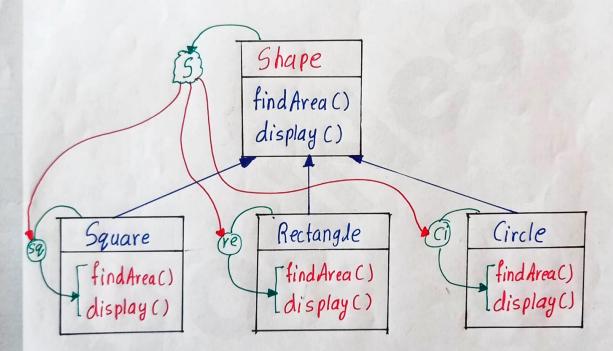
## Achieving Polymorphism And Benefits

To achieve polymorphism we must get rid of tight coupling in the program.

Tight coupling refers to the process of a child type reference variable referring to a Child class object.





```
public class Shape &
     void find Area ()
       System.out.printun ("print area of the shape");
     void display ()
       System.out.println ("print name of the shape");
public class Square extends Shape &
       Void find Area ()
          int e=10;
          int ar= e* e;
         System. out. print In ("Area of square="+ar);
```

```
void display ()

g

System.out.println ("This shape is a square");

g
```

```
Public class Rectangle extends Shape &

Void findArea () &

int L=10;

int ar = l * b;

System.out.println ("Area of rectangle = "+ ar);

Void display ()

&

System.out.println ("This shape is a rectangle ");

g
```

public class Circle extends Shape &

Void find Area () &

int r=10;

double ar= 3.14 \* r \* r;

System.out.println ("Area of circle = "+ar);

Void display () &

System.out.println ("This shape is a circle");

9

```
public class ShapeApp &
   public static void main (String [] args) &
      Shape 5;
      Square sq = new Square ();
      Rectangle re= new Rectangle ();
      Circle ci = new Circle ();
      5 = 59;
       S. findArea ();
       5. display ();
       s=re;
       S. find Area ();
        S.display ();
        9 = ci;
        Sifind Area ();
        S. display ();
```

## Output

Area of square = 100
This shape is a square
Area of rectangle = 50
This shape is a rectangle
Area of circle = 314.0
This shape is a circle

## Benefits

- 1. Code Reduction
- a. Code flexibility