## **JAVA PROGRAMMING BASICS**

Module 2: Java Object-oriented Programming

## Training program

- 1. Classes and Instances
- 2. The Methods
- 3. The Constructors
- 4. Static Elements
- 5. Initialization sections
- 6. Package
- 7. Inheritance and Polymorphism
- 8. Abstract classes and Interfaces
- 9. String processing
- **10.** Wrapper classes for primitive types
- **11.** Exceptions and Assertions
- 12. Nested classes
- 13. Enums
- 14. Generics
- 15. Collections
- 16. Method overload resolution
- 17. Multithreads
- 18. Core Java classes
- 19. Object Oriented Design
- **20.** Functional Programming

#### Module contents

- Method overload resolution
  - The overload resolution
  - The overload resolution: type or class
  - The overload resolution: type cast or boxing-unboxing
  - The overload resolution and varargs
  - Examples of overload resolution

### The overload resolution 1/3

- The Java programming language supports overloading methods, and Java can distinguish between methods with different method signatures.
- This means that methods within a class can have the same name if they have different parameter lists
- Compile determine which method to execute automatically
- Using overloading makes your code cleaner and easier to read, and also helps to avoid program errors.

  See OverloadedTest

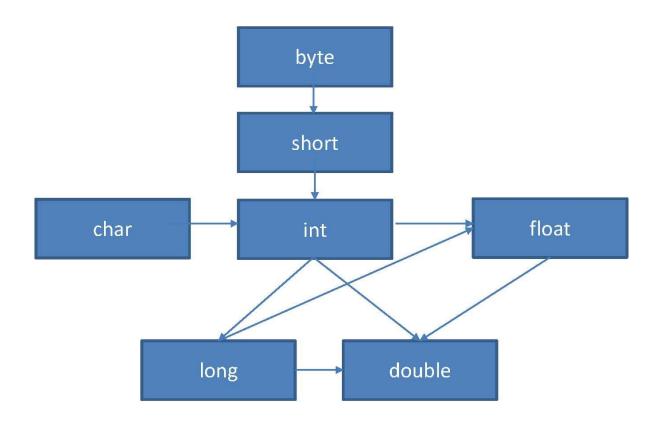
### The overload resolution: type or class 1/3

- Resolving a method name at compile time is more complicated than resolving a field name because of the possibility of method overloading.
- Invoking a method at run time is also more complicated than accessing a field because of the possibility of instance method overriding.
- The compiler chooses the "most specific" overloaded method with the argument type that is EQUAL or CLOSER to the type of the method parameter in the class hierarchy.
- +WIDENING +AUTBOXING +VARARGS

## The overload resolution: type cast or boxing-unboxing 1/6

 The first phase performs overload resolution without permitting boxing or unboxing conversion

### Examples of overload resolution 7/7



The first phase can use TYPE WIDENING

# The overload resolution: type cast or boxing-unboxing 1/6

- The first phase performs overload resolution without permitting boxing or unboxing conversion
- The second phase performs overload resolution while allowing boxing and unboxing, but still precludes the use of variable arity method invocation

# The overload resolution: type cast or boxing-unboxing 1/6

 The third phase allows overloading to be combined with variable arity methods, boxing, and unboxing