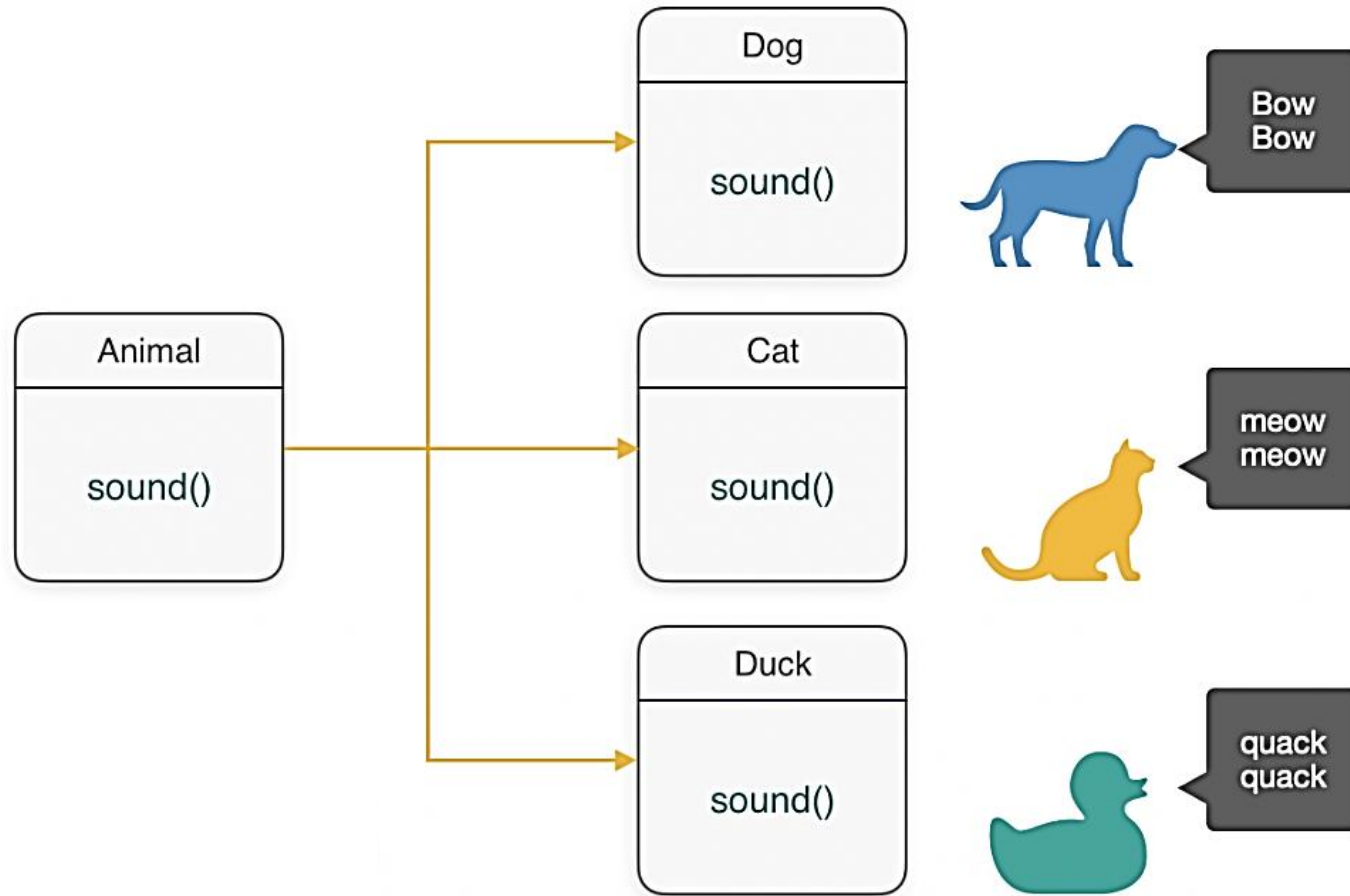


POLYMORPHISM

(METHOD OVERRIDING)



IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

THE GRACIOUS, THE MERCIFUL.



GETS - GETTING EDUCATION WITH TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEM

Instructor: Sir A.Rehman Ali Brohi

LECTURE: 9

Polymorphism in java



What is Polymorphism?

Poly
(many)

Morphism
(forms)

Shapes: circle, square, triangle etc.

Sound: bark, roar etc

Water: solid, liquid, gas

polymorphism in Java
allows us to perform the
same action in many
different ways

Types of Polymorphism

1. Compile-time/Static Polymorphism

Method Overloading

Compiler handle it

1. Run-Time/Dynamic Polymorphism

Method Overriding

JVM handle it

In this exercise we will
practice with **method
overriding**

CONDITIONS

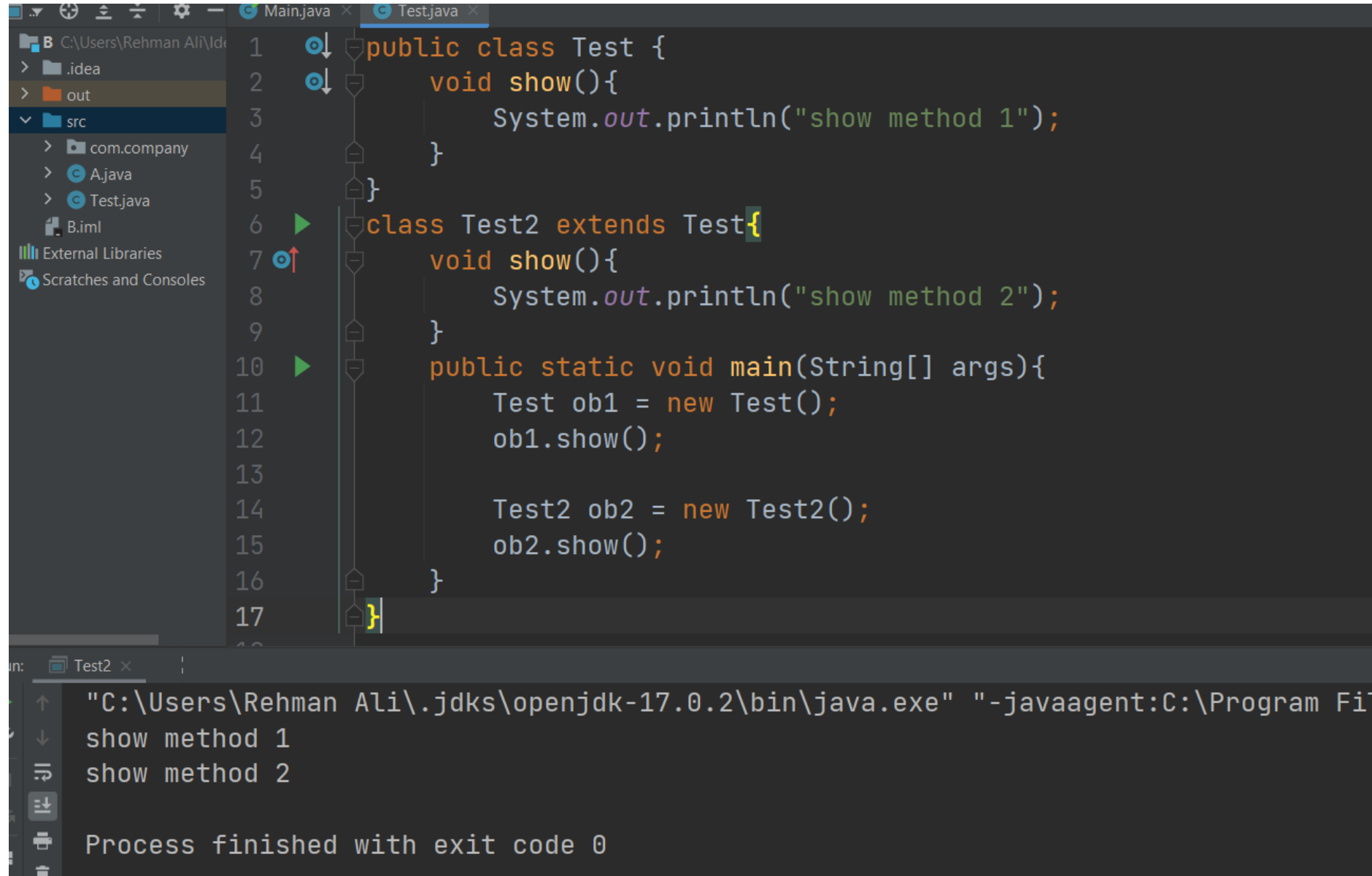
Method Overloading

1. Same Class
2. Same Method
3. Different Arguments
 - No of Arg
 - Seg of Arg
 - Types of Arg

Method Overriding

1. Same Method
2. Different Class
3. Same Arguments
 - No of Arg
 - Seg of Arg
 - Types of Arg
4. Inheritance (IS-A)

Program to create **same-method** but **different-in-class** having same **no-of-arg** and **seg-of-arg** and **types-of-arg** with **inheritance** is known as method overriding



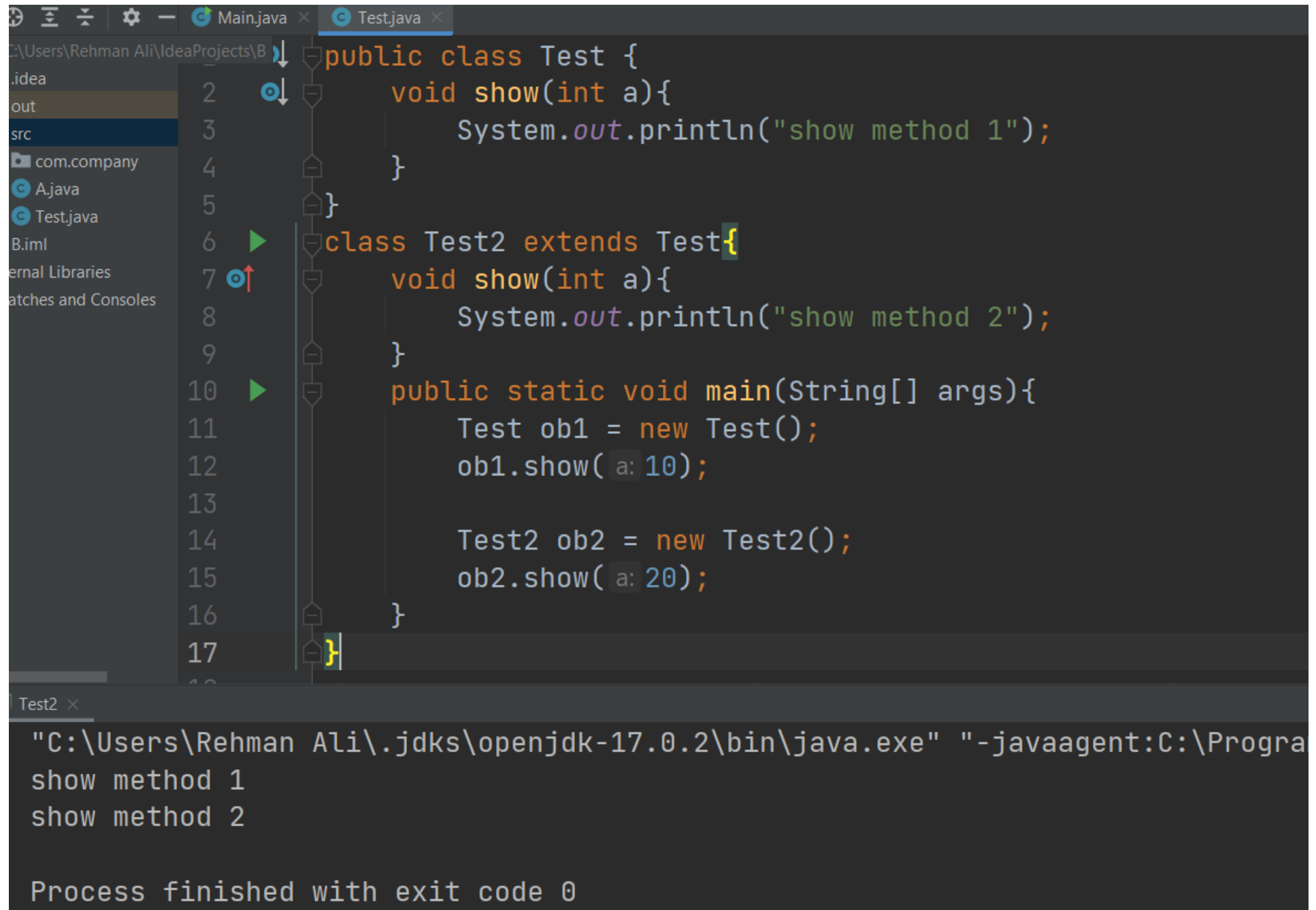
The screenshot displays an IDE with two tabs: `Main.java` and `Test.java`. The `Test.java` tab is active, showing the following code:

```
1 public class Test {  
2     void show(){  
3         System.out.println("show method 1");  
4     }  
5 }  
6 class Test2 extends Test{  
7     void show(){  
8         System.out.println("show method 2");  
9     }  
10    public static void main(String[] args){  
11        Test ob1 = new Test();  
12        ob1.show();  
13  
14        Test2 ob2 = new Test2();  
15        ob2.show();  
16    }  
17 }
```

The IDE's left sidebar shows a project structure with a package `com.company` containing files `A.java` and `Test.java`. The bottom console window shows the execution output:

```
"C:\Users\Rehman Ali\.jdk\openjdk-17.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Program Fi  
show method 1  
show method 2  
  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Program with same No-of-Arguments



```
public class Test {
    void show(int a){
        System.out.println("show method 1");
    }
}

class Test2 extends Test{
    void show(int a){
        System.out.println("show method 2");
    }
}

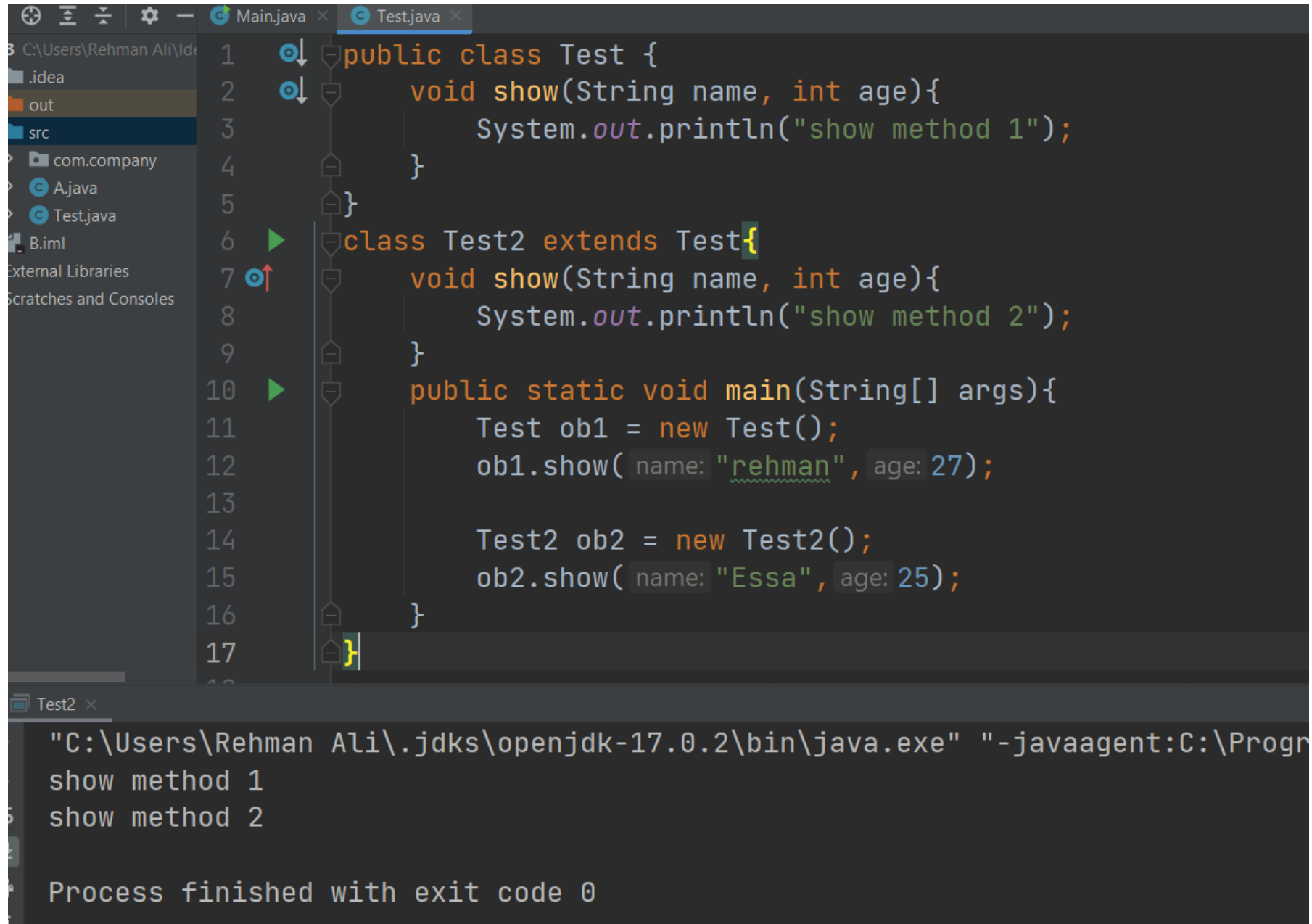
public static void main(String[] args){
    Test ob1 = new Test();
    ob1.show(a: 10);

    Test2 ob2 = new Test2();
    ob2.show(a: 20);
}
```

Test2 x

"C:\Users\Rehman Ali\.jdk\openjdk-17.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Progra
show method 1
show method 2
Process finished with exit code 0

Program with same Seg-of-Arguments



The screenshot shows an IDE with two tabs: `Main.java` and `Test.java`. The `Test.java` tab is active, displaying the following code:

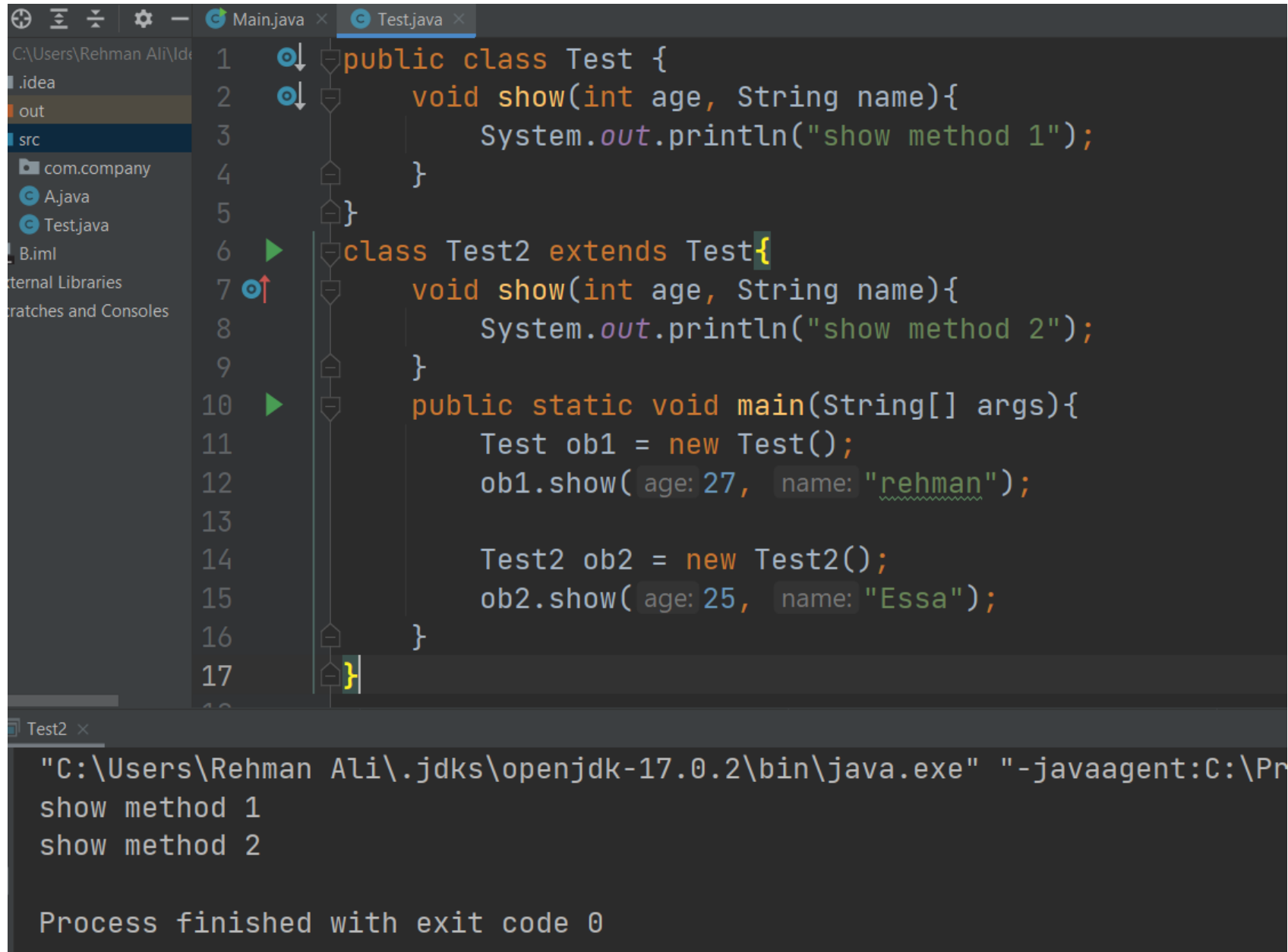
```
1 public class Test {
2     void show(String name, int age){
3         System.out.println("show method 1");
4     }
5 }
6 class Test2 extends Test{
7     void show(String name, int age){
8         System.out.println("show method 2");
9     }
10    public static void main(String[] args){
11        Test ob1 = new Test();
12        ob1.show( name: "rehman", age: 27);
13
14        Test2 ob2 = new Test2();
15        ob2.show( name: "Essa", age: 25);
16    }
17 }
```

The output window at the bottom shows the execution results:

```
"C:\Users\Rehman Ali\.jdk\openjdk-17.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Progr
show method 1
show method 2

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Program with same Type-of-Arguments

