

Polymorphism

Abstract Classes and Methods,
Overriding



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Java OOP
Basics



Table of Contents

1. What is Polymorphism?
2. Types of Polymorphism
3. Override Methods
4. Overload Methods
5. Abstract Classes
6. Abstract Methods



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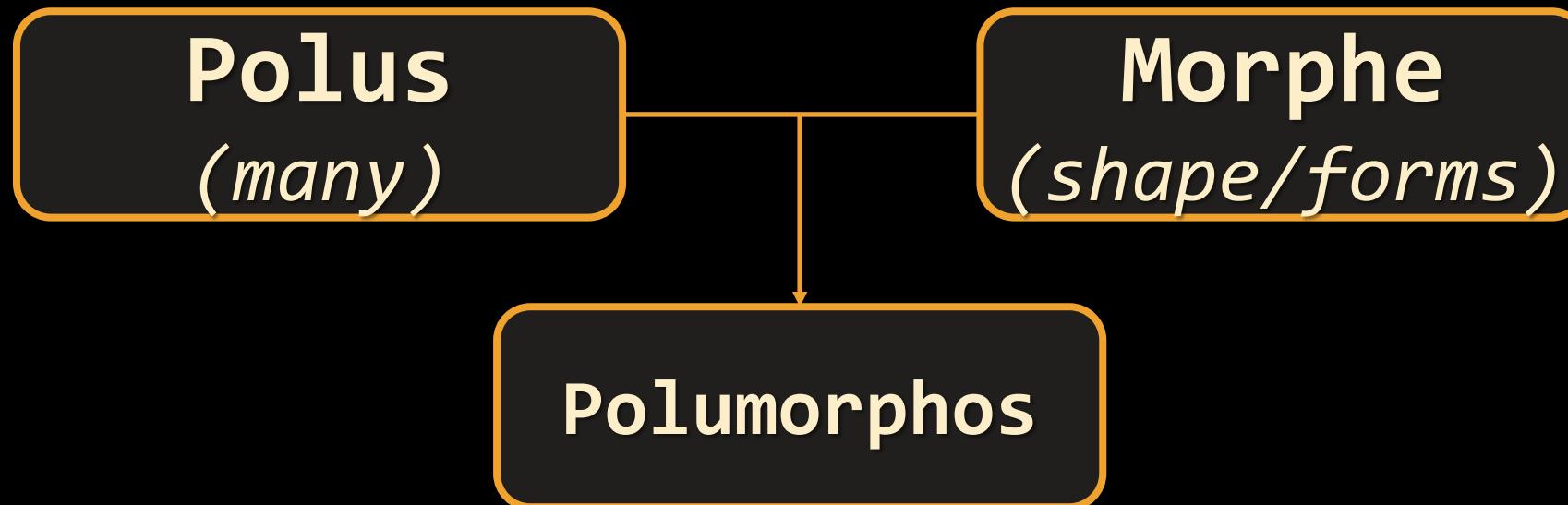
#JavaFundamentals



Polymorphism

What is Polimorphism?

- From the Greek



This is something similar to word having **several different meanings depending on the context**

Polymorphism in OOP

- Ability of an **object** to take on **many forms**

```
public interface Animal {}  
public abstract class Mammal {}  
public class Person extends Mammal implements Animal {}
```

Person IS-A Person

Person IS-AN Animal

Person IS-A Mammal

Person IS-AN Object

Reference Type and Object Type

```
public class Person extends Mammal implements Animal {}  
Animal person      = new Person();  
Mammal personOne = new Person();  
Person personTwo = new Person();
```

Reference Type

Object Type

- **Variables** are saved in **reference type**
- You can use only **reference methods**
- If you need **object method** you need to **cast it or override it**

Keyword - instanceof

- Check if **object** is an **instance** of a specific **class**

```
Mammal gosho = new Person();  
Person ivan = new Person();
```

```
if (person instanceof Person) {  
    ((Person) person).getSalary();  
}
```

Check object
type of person

```
if (person.getClass() == Person.class) {  
    ((Person) person).getSalary();  
}
```

Cast to object type
and use its methods



Keyword - instanceof (2)



Anytime you find yourself writing code of the form "if the object is of type T1, then do something, but if it's of type T2, then do something else"...

slap yourself.

