## METHOD OVERLOADING AND OVERRIDING

Let's see first what method overloading and overriding are.

- 1. **Overloading** happens when 2 methods in the same class have the same name but different parameters.
- 2. **Overriding** means having 2 methods with the same name and same parameters, one being in a parent class and the other in a child class that inherits from the parent class.

See below an example for each.

## Method overloading example

You want to have your own Listbox class to interact with dropdown lists.

The Listbox class is just a wrapper around the Select class.

You want it to have simpler method names for selecting list options:

```
1. public class Listbox {
3.
     Select list;
4.
5.
     public Listbox(Select list) {
6.
      this.list = list;
7.
8.
9.
    public void select(int i) {
10.
               this.list.selectByIndex(i);
11.
12.
             public void select(String text) {
13.
14.
               this.list.selectByVisibleText(text);
16.
             public void deSelect(int i) {
17.
18.
               this.list.deselectByIndex(i);
19.
20.
21.
             public void deSelect(String text) {
               this.list.deselectByVisibleText(text);
22.
23.
24.
             //other methods
```

The class has 2 select methods, one with an integer parameter, the other with a string parameter.

The 2 methods have the same name and both have no return type.

This is an example of overloading.

The difference between the 2 methods is being made by the parameter type.

The same applies for the deSelect() methods.

## Method overriding example

Method overriding happens when you have child classes inheriting from parent classes.

For example, you may have a base page class with methods that work for any page:

```
1. public abstract class BasePage {
2.
3.
    String name;
4. String url;
5. String title;
    WebDriver driver;
6.
7.
8.
    public BasePage(String name, String title, String url, WebDriver drv) {
9.
     this.name = name;
10.
             this.title = title;
11.
             this.url = url;
12.
              this.driver = driver;
13.
14.
15.
            protected String title() {
16.
             return this.title;
17.
18.
19.
            protected String url() {
20.
              return this.url;
21.
22.
23.
           protected String name() {
24.
              return this.name;
25.
26.
            protected WebDriver driver() {
28.
              return this.driver;
29.
30.
31.
            protected boolean isDisplayed() {
32.
            return this.title.equalsIgnoreCase(this.driver.getTitle()) &&
33.
                     this.url.equalsIgnoreCase(this.driver.getCurrentUrl());
34.
```

isDisplayed() method works by checking that the title and url of the page are equal with the title and url of the current page.

HomePage class inherits from BasePage class:

When creating a HomePage object, isDisplayed() is the method from BasePage.java:

```
    HomePage homePage = new HomePage(driver);
    assertTrue(homePage.isDisplayed());
    SlowPage class is used for pages that load slowly.
```

We need for these pages a different way of checking if they are displayed:

```
1. public class SlowPage extends BasePage {
2.
3.
    public SlowPage(WebDriver driver) {
4.
    super("SlowPage",
5.
             "Slow Page Title",
             "http://somepage.com",
6.
7.
             driver);
8.
    }
9.
            public boolean isDisplayed() {
              WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(super.driver(), 30);
11.
12.
              return wait.until(ExpectedConditions.urlTobe(super.url())) &&
13.
14.
                      wait.until(ExpectedConditions.titleIs(super.title()));
15.
16.
            //other methods
18.
19.
```

By using an explicit wait and expected conditions, is Displayed() method waits until the page title and url are correct.

When creating a SlowPage object, isDisplayed() is the method from SlowPage class and not from BasePage class:

```
    SlowPage slowPage = new SlowPage(driver);
    assertTrue(slowPage.isDisplayed());
```