
POLYMORPHISM

Polymorphism

polymorphism

/ˌpɒlɪˈmɔːfɪz(ə)m/ 

noun

the condition of occurring in several different forms.

"the complexity and polymorphism of human cognition"

- BIOLOGY

the occurrence of different forms among the members of a population or colony, or in the life cycle of an individual organism.

"the workers of this species exhibit polymorphism, specialized physical castes"

- GENETICS

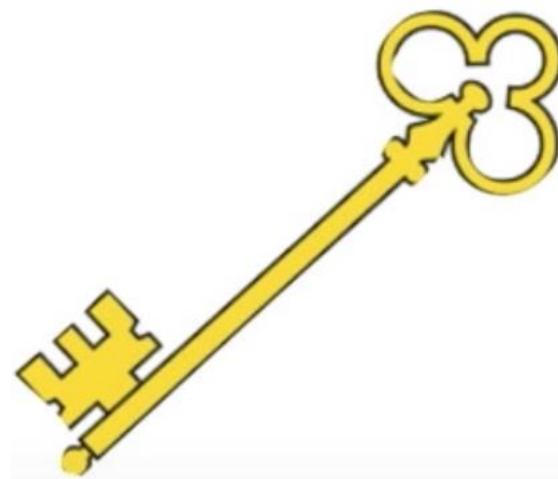
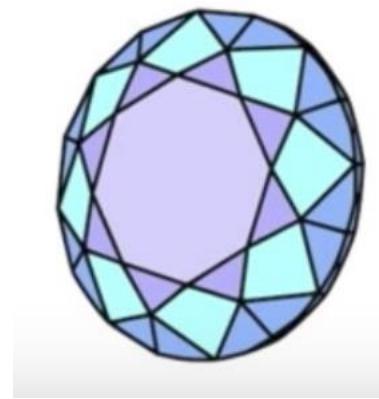
the presence of genetic variation within a population, upon which natural selection can operate.



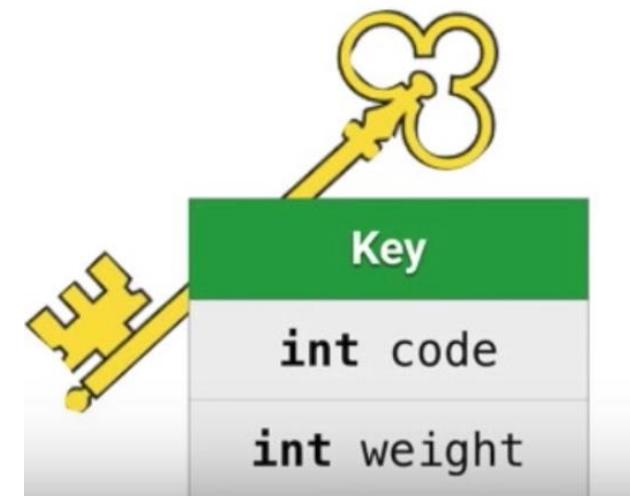
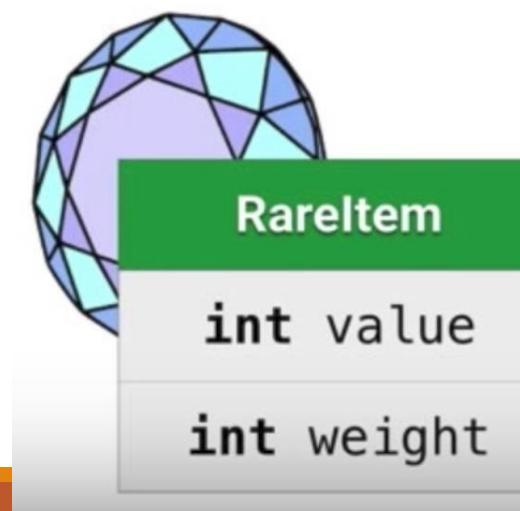
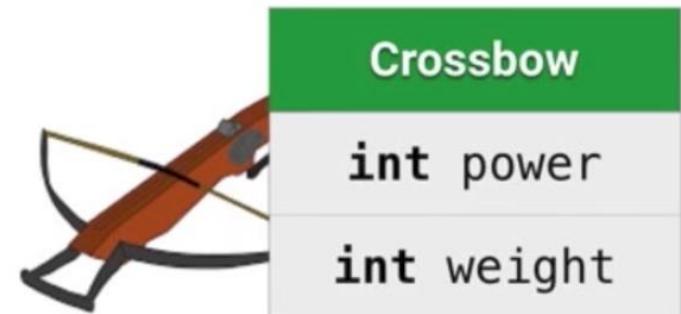
Translations, word origin, and more definitions

