

# Übung Softwareentwicklung 2 für Wirtschaftsinformatik

## Übung 03 B Polymorphism & Dynamic Binding

Ismail Khalil  
ismail.khalil@jku.at

<https://moodle.jku.at/jku/course/view.php?id=8729>

# Polymorphism

- Polymorphic = “of many forms”
- Polymorphism is an OOP feature that enables an object to determine which method implementation to invoke upon receiving a method call.
- A **polymorphic method** is one that has the same name for different classes of the same family but has different implementations for the various classes

# Overloading methods & Constructors

- **Overloading** refers to the ability to allow different methods or constructors of a class to share the same name
- If two methods or constructors in the **same class** have **different signatures**, then they may share the same name

## Method

void move(int x, int y)

void move(double x, double y)

boolean move(int x, int y)

## Signature

move(int, int)

move(double, double)

move(int, int)

- Methods of **different classes** can have the **same signature**


# An example - Point class

```
class Point {  
    private double x, y;  
    public Point() { x = 0.0; y = 0.0; }  
    public Point(double x, double y) {  
        this.x = x; this.y = y;  
    }  
    public double distance(Point other) {  
        double dx = this.x - other.x;  
        double dy = this.y - other.y;  
        return Math.sqrt(dx * dx + dy * dy);  
    }  
    public double distance(double x, double y) {  
        double dx = this.x - x;  
        double dy = this.y - y;  
        return Math.sqrt(dx * dx + dy * dy);  
    }  
}
```

a constructor with a  
different signature



a method with  
a different  
signature



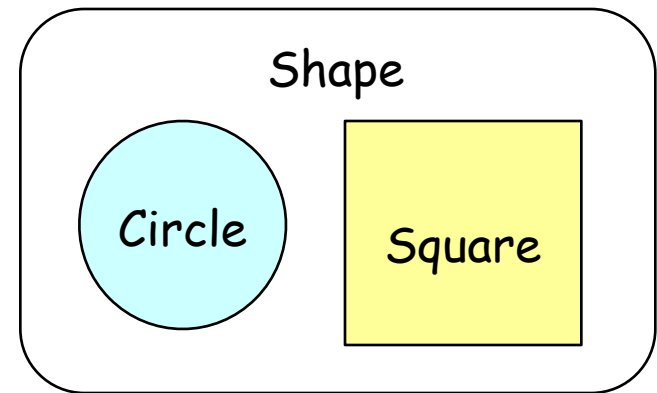
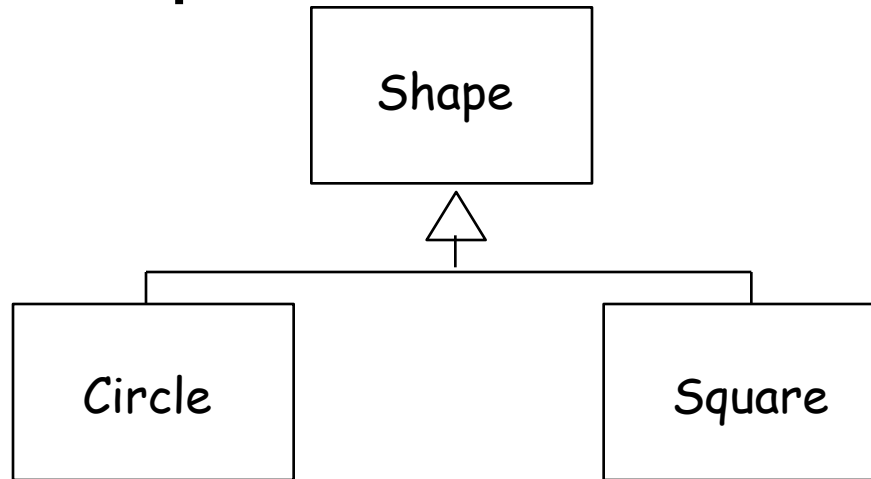
## Example ... cont.

