**Covariant**

Covariant was introduce in Java 5.

It helps in overriding the method of parent & child class even though their return type is different.

Before Java 5, method overriding was not possible if return type were different.

**Note:**

@Override (Override Annotation):  
The @Override annotation indicates that the child class method is over-writing its base class method. The @Override annotation can be useful for two reasons. It extracts a warning from the compiler if the annotated method doesn't actually override anything. It can improve the readability of the source code.

**Example:**

class User{

// User is the return type of login() method

User login(){

System.out.println("Login User");

return this;

}

}

class Client extends User{

// Override Annotation

@Override

Client login(){

System.out.println("Client Login");

return this;

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Client client = new Client();

client.login();

}

}

**Output:**Client Login