From *Effective C++*, by Scott Meyers

Types of Polymorphism

- **Runtime polymorphism**

```
public class Shape {}  
public class Circle extends Shape {}  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Shape shape = new Circle()  
}
```

Method
overriding

- **Compile time polymorphism**

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int sum(int a, int b, int c)  
    double sum(Double a, Double b)  
}
```

Method
overloading

Compile Time Polymorphism

- Also known as **Static Polymorphism**

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    static int myMethod(int a, int b) {}  
    static Double myMethod(Double a, Double b)  
}
```

Method
overloading

- Argument lists could differ in:
 - Number of parameters
 - Data type of parameters
 - Sequence of Data type of parameters

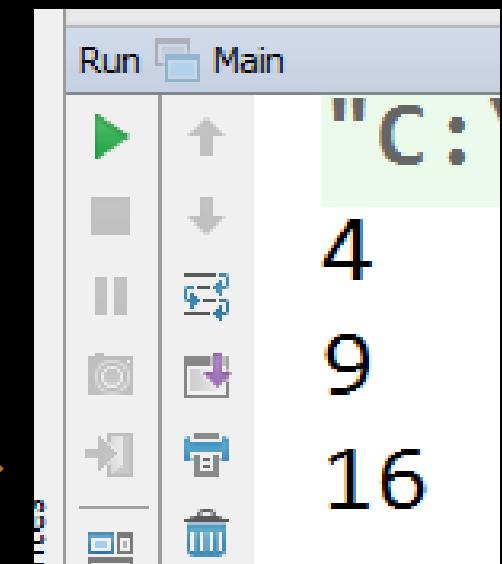
Problem: Overload Method

MathOperation

```
+add(int a, int b): int
+add(int a, int b, int c): int
+add(int a, int b, int c, int d): int
```

```
MathOperation mathOperation = new MathOperation();

System.out.println(mathOperation.add( a: 2,  b: 2));
System.out.println(mathOperation.add( a: 3,  b: 3,  c: 3));
System.out.println(mathOperation.add( a: 4,  b: 4,  c: 4,  d: 4));
```



Solution: Overload Method

```
public class MathOperation {  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
    public int add(int a, int b, int c) {  
        return a + b + c;  
    }  
    public int add(int a, int b, int c, int d) {  
        return a + b + c + d;  
    }  
}
```

Rules for Overloading Method

- **Overloading** can take place in the **same class** or in its **sub-class**
- **Constructor** in Java can be **overloaded**
- Overloaded methods must have a **different argument list**
- Overloaded method should always be the part of the same class (can also take place in sub class), with **same name** but **different parameters**
- They may have the **same** or **different return types**

Runtime Polymorphism

- Using of **override** method

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Rectangle rect = new Rectangle(3.0, 4.0);  
    Rectangle square = new Square(4.0);  
  
    System.out.println(rect.area());  
    System.out.println(square.area());  
}
```

Method
overriding

Runtime Polymorphism (2)

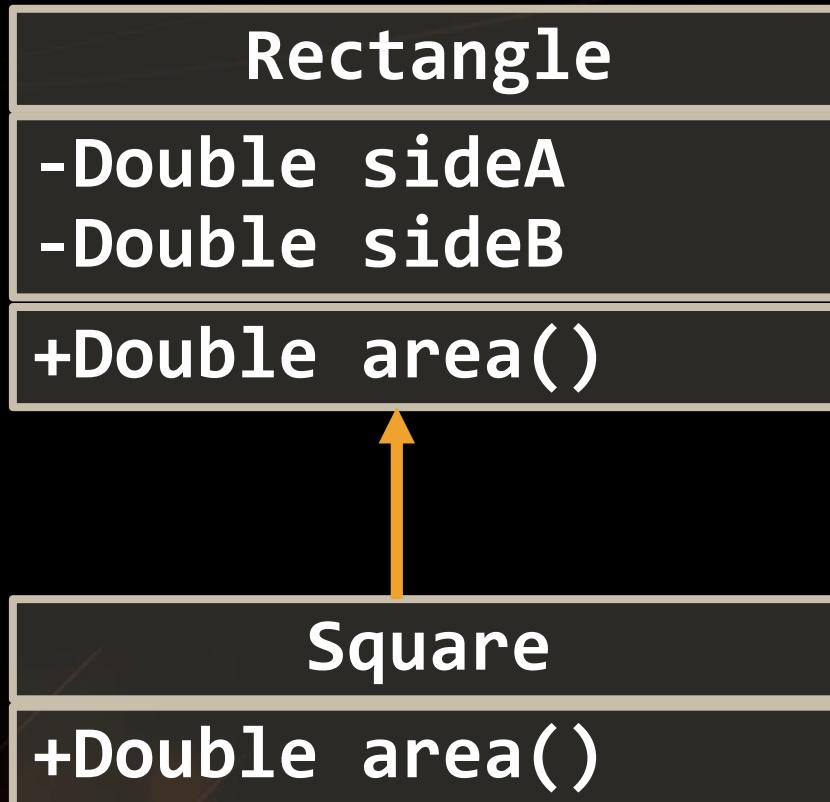
- Also known as **Dynamic Polymorphism**

