Java Method Overloading

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Method Overloading

With **method overloading**, multiple methods can have the same name with different parameters:

Example

```
int myMethod(int x)
float myMethod(float x)
double myMethod(double x, double y)
```

Consider the following example, which has two methods that add numbers of different type:

Example

```
static int plusMethodInt(int x, int y) {
  return x + y;
}
```

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```
  return x + y;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
  int myNum1 = plusMethodInt(8, 5);
  double myNum2 = plusMethodDouble(4.3, 6.26);
  System.out.println("int: " + myNum1);
  System.out.println("double: " + myNum2);
}
```

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Instead of defining two methods that should do the same thing, it is better to overload one.

In the example below, we overload the `plusMethod` method to work for both `int` and `double`:

Example

```
  return x + y;
}

static double plusMethod(double x, double y) {

}

public static void main(String[] args) {
  int myNum1 = plusMethod(8, 5);
  double myNum2 = plusMethod(4.3, 6.26);
  System.out.println("int: " + myNum1);
```

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