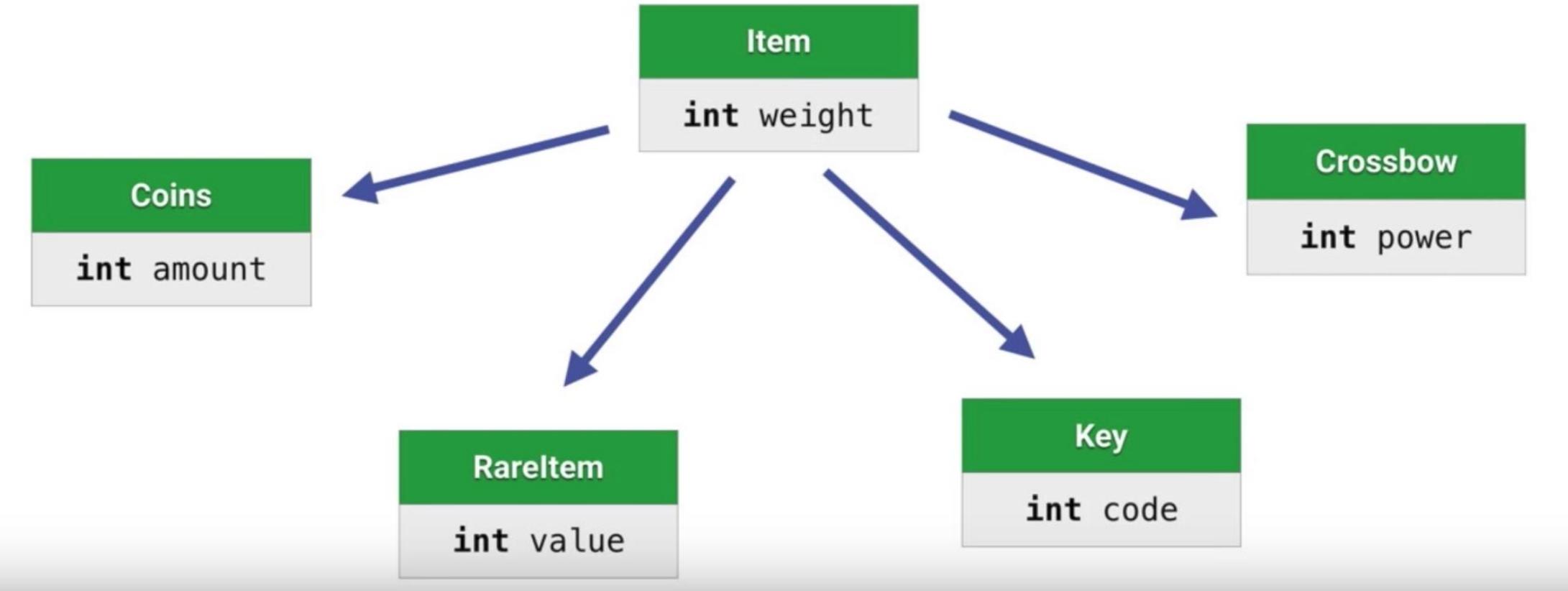


Bag & Items Example



Bag & Items Example





Bag & Items Example

```
public class Bag{  
    int currentWeight;  
    boolean canAddItem(Item item);  
}
```

```
boolean canAddItem(Item item){  
    if(currentWeight + item.weight > 20){  
        return false;  
    }  
    else{  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

Bag & Items Example

```
public static void main(String [] args){  
    ...  
    Crossbow crossbow = new Crossbow();  
    if(bag.canAddItem(crossbow)){  
        bag.addItem(crossbow);  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