```
public class Rectangle {  
    public Double area() {  
        return this.a * this.b;  
    }  
}
```

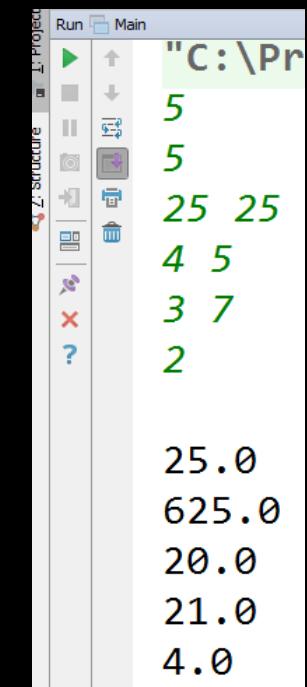
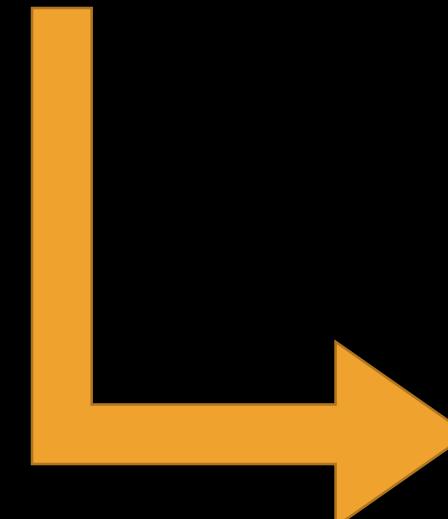
```
public class Square extend Rectangle {  
    public Double area() {  
        return this.a * this.a;  
    }  
}
```

Method
overriding

Problem: Override Method



```
for (Rectangle rectangle : listOfRectangles) {  
    System.out.println(rectangle.area());  
}
```



Input	Output
5	25.0
5	625.0
25 25	20.0
4 5	21.0
3 7	4.0
2	

Solution: Override Method

```
public class Square extends Rectangle {  
    private Double sideA;  
    public Square(Double side) {  
        super(side);  
        this.sideA = side * 2;  
    }  
    public Double perimeter() { return this.sideA * 4; }  
    @Override  
    public Double area() {  
        return this.sideA * this.sideA;  
    } }
```

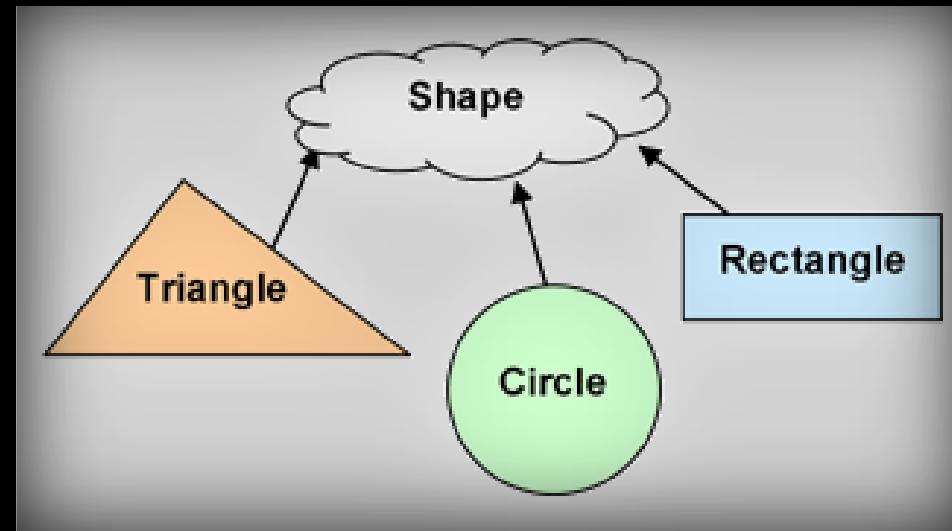
Rules for Overriding Method

- **Overriding** can take place **sub-class**.
- **Argument list** must be the **same** as that of the **parent method**
- The overriding method must have **same return type**
- **Access modifier** cannot be more **restrictive**
- **Private, static and final** methods can **NOT** be overridden
- The overriding method **must not** throw new or broader **checked exceptions**



Polymorphism

Live Exercises in Class (Lab)



Abstract Classes

Abstract Classes

- Abstract class **can NOT** be instantiated

