

Overloading

CSE 331

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Overloading vs. overriding

- **Overloading:** Multiple operations in a class with the same name and different parameters (number or type)
 - To Java, the operations are *unrelated* to one another
 - Convenient to avoid making up different method names
 - Style rule: The specifications should be analogous
 - Otherwise the program is confusing
- **Overriding:** Same name and parameters as an implementation in a supertype
 - Specification in subtype must be equal or stronger
- CSE 143 covers overriding, but not overloading

Method families and implementations

An **operation** is part of an ADT's specification

A **method implementation** appears in Java source code

A **method family** is all the implementations with the same signature (name and parameter types) in an inheritance tree

“**Method**” can mean any of these. Be specific when ambiguity is possible.

```
class A {  
    f(int) {...}  
    f(int, bool) {...}  
    g(int) {...}  
}
```

```
class E {  
    f(int) {...}  
}
```

```
class B extends A {  
    f(int) {...}  
    h(int) {...}  
}
```

Contains the operations
f(int, bool) and g(int)

```
class C extends B {  
    f(int) {...}  
    f(int, bool) {...}  
    h(int) {...}  
    h(int, bool) {...}  
}
```

```
class D extends B {  
    h(int) {...}  
    h(int, bool) {...}  
    i(int) {...}  
}
```

All methods are `public void`

Which implementation gets run?

1. Resolve **overloading at compile time**

- Let R be the compile-time type of the receiver
- Choose the most specific, applicable, accessible operation in R
 - Accessible operations: Visible (**public, private, protected**)
 - Applicable operations: Those whose parameter types are supertypes of the argument types
 - Most specific: its parameter types are subtypes of the corresponding parameter types for other applicable ops
 - If no most specific exists, compile-time error

This picks a method family or signature

2. Resolve **overriding at run time** (dynamic dispatch)

- Run the implementation in the run-time type of the receiver
 - Might be inherited from a superclass