- when an **overloaded method** is called, the number and the types of the arguments are used to determine the method that will be invoked

```
... ..  
Point p1 = new Point();  
Point p2 = new Point(20.0, 30.0);  
p2.distance(p1);  
p2.distance(50.0, 60.0)  
... ..
```

## Subtypes

- A subclass is a specialization of its superclass
- Every instance of the subclass is an instance of the superclass



- The type defined by the subclass is a subtype of the type defined by its superclass

## Rule of Subtype

- A value of a subtype can appear wherever a value of its supertype can appear

```
class Shape { ... ... }  
class Circle extends Shape { ... ... }  
class Square extends Shape { ... ... }
```

```
Shape shape1, shape2;  
shape1 = new Circle();  
shape2 = new Square();
```

Circle and Square are  
subclasses of Shape



- If class E extends class B, any instance of E can act as an instance of B

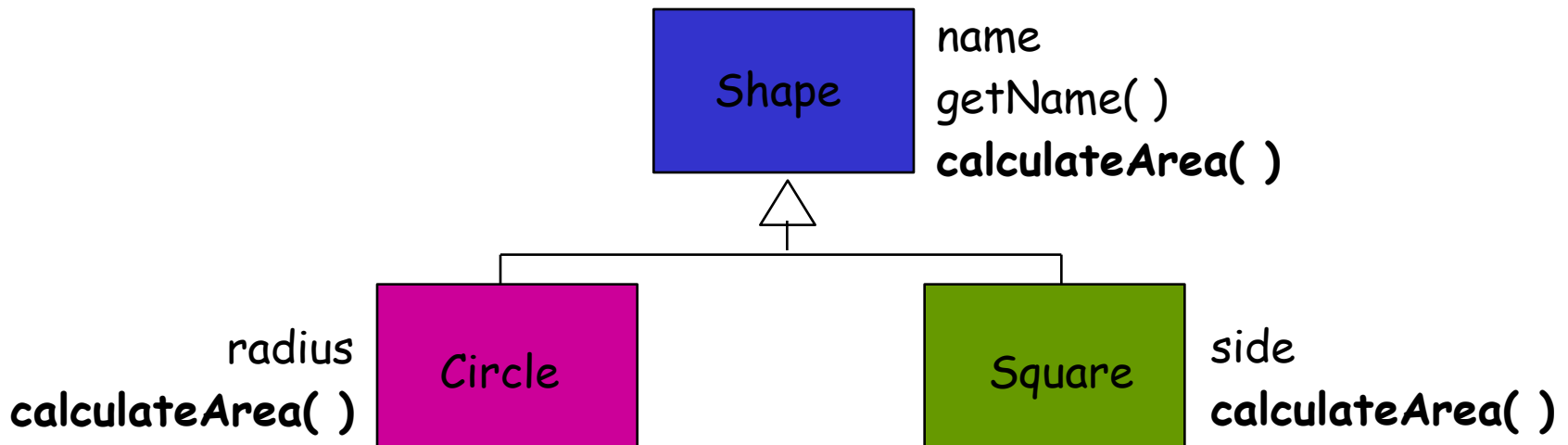
## Static vs dynamic binding

- **Binding** refers to the association of a **method invocation** and the code to be executed on behalf of the invocation.
- In **static binding (early binding)**, all the associations are determined at **compilation time**.
  - conventional function calls are statically bound
- In **dynamic binding (late binding)**, the code to be executed in response to a method invocation (i.e., a message) will not be determined until **runtime**.
  - method invocations to reference variable `shapeArray[i]` (in the following example) are dynamically bound



# Polymorphism

- The ability of different objects to perform the appropriate method in response to the same message is known as polymorphism
- The selection of the appropriate method depends on the class used to create the object



# Example

```
class Shape {  
    private String name;  
  
    public Shape(String aName) { name=aName; }  
    public String getName( ) { return name; }  
    public float calculateArea( ) { return 0.0f; }  
} // End Shape class
```

## Example ... cont.,

← inheritance

```
class Circle extends Shape {  
    private float radius;  
    public Circle(String aName) { super(aName); radius = 1.0f; }  
    public Circle(String aName, float radius) {  
        super(aName); this.radius = radius;  
    } public float calculateArea() { return  
(float)3.14f*radius*radius; }  
} // End Circle class
```

← overloading

← overriding

```
class Square extends Shape {  
    private float side;  
    public Square(String aName) { super(aName); side = 1.0f; }  
    public Square(String aName, float side) {  
        super(aName); this.side = side;  
    }  
    public float calculateArea() { return (float) side*side; }  
} // End Square class
```