```
public abstract class Shape {}  
public class Circle extends Shape {}  
Shape shape = new Shape(); // Compile time error  
Shape circle = new Circle(); // polymorphism
```

Abstract Classes (2)

- An **abstract** class **may or may not** include abstract **methods**
- If it has **at least one abstract method**, it must be declared **abstract**
- To use **abstract class**, you need to **extend it**

Abstract Classes Elements

```
Public abstract class Shape {  
    private Point startPoint;  
    protected Shape(Point startPoint) {  
        this.startPoint = startPoint;  
    }  
    public getStartPoint() { return this.startPoint; }  
    public abstract void draw();  
}
```

Can have **fields**

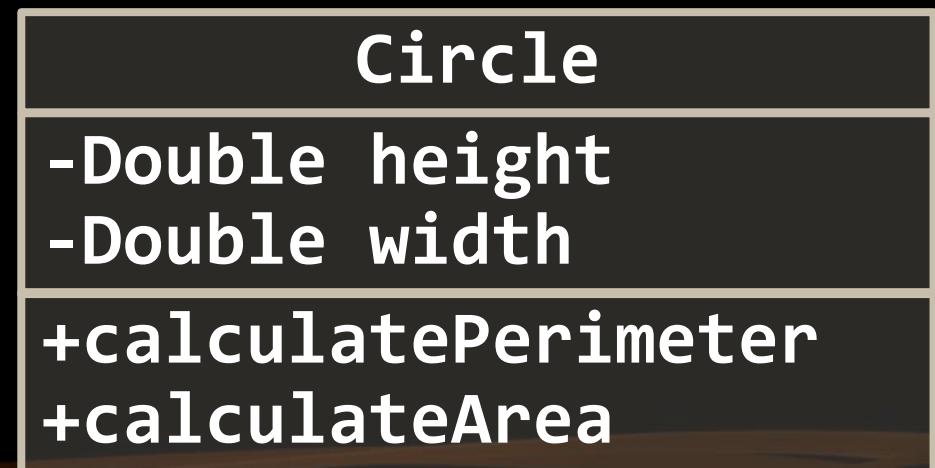
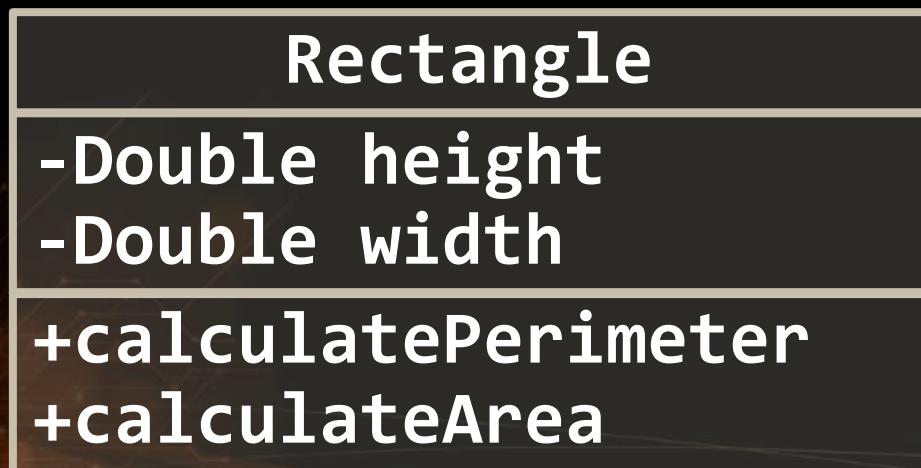
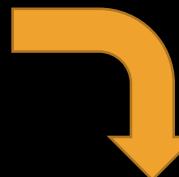
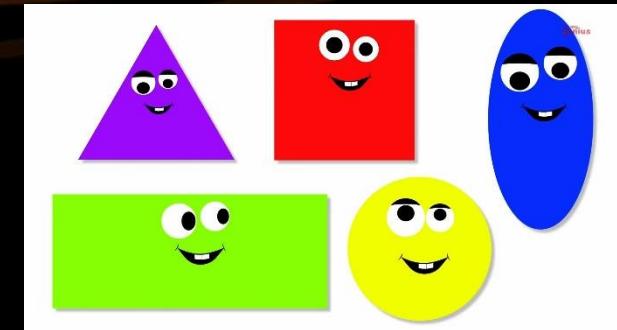
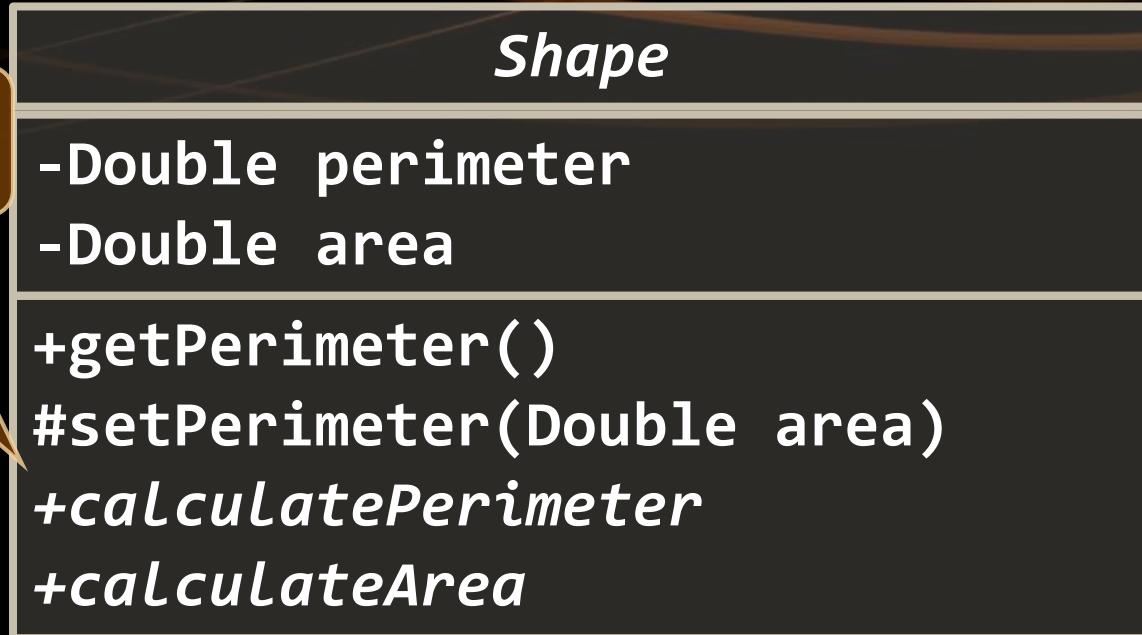
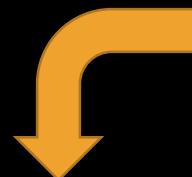
Can have **constructors**

Abstract methods
MUST be **overridden**

Can hold **methods** with code in them

Problem: Shapes

Encapsulate area



Solution: Shapes

