# ATHARVA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

#### ATHARVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST'S

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# Department of Information Technology

Academic Year: 2023-24

Lab Work: Computer programming Paradigms Lab(CPPL) ITL303

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Class: SE-IT-1

Batch: I3 Rollno.: 51

#### **Date of Performance:**

# **Experiment No. 01c:**

**<u>Aim:</u>** to write a program to understand the function overloading in Object Oriented Programming.

# **Theory:**

Function overloading in Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) is a feature that allows multiple functions to have the same name but differ in the parameters they take (i.e., the number or type of parameters). This means that a single function name can be used to perform different tasks based on the input parameters.

Function overloading is a type of polymorphism, specifically compile-time (or static) polymorphism.

### **Algorithm:**

- 1. START
- 2. Define function "print()" with different-different input types such as int, float, char.
- 3. Initialize variables n, p, g, for int, float, and char datatype respectively.
- 4. Take user input for above variables.
- 5. Call function "print()" for each variable separately.
- 6. Output, prints the respective variable values
- 7. END

**Program Code:** 

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void print(int i){
 cout<<"This prints an integer value.\n"<<endl;
  cout<<"Your integer is :"<<i<endl;
void print(float i){
 cout<<"This prints a float value.\n"<<endl;
  cout<<"Your number is: "<<i<endl;
void print(char i){
 cout<<"This prints a character value.\n"<<endl;
  cout<<"Your character is: "<<i<endl;
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
  int n;
  float p;
 char g;
  cout<<"Enter your integer: "<<endl;</pre>
  cin>>n;
  cout<<"Enter your float: "<<endl;</pre>
  cin>>p;
  cout<<"Enter your character: "<<endl;</pre>
  cin>>g;
  print(n);
  print(p);
  print(g);
  return 0;
```

# **Output:**

```
Output
                                                             Clear
/tmp/6fBs2aZeuF.o
Enter your integer:
56
Enter your float:
7.8905
Enter your character:
This prints an integer value.
Your integer is :56
This prints a float value.
Your number is: 7.8905
This prints a character value.
Your character is : A
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

#### **Conclusion:**

• Learned what is function overloading in OOPs and how to implement it through an example.

#### Marks Obtained:

#### Lab Outcome: