SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

COURSE CODE & NAME : 23CST205 - Object Oriented Programming Using Java

II YEAR/ III SEMESTER

UNIT – II INTRODUCTION TO JAVA

Topic: BASICS OF JAVA PROGRAMMING- OVERLOADING

Java Method Overloading

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)
```

Java Method Overloading

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

Example

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

static double plusMethodDouble(double x, double y) {
  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);
}
```

Output:

```
int: 13
double: 10.559999999999999
```

Java Method Overloading

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

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

static double plusMethod(double x, double y) {
  return x + y;
}

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

Output:

```
int: 13
double: 10.559999999999999
```

Note: Multiple methods can have the same name as long as the number and/or type of parameters are different.

Java Scope

In Java, variables are only accessible inside the region they are created. This is called **scope**.

Method Scope

Variables declared directly inside a method are available anywhere in the method following the line of code in which they were declared:

Example

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    // Code here CANNOT use x

    int x = 100;

    // Code here can use x
    System.out.println(x);
  }
}
```

Output:

100

Java Scope

Block Scope

A block of code refers to all of the code between curly braces `{}`. Variables declared inside blocks of code are only accessible by the code between the curly braces, which follows the line in which the variable was declared:

Example

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    // Code here CANNOT use x

    { // This is a block

      // Code here CANNOT use x

      int x = 100;

      // Code here CAN use x
      System.out.println(x);

    } // The block ends here

  // Code here CANNOT use x

  }
}
```

Output:

100

Java Recursion

Java Recursion

Recursion is the technique of making a function call itself. This technique provides a way to break complicated problems down into simple problems which are easier to solve.

Recursion may be a bit difficult to understand. The best way to figure out how it works is to experiment with it.

Recursion Example

Adding two numbers together is easy to do, but adding a range of numbers is more complicated. In the following example, recursion is used to add a range of numbers together by breaking it down into the simple task of adding two numbers:

Java Recursion

Example

Use recursion to add all of the numbers up to 10.

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int result = sum(10);
    System.out.println(result);
  }
  public static int sum(int k) {
    if (k > 0) {
      return k + sum(k - 1);
    } else {
      return 0;
    }
  }
}
```

Output:

55

Java Recursion

Example Explained

When the `sum()` function is called, it adds parameter `k` to the sum of all numbers smaller than `k` and returns the result. When k becomes 0, the function just returns 0. When running, the program follows these steps:

```
10 + sum(9)
10 + ( 9 + sum(8) )
10 + ( 9 + ( 8 + sum(7) ) )
...
10 + 9 + 8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + sum(0)
10 + 9 + 8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 0
```

Since the function does not call itself when `k` is 0, the program stops there and returns the result.


THANK
YOU!