```
In [3]: #overloading by default argument
         class show:
             def display(self,name=None):
                  if name:
                     print(f"Hello{name}")
                  else:
                     print("Hello There!")
         cal=show()
         cal.display()
         cal.display("Amrren")
        Hello There!
        HelloAmrren
 In [5]: #overloading by variable argument
         class calculator:
             def add(self,*args):
                  return sum(args)
         c=calculator()
         print(c.add(23,45))
         print(c.add(24,46,78,90))
        68
        238
 In [7]: class Notification:
             def send(self, message, user=None):
                  if user:
                     print(f"Sending message '{message}' to {user}")
                  else:
                      print(f"Broadcasting '{message}' to all users")
         obj=Notification()
         obj.send("Live session will start from 7 pm")
         obj.send("Activity completed", "Ananya")
        Broadcasting 'Live session will start from 7 pm' to all users
        Sending message 'Activity completed' to Ananya
In [11]: #operator overloading-->we can overload operators like +,- etc using special meth
         class Employee:
             def __init__(self,name,salary):
                 self.name=name
                  self.salary=salary
             def __add__(self,other):
                  return self.salary+other.salary
         e1=Employee("Pooja",25000)
         e2=Employee("Pavitra",40000)
         total salary=e1+e2
         print("Total salary to be paid:",total_salary)
```

Total salary to be paid: 65000

```
In [21]: class Cart:
             def __init__(self,items):
                 self.items=items
             def add (self,other):
                  return Cart(self.items+other.items)
             def display(self):
                  print("Cart items:",self.items)
         c1=Cart(["Tomato","Choclate","Bread"])
         c2=Cart(["Milk","egg"])
         c3=c1+c2#operator overloading
         c3.display()
        Cart items: ['Tomato', 'Choclate', 'Bread', 'Milk', 'egg']
In [27]: #Constructor overloading-->python does not support constructor overloading but we c
         class Student:
             def __init__(self,name=None,rollNo=None,Branch="Not Assigned"):
                 if name and rollNo:
                      self.rollNo=rollNo
                      self.name=name
                      self.Branch=Branch
                 elif name:
                      self.name=name
                      self.rollNo="Pending"
                     self.Branch="Not Assigned"
                  else:
                      self.name="Unknown"
                     self.rollNo="Pending"
                      self.Branch="Not Assigned"
             def show(self):
                  print(f"Name:{self.name},Roll No:{ self.rollNo},Branch:{self.Branch}")
         #constructor Overloading(simulated)
         s1=Student("Sahil",101,"CSE")
         s2=Student("Ananya")
         s3=Student()
         s1.show()
         s2.show()
         s3.show()
        Name:Sahil,Roll No:101,Branch:CSE
        Name: Ananya, Roll No: Pending, Branch: Not Assigned
        Name:Unknown, Roll No:Pending, Branch:Not Assigned
In [ ]:
```