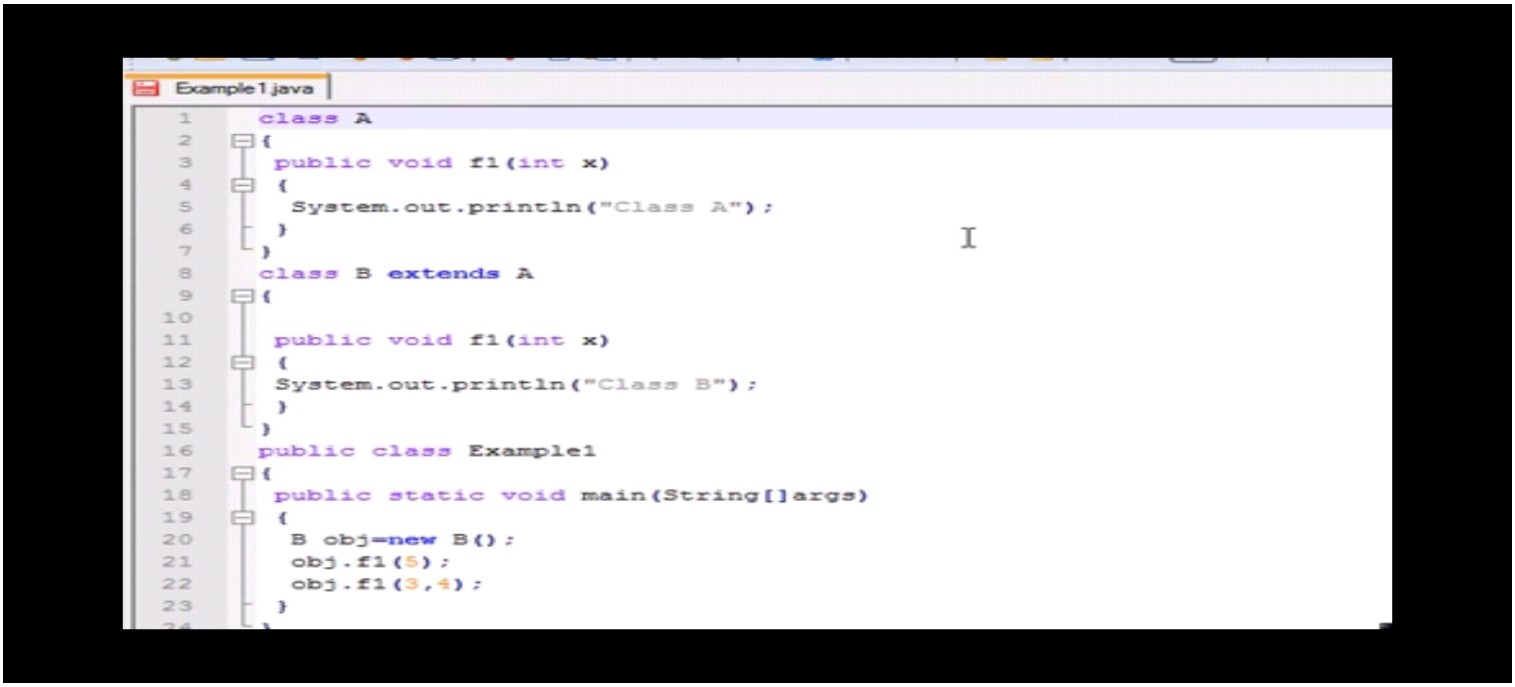
Function Overloading in Java

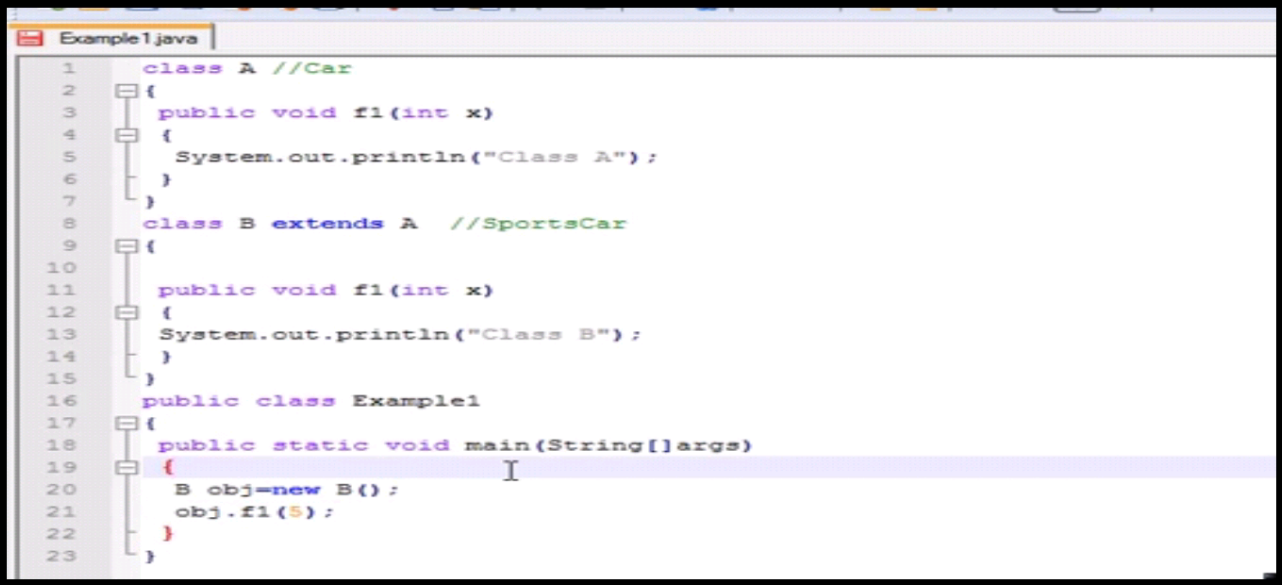
- If two methods of a class (whether both declared in the same class, or both inherited by a class, or one declared and one inherited) have the same name but signatures that are not same, then the method name is said to be *overloaded*.
- Method overloading is a way to implement polymorphism


Example1.java
class A
{
public void f1(int x)
{
System.out.println("Class A");
}
}
class B extends A
{
public void f1(int x)
{
System.out.println("Class B");
}
}
public class Example1
{
public static void main(String[]args)
{
B obj=new B();
obj.f1(5);
obj.f1(3,4);
}

Overriding in Java

- Method overriding is defining a method in subclass with the same signature with specific implementation in respect to the subclass.

- Why Overriding?


Example1.java
class A //Car
{
public void f1(int x)
{
System.out.println("Class A");
}
}
class B extends A //SportsCar
{
public void f1(int x)
{
System.out.println("Class B");
}
}
public class Example1
{
public static void main(String[]args)
{
B obj=new B();
obj.f1(5);
}
}