Polymorphism: Ability of an object to take many forms!

In other words, the object can have different implementations based on how it is called

How? By Overriding or Overloading methods.

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Method Overriding

- Allows a subclass to provide a specific implementation of a method that is already provided

by its superclass.

So this works in the heritance, because only in inheritance we can have a subclass and superclass.

- Method in subclass should have the same name, same signature, and same return type(or sub-type)

as the method in its superclass

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Method Overloading

- Allows different methods to have the same name, but different signatures where the signature

can differ by the number of input parameters or type of input parameters or both

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Polymorphism Types:

- Runtime polymorphism or Dynamic method dispatch: Call resolved at runtime based on the type of the

object being referred to at the time the call occurs

E.g. Method Overriding

- Compile time polymorphism: Call resolved at compile time

E.g. Method Overloading

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Notes:

- final methods cannot be overridden

- Static methods cannot be overridden (method hiding)