

```
"""
```

Polymorphism: Poly(many) + morph (forms)

Overloading: means a method/operator/constructor behaves differently

If we consider a method

so we may have a method with same name and different attributes

```
"""
```

```
class Sample:
```

```
    def m1(self): #behaviour_1
```

```
        print('No args')
```

```
    def m1(self,a,b): ##behaviour_2
```

```
        print('with 2 variables')
```

```
s = Sample()
```

```
s.m1(1,2) #its possible bcz program control will only take last recent declaration from a class  
# and last declaration is with 2 args
```

```
# if we use with no args
```

```
s.m1() # it will throw an exception related to a and b positional args
```

```
# conclusion: we can't perform method overloading/method level polymorphism is not possible
```

```
with 2 variables
```

```
-----  
TypeError
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last)
```

```
<ipython-input-3-be63e9d35ffb> in <module>()  
    16 # and last declaration is with 2 args
```

```
    17 # if we use with no args
```

```
--> 18 s.m1() # it will throw an exception related to a and b positional args
```

```
TypeError: m1() missing 2 required positional arguments: 'a' and 'b'
```

```
SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW
```

```
"""
```

Now check constructor level polymorphism or Constructor overloading

```
"""
```

```
class Sample:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        print(0)
```

```
    def __init__(self,a,b,c):
```

```
        print(3)
```

```
    def __init__(self,x):
```

```
        print(1)
```

```
Sample(10)
```

```
1
```

```
<__main__.Sample at 0x7f2e1af260d0>
```

```
# if we take init with 3 variables
```

```
class Sample:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        print(0)
```

```
    def __init__(self,a,b,c):
```

```
def __init__(self,a,b,c):
```

```
    print(3)
```

```
def __init__(self,x):
```

```
    print(1)
```

Sample(1,5,0) # it wont call 2nd init bcz last recent init is with only 1 arg and its x  
#hence constructor overloading is nt possible in python

# Q. What is overloading

# Q. what is constructor/method overloading

# q. is it posible to perform method overloading?

-----  
TypeError

Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-8-6274790c30f5> in <module>()  
7 def \_\_init\_\_(self,x):

8 print(1)

----> 9 Sample(1,5,0) # it wont call 2nd init bcz last recent init is with only 1 arg ar

TypeError: \_\_init\_\_() takes 2 positional arguments but 4 were given

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

# Operator overloading: we can implement different behaviour of an operators

# ex. + - \* % /

```
print(dir(10))
```

```
shift_', '__lt__', '__mod__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__neg__', '__new__', '__or__', '__p
```

# method with \_\_ double underscore at the prefix and suffix side are used to indicate them  
# as a special methods  
# We can call them as Dunder method  
# also they are known as Magic methods

```
12 + 12
```

```
24
```

```
class A:
```

```
    def __init__(self,a):
```

```
        print(a)
```

```
a1 = A(10)
```

```
10
```

```
class Book:
```

```
    def __init__(self,pages):
```

```
        self.pages = pages
    def __mul__(self, other):
        return self.pages * other.pages
b1 = Book(100)
b2 = Book(200)
print(b1*b2) # add 2 objects
#print('100'+ '200')
```

20000

```
def sample():
    result = 100 + 80
    return result
print(sample())
```

180