

=> Method Overriding :-

-> The process of JVM trying to resolve the method call based on reference type is known as method overriding

-> Overriding is the feature by which child class trying to change the implementation of parent class method

-> Rules for method overriding :-

1. Same name
2. Within different class
3. Same parameters
 - > No of parameters
 - > Type of parameters
 - > Sequence of parameters
4. IS-A relationship

When Parent and Child have the different Methods:

```
public class Parent {  
    void show1(){  
        System.out.println("Namaste");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Child extends Parent{  
    void show2(){  
        System.out.println("What's UP");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class OverridingMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Parent parent = new Parent() ;  
        parent.show1();  
  
        Child child = new Child() ;  
        child.show2();  
  
        Parent obj = new Child() ;  
        obj.show1();    ==> call the parent method  
        //obj.show2() ;    //not possible  
    }  
}
```

When Parent and Child have the same Method:

```
public class Parent {  
    void show(){  
        System.out.println("Namaste");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Child extends Parent{  
    void show(){  
        System.out.println("What's UP");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class OverridingMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Parent parent = new Parent() ;  
        parent.show();  
  
        Child child = new Child() ;  
        child.show();  
  
        Parent obj = new Child() ;  
        obj.show();    ==> call the Child method this time  
    }  
}
```

=====

```
public class Parent {  
    void show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Child extends Parent{  
    void show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class OverridingMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Parent obj = new Child() ;  
        obj.show(20);  
    }  
}
```

=====

-> Cases for method overriding :

1. If we change the return type in method overriding then it will provide compile time error

```
public class Parent {  
    void show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}  
  
public class Child extends Parent{  
    int show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}  
  
public class OverridingMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Parent obj = new Child() ;  
        obj.show(20);  
    }  
}
```

2. Child class method should have equal or higher access modifier as compared to parent method access modifier in method overriding

```
public class Parent {  
    void show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}  
  
public class Child extends Parent{  
    public void show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}
```

3. We cannot override private, final and static methods

```
public class Parent {  
    private void show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}  
  
public class Child extends Parent{  
    public void show(int a){  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}
```

4. We cannot override constructors

5. We cannot override main method

=> **Typecasting** : The process of converting data type into another is known as typecasting

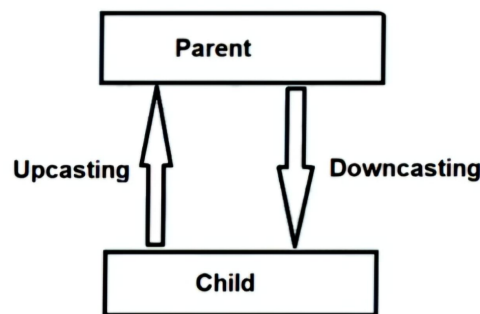
=> **Object Typecasting** :

-> The process of converting one object into another object is known as Object Typecasting

-> Object typecasting is of 2 types :-

1. Upcasting
2. Downcasting

```
class A
{
}
class B extends A
{
}
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        A ob=new B();
    }
}
// implicit upcasting
```



```
class A
{
}
class B extends A
{
}
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        B ob=new A(); //error
    }
}
// implicit downcasting

A ob = new B();
B ob1 = (B) ob;
// Explicit downcasting
```

What is upcasting & downcasting ?

-> Upcasting : Object typecasting in which child object is typecasted into parent object

Downcasting : Object typecasting which parent object is typecasted into child object

-> Upcasting : Implicit upcasting is possible

Downcasting : Implicit downcasting is not possible but forcefully we can do i.e. explicit downcasting is possible