```
public abstract class Shape {  
    private Double perimeter;  
    private Double area;  
    protected void setPerimeter(Double perimeter) {  
        this.perimeter = perimeter;  
    }  
    public Double getPerimeter() { return this.perimeter; }  
    protected void setArea(Double area) {this.area = area;}  
    public Double getArea() { return this.area; }  
    protected abstract void calculatePerimeter();  
    protected abstract void calculateArea();  
}
```

Solution: Shapes

```
public class Rectangle extends Shape {  
    //TODO: Add fields  
    public Rectangle(Double height, Double width) {  
        this.setHeight(height); this.setWidth(width);  
        this.calculatePerimeter(); this.calculateArea(); }  
    //TODO: Add getters and setters  
    @Override  
    protected void calculatePerimeter() {  
        setPerimeter(this.height * 2 + this.width * 2); }  
    @Override  
    protected void calculateArea() {  
        setArea(this.height * this.width); } }
```

Solution: Shapes

```
public class Circle extends Shape{  
    private Double radius;  
    public Circle (Double radius) {  
        this.setRadius(radius);  
        this.calculatePerimeter();  
        this.calculateArea(); }  
    public final Double getRadius() {  
        return radius;  
    }  
  
    //TODO: Finish encapsulation  
    //TODO: Override calculate Area and Perimeter  
}
```

Summary

- What is **Polymorphism**?
- Types of Polymorphism
 - **Static** polymorphism
 - **Dynamic** polymorphism
- **Overload** Methods
- **Override** Methods
- Abstract Classes
- Abstract Methods



Polymorphism



Questions?



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