Name _____ ((Case Studies)

Class _____ Knowledge Management Date _____

Opened 24 July 2025

Reg Date: Reg ID : PROG- Type : Implementation

Topic : HackerRank Skill test Certificate

~~(Entry level)~~

Question Java —— Entry Level

Discipline of learning : CS | Programming

- Programming (1) Java
  - Overloading (w/ data type
  - Inner Class

Code | Blame 17 lines (14 loc) · 387 Bytes

```java
import java.util.Arrays;

public class HowWillYouCompare {
    private static class Comparator {
        public boolean compare(int a, int b) {
            return a == b;
        }

        public boolean compare(String a, String b) {
            return a.equals(b);
        }

        public boolean compare(int[] a, int[] b) {
            return Arrays.equals(a, b);
        }
    }
}
```

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The "HowWillYouCompare" outer class can create a "Comparator" object which contains different methods. However, the "Comparator" can not access by outside objects because it is an INNER class with"private" prefixes attributes.

The "Comparator" object contains 3 overloading methods. An overloading method is an act of polymorphism, which is a feature of OOP. We can define multiple functions with the same name ("compare") but with different types of parameters (int, String, int[], etc...)

The return data type should remain the same as if you use a different data type, the compiler will not have enough capabilities to differentiate which function you calling.