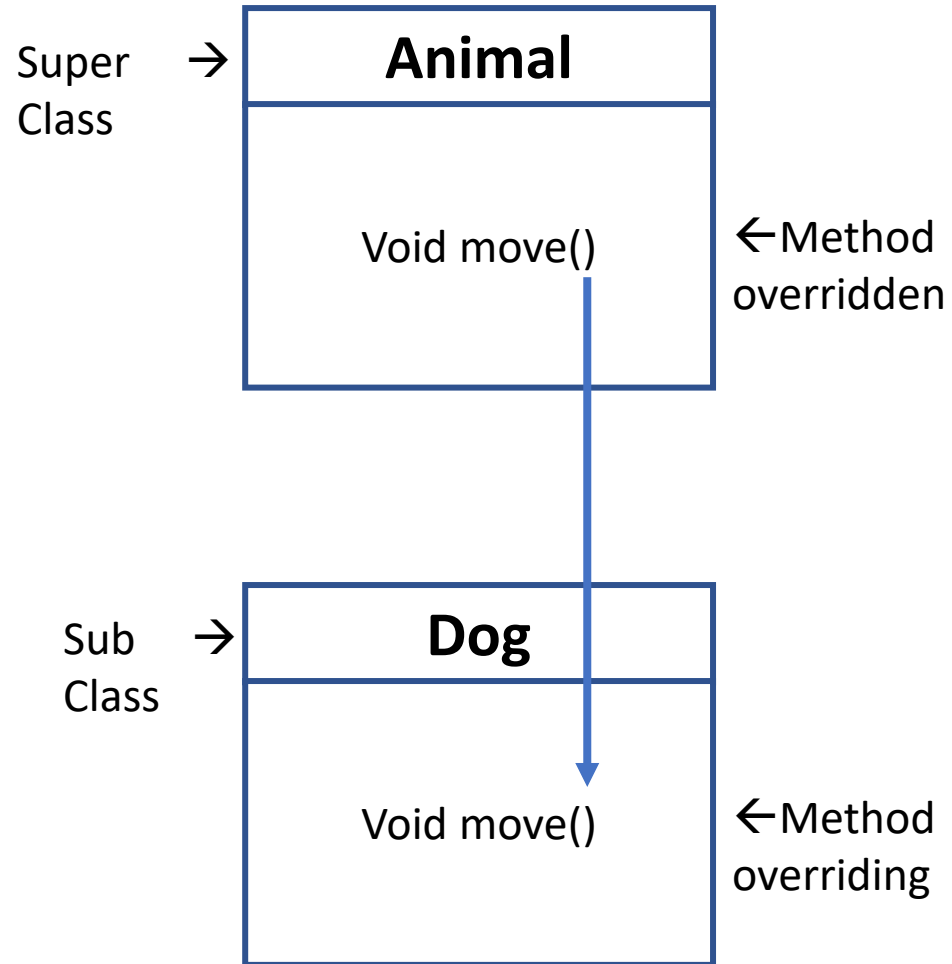


```
1 public class Test {
2     void show(int age, String name){
3         System.out.println("show method 1");
4     }
5 }
6 class Test2 extends Test{
7     void show(int age, String name){
8         System.out.println("show method 2");
9     }
10    public static void main(String[] args){
11        Test ob1 = new Test();
12        ob1.show( age: 27, name: "rehman");
13
14        Test2 ob2 = new Test2();
15        ob2.show( age: 25, name: "Essa");
16    }
17 }
```

"C:\Users\Rehman Ali\.jdk\openjdk-17.0.2\bin\java.exe" "-javaagent:C:\Pr
show method 1
show method 2

Process finished with exit code 0

Use of **Method Overriding**



Method Overriding allows a subclass child class to provide a **specific implementation** of a method that is already provided by one of its super-classes or parent classes.

The **implementation in the subclass overrides (replaces) the implementation** in the superclass by providing a method that has same, same parameters and same return type as the method in the parent class.

IMPORTANT NOTE (useful interview questions)

1. Can we achieve method overriding by changing return type of method only.
2. We will study more about exception handling in method overriding