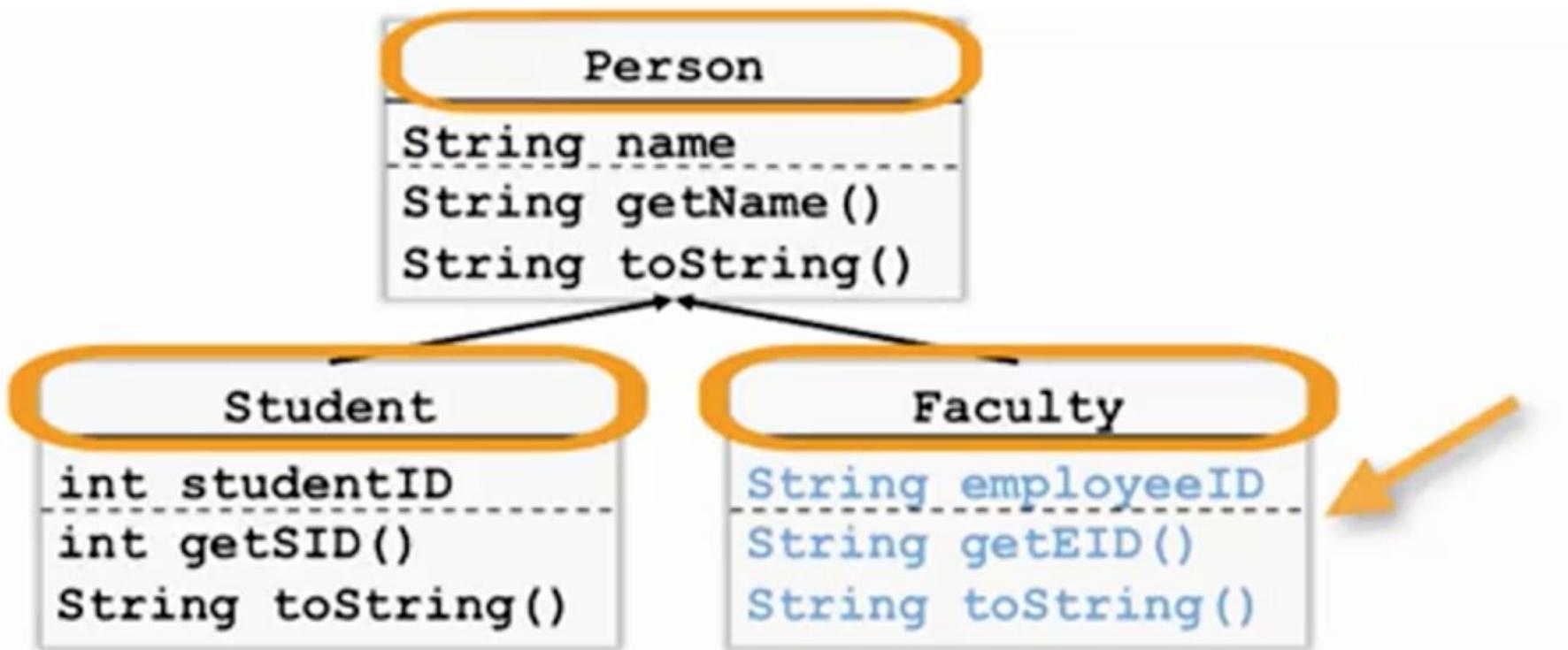
Bag & Items Example

```
public static void main(String [] args){  
    ...  
    Map treasureMap = new Map();  
    if(bag.canAddItem(treasureMap)){  
        bag.addItem(treasureMap);  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Polymorphism

Superclass reference to sub class object

```
Person s=new Student("Cara", 1234);
```



```
// assume appropriate ctors
Person p[] = new Person[3];
p[0] = new Person( "Tim" );
p[1] = new Student( "Cara", 1234 );
p[2] = new Faculty( "Mia", "ABCD" );

for(int i = 0; i < p.length; i++)
{
    System.out.println( p[i] );
}
```

For the code below:

```
1 // in main
2 Person p[] = new Person[3];
3 p[0] = new Person( "Tim" );
4 p[1] = new Student( "Cara", 1234 );
5 p[2] = new Faculty( "Mia", "ABCD" );
6
7 for(int i = 0; i < p.length; i++)
8 {
9     System.out.println( p[i] );
10 }
```

Do you think the method "toString" in the Person class will be called when p[1] is printed or do you think the "toString" method in the Student class will be called when p[1] is printed?

- The "toString" method in Student will be called for p[1]
- The "toString" method in Person will be called for p[1]

Compile Time Rules

Compiler only knows reference type,

Can only look in reference type class for method

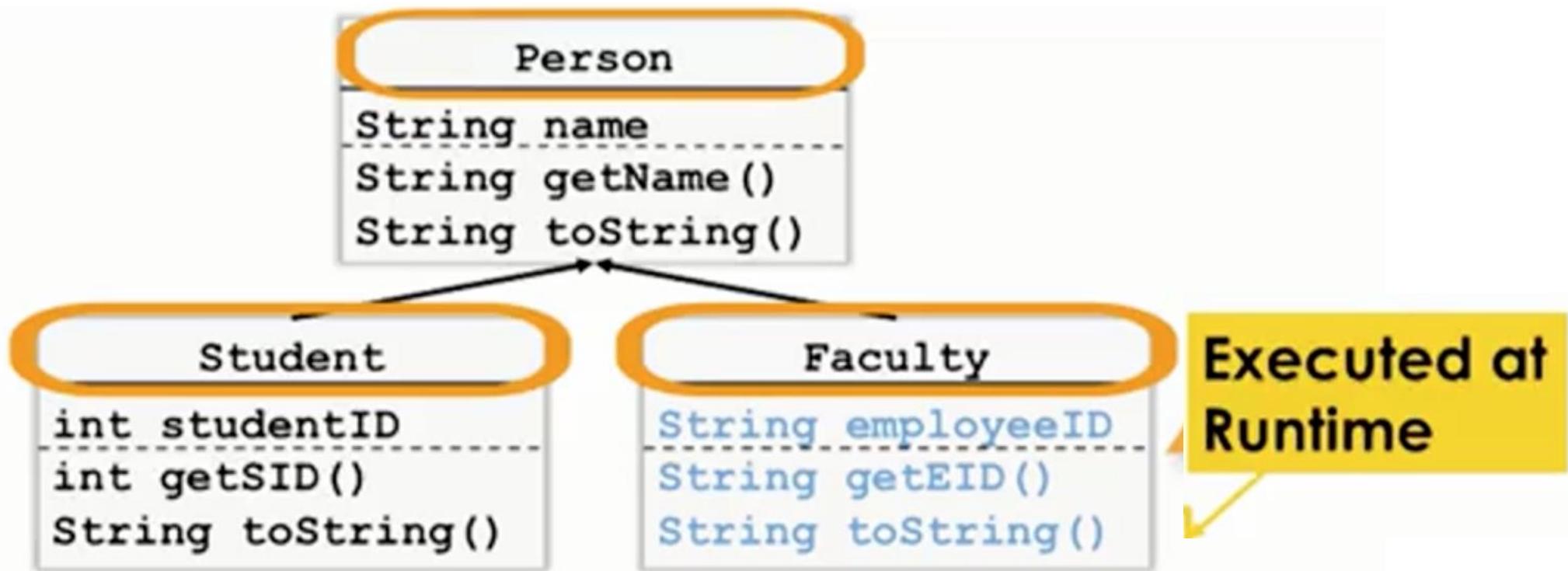
Outputs a method signature

Run Time Rules

Follow exact runtime type of object to find method.

Must match compile time method signature to appropriate method in actual object's class.

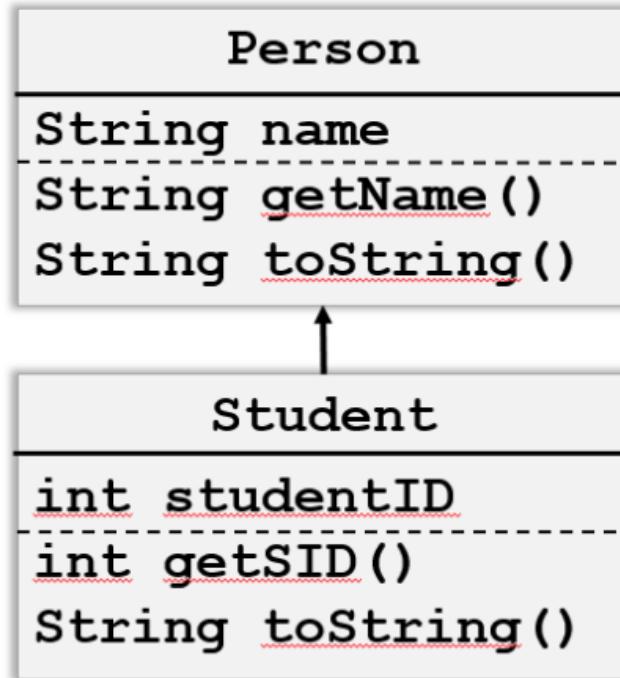
```
Person s = new Student("Cara", 1234);  
s.toString();
```



Casting

Step through decisions made at compile time and runtime

Use casting of objects to aid the compiler



