

Polymorphism

- Refers to the concept of having the **same name**, but **different forms**.

Types of Polymorphism

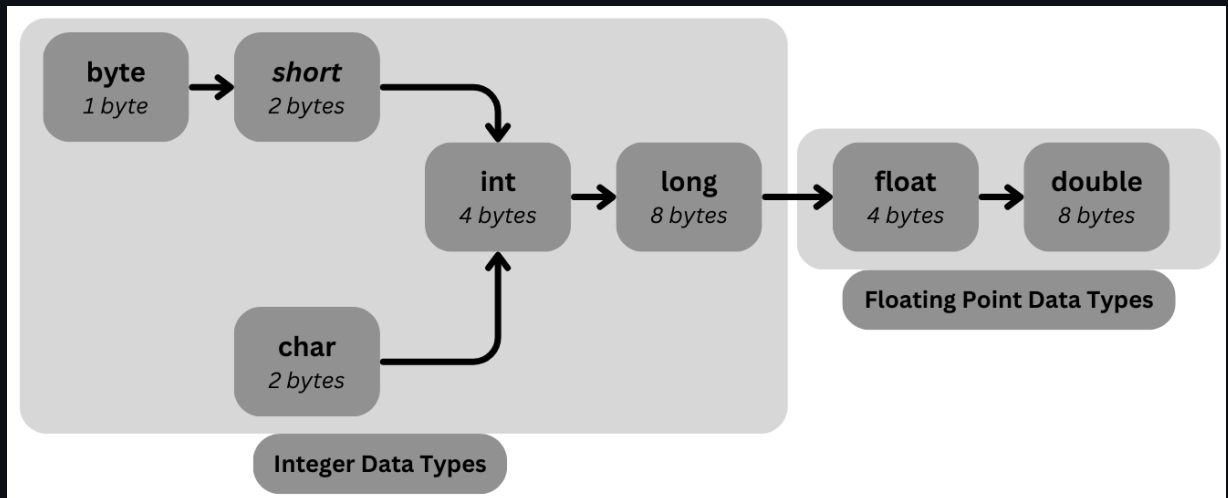
- **Compile-time Polymorphism (Method Overloading)**
 - Includes *Method Hiding*.
- **Run-time Polymorphism (Method Overriding)**

Compile-time Polymorphism (Method Overloading)

- Declaring *multiple* methods with the **same name** but with **different parameter lists** within the *same* `class`.

```
1 class CompileTime {
2     public void func(int a, int b) { /* ... */ }
3     public void func(int a) { /* ... */ }
4     public void func(int a, float b) { /* ... */ }
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         // Pre-defined overloading
8         System.out.println("1");
9         System.out.println('1');
10        System.out.println(1);
11        System.out.println(true);
12
13        // User-defined overloading
14        CompileTime ob = new CompileTime();
15        ob.func(2, 4);
16        ob.func(5);
17        ob.func(7, 9.6f);
18    }
19 }
```

- **Upcasting** is possible in method overloading if the JVM does **not** find an **exact match**.
 - JVM chooses the **nearest** data type.



- When multiple matching parameters exist, **priority** is given to the **nearest** data type.

```
1 class MatchingParameters {
2     public void func(int a, double b) {
3         System.out.println("double");
4     }
5     public void func(int a, float b) {
6         System.out.println("float");
7     }
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         MatchingParameters ob = new MatchingParameters();
11         ob.func(2, 4.6d); // double
12         ob.func(7, 9.6f); // float
13     }
14 }
```

Non-primitive Parameters in Method Overloading

- If non-primitive arguments match multiple overloaded methods, the **JVM** selects based on **inheritance hierarchy**:
 - Preference is given to the **most specific** (child) class.
 - If no relationship exists, a **compilation error** occurs.

```
1 class NonPrimitivePreference {
2     public void func(Object o) {
3         System.out.println("Object class");
4     }
5     public void func(String s) {
```

```

6         System.out.println("String class");
7     }
8     public void func(NonPrimitivePreference npp) {
9         System.out.println("NonPrimitivePreference class");
10    }
11
12    public static void main(String[] args) {
13        NonPrimitivePreference ob = new NonPrimitivePreference();
14        ob.func(new Object()); // Object class
15        ob.func(new String()); // String class
16        ob.func(null); // May result in ambiguity
17    }
18 }

```

Run-time Polymorphism (Method Overriding)

- Providing a **different implementation** for a method inherited from a *parent class*.

Conditions

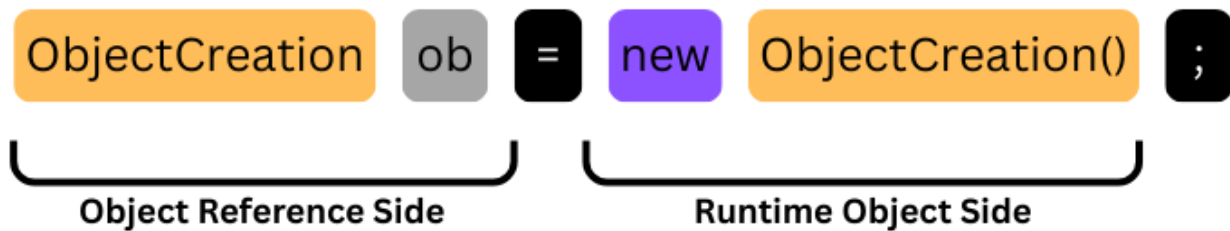
- At least **two** classes are required.
- A **Parent-Child** relationship must exist.
- Method signatures must be **identical**.
- Only **non-static** methods can be overridden.

```

1 class A {
2     public void func(String s) {
3         System.out.println("Imp. of class A.");
4     }
5 }
6
7 class B extends A {
8     public void func(String s) {
9         System.out.println("Imp. of class B.");
10    }
11
12    public static void main(String[] args) {
13        B b = new B();
14        b.func("argument"); // Imp. of class B.
15    }

```

Method Resolution



- **Compiler** checks for method existence and signature.
- **JVM** determines actual method execution at run-time.
- Method execution is based on the **run-time object**.

Co-variant Return Type

- *Prior to Java 1.4*, return type changes in overridden methods were **not allowed**.
- *Post Java 1.4*, **co-variant return types** are allowed.

Conditions

- Only **non-primitive** return types are permitted.
- Return type in the **child class** must be a **subclass** of the return type in the parent class.

```
1 class A {
2     public A func(String s) {
3         System.out.println("Imp. of class A.");
4         return this;
5     }
6 }
7
8 class B extends A {
9     public B func(String s) {
```

```
10         System.out.println("Imp. of class B.");
11         return this;
12     }
13 }
14
15 class C extends B {
16     public static void main(String[] args) {
17         C c = new C();
18         B b = c.func("argument"); // Imp. of class B.
19     }
20 }
```
