {
        fmt.Printf("%v\n", param)
    }
}
```

Output:

```
Handle func called with parameters:
1
abc
Handle func called with parameters:
abc
xyz
3
Handle func called with parameters:
1
2
3
4
```

We can also use a switch case to get the exact parameters and use them accordingly. See the below example.

```
package main

import "fmt"

type person struct {
    name    string
    gender  string
    age     int
}

func main() {
    err := addPerson("Tina", "Female", 20)
```

```
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("PersonAdd Error: " + err.Error())
    }

    err = addPerson("John", "Male")
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("PersonAdd Error: " + err.Error())
    }

    err = addPerson("Wick", 2, 3)
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("PersonAdd Error: " + err.Error())
    }
}

func addPerson(args ...interface{}) error {
    if len(args) > 3 {
        return fmt.Errorf("Wront number of arguments passed")
    }
    p := &person{}
    //0 is name
    //1 is gender
    //2 is age
    for i, arg := range args {
        switch i {
            case 0: // name
                name, ok := arg.(string)
                if !ok {
                    return fmt.Errorf("Name is not passed as string")
                }
                p.name = name
            case 1:
                gender, ok := arg.(string)
                if !ok {
                    return fmt.Errorf("Gender is not passed as string")
                }
                p.gender = gender
            case 2:
                age, ok := arg.(int)
                if !ok {
```

```
        return fmt.Errorf("Age is not passed as int")
    }
    p.age = age
default:
    return fmt.Errorf("Wrong parametes passed")
}
}
fmt.Printf("Person struct is %+v\n", p)
return nil
}
```

Note: Wherever the arg is not passed it is substituted as default.

Output:

```
Person struct is &{name:Tina gender:Female age:20}
Person struct is &{name:John gender:Male age:0}
PersonAdd Error: Gender is not passed as string
```

[function](#)[go](#)[golang](#)[method](#)[overloading](#)

Privacy Badger has replaced this Disqus widget

[Allow once](#)[Always allow on this site](#)[Follow @golangbyexample](#)

Popular Articles

[Golang Comprehensive Tutorial Series](#)

[All Design Patterns in Go \(Golang\)](#)

[Slice in golang](#)

[Variables in Go \(Golang\) – Complete Guide](#)

[OOP: Inheritance in GOLANG complete guide](#)

[Using Context Package in GO \(Golang\) – Complete Guide](#)

[All data types in Golang with examples](#)

[Understanding time and date in Go \(Golang\) – Complete Guide](#)

©2021 Welcome To Golang By Example | Design: Newspaperly WordPress Theme