

Oct 16-7:52 AM

```
Method Overloading VS Method Overriding

public int addit(int a) {
    return a++;
}

public double addit(double a) {
    return a+a;
}

public int addit(int a, int b) {
    return a+b;
}

Overloading -

1. The computer makes the decision on which to use when the program is compiled.
2. Compiler compares the method header to see which one works.
3. Compiler checks to see which one can run and find the one to use.
4. This is called Early Binding or Static Binding (done before running).
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A very important difference...
       Method Overriding
                                                 public class myClass2 extends myClass1
        public class myClass1 {
                                                    super();
public int b;
            public int a
            public myClass1() {
                                                     myClass2() {
               a=5:
                                                        b=3:
            public int addlt(int x) {
                                                     @Override
                                                    public int addlt(int y) {
    return y*y;
    //use Capital O
                return x+x;
       Overriding -
       1. The computer makes the decision on which to use while it is running
       2. \quad \text{While running, all the methods might work but the choice on which to use is made} \, .
       3. The decision is made while the program is running (run-time decision).
       4. This is called Late Binding or Dynamic Binding (done "on-the-spot" when needed).
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A new scenario: Banks ... the Account Class

public class Account {

int number;
String name;
String password;

public Account(){
 number=0;
 name="";
 password="XYZ123";
 }
}
```

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```
A new scenario: Mutator Method enterAccountInfo()

public void enterAccountInfo(int num, String nm, String pw){
    this.number = num;
    this.name=nm;
    this.password=pw;
}
```

```
A new scenario: More Account Methods (accessor) ...

public int getAccountNumber(){
    return this.number,
}

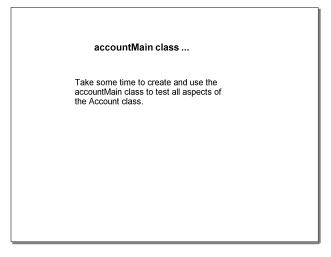
public String getPassword(){
    return this.password;
}

public String getName(){
    return this.name;
}
```

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## A new scenario: Adding a changePassword method ... public void changePassword(){ Scanner getPW = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter your new password: "); String newPW = getPW.next(); System.out.println("Re-enter your new password: "); String verifyPW = getPW.next(); if(newPW.equals(verifyPW)) this.password=newPW; else System.out.println("Sorry, entries did not match. No PW change!"); }

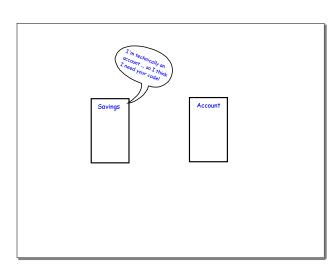
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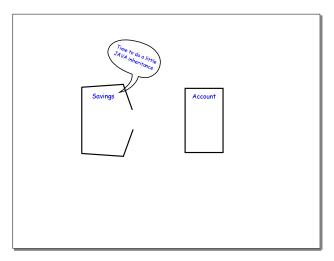
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## Let's create a Savings subclass ... 1. A savings account is an account. 2. Savings class should inherit the Account class 3. A savings account has "extra" characteristics

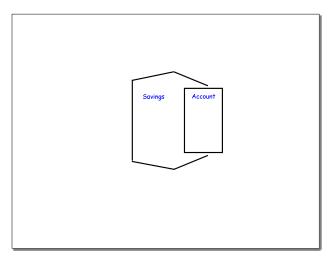
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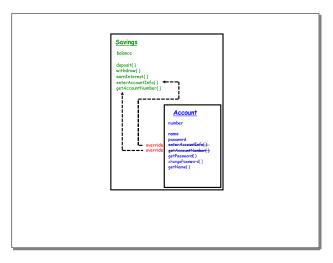
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```
Mutator Methods of the Savings class ...

public void deposit(double dep){
    this.balance+=dep;
    }

public void withdraw(double wd){
    this.balance-=wd;
    }

//no override needed as this is method overloading... diff parameters!

public void enterAccountInfo(int num, String nm, String pw, double bal){
    this.number=num;
    this.name=nm;
    this.password=pw;
    this.balance=bal;
}
```

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accountMain class ...

Take some time to edit and use the accountMain class to test all aspects of the Savings class.
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Things to do ...

- 1. Wrap Up Unit 5 WS 01-03
- 2. Work on Unit 5 WS04 More on Inheritance

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