**Method Overriding In Java :**

When a class extends its super class, all or some members of super class are inherited to sub class. When a inherited super class method is modified in the sub class, then we call it as method is overrided. Through method overriding, we can modify super class method according to requirements of sub class.

Method Overriding in java is most useful features of java. Through inheritance we can reuse already existed code and through method overriding we can modify that reused code according to our requirements. This can be best explained with example.

**Rules of overiding:**

* **Name of the overrided method** must be same as in the super class. You can’t change name of the method in subclass.
* **Return Type Of Overrided Method :**

The return type of the overrided method must be compatible with super class method. If super class method has primitive data type as its return type, then overrided method must have same return type in sub class also. If super class method has derived or user defined data type as its return type, then return type of sub class method must be of same type or its sub class.

* **Visibility Of Overrided method :**

You can keep same visibility or increase the visibility of overrided method but you can’t reduce the visibility of overrided methods in the subclass. For example, default method can be overided as default or protected or public method but not as private

* **Arguments Of Overrided Methods :**

For method to be properly overrided, You must not change arguments of method in subclass. If you change the number of arguments or types of arguments of overrided method in the subclass, then method will be overloaded not overrided