

Java Polymorphism

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Java Polymorphism

Polymorphism means "many forms", and it occurs when we have many classes that are related to each other by inheritance.

Like we specified in the previous chapter; **Inheritance** lets us inherit attributes and methods from another class. **Polymorphism** uses those methods to perform different tasks. This allows us to perform a single action in different ways.

For example, think of a superclass called `Animal` that has a method called `animalSound()`. Subclasses of Animals could be Pigs, Cats, Dogs, Birds - And they also have their own implementation of an animal sound (the pig oinks, and the cat meows, etc.):

Example

```
class Animal {
    public void animalSound() {
        System.out.println("The animal makes a sound");
    }
}

class Pig extends Animal {
    public void animalSound() {
        System.out.println("The pig says: wee wee");
    }
}

class Dog extends Animal {
    public void animalSound() {
        System.out.println("The dog says: bow wow");
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

Remember from the Inheritance chapter that we use the **extends** keyword to inherit from a class.

Now we can create **Pig** and **Cat** objects, and call the **animalSound()** method on both of them:

Example

```
class Animal {  
    public void animalSound() {  
        System.out.println("The animal makes a sound");  
    }  
}  
  
class Pig extends Animal {  
    public void animalSound() {  
        System.out.println("The pig says: wee wee");  
    }  
}  
  
class Dog extends Animal {  
    public void animalSound() {  
        System.out.println("The dog says: bow wow");  
    }  
}  
  
class MyMainClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Animal myAnimal = new Animal(); // Create a Animal object  
        Animal myPig = new Pig(); // Create a Pig object  
        Animal myDog = new Dog(); // Create a Dog object  
  
        myAnimal.animalSound();  
        myPig.animalSound();  
        myDog.animalSound();  
    }  
}
```

```
}  
}
```

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