```
Person s = new Student("Cara",1234);
s.getSID();
```

When we call `s.getSID()`, what do you think will happen?

Casting

Automatic type promotion (like int to double)

- Superclass ref=new Subclass(); (widening)

Explicit casting (like double to int)

Subclass ref=(Subclass) superRef; (narrowing)

Be careful! Compiler trusts
you

Person

String name

String getName()

String toString()



Student

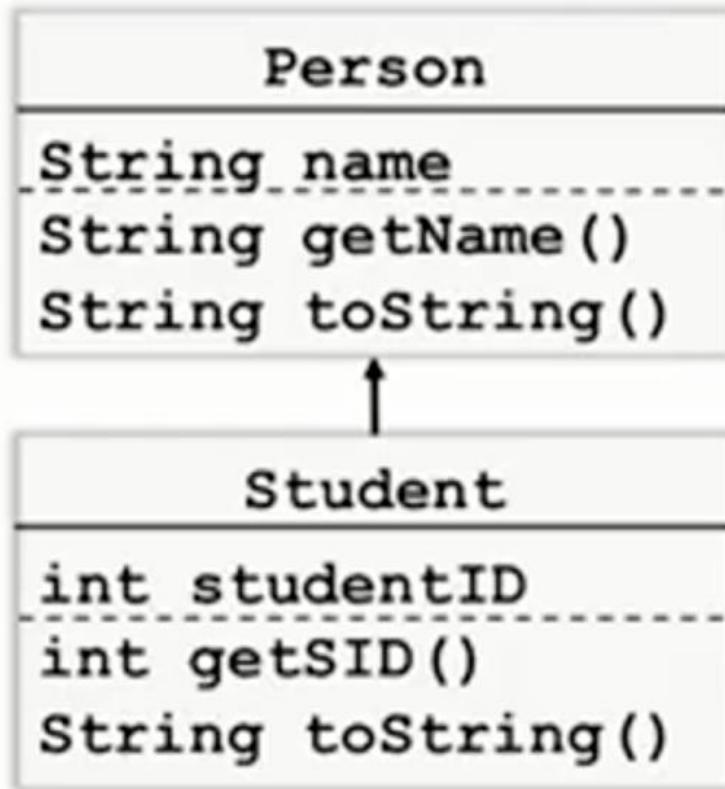
int studentID

int getSID()

String toString()

```
Person s = new Student("Cara", 1234);  
s.getSID();  
((Student)s).getSID();
```

This works!



```
Person s = new Person("Tim");
( (Student)s ).getSID();
```

Runtime Error!
java.lang.ClassCastException:
From Person to Student

How about this?

Runtime Type Check

instanceof

- Provides runtime check of **is-a** relationship

```
if( s instanceof Student )  
{  
    // only executes if s is-a  
    // Student at runtime  
    ( (Student)s ).getSID();  
}
```



Polymorphism

Compiler Time Decisions

Runtime Decisions

Polymorphism Challenge 1

```
public class Person
{
    private String name;

    public Person(String name) { this.name = name; }
    public boolean isAsleep(int hr) { return 22 < hr || 7 > hr; }
    public String toString() { return name; }

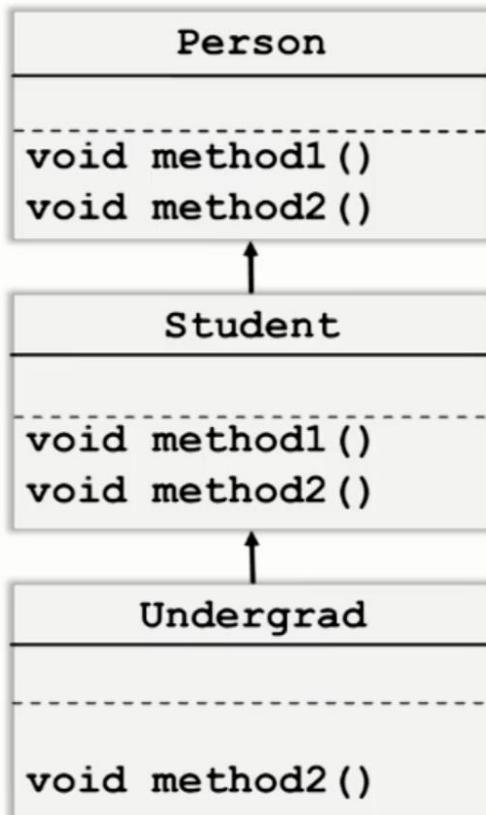
    public void status( int hr )
    {
        if ( this.isAsleep( hr ) )
            System.out.println( "Now offline: " + this );
        else
            System.out.println( "Now online: " + this );
    }
}

public class Student extends Person
{
    public Student(String name)
    {
        super(name);
    }

    public boolean isAsleep( int hr ) // override
    { return 2 < hr && 8 > hr; }
}
```

```
Person p;
p = new Student("Sally");
p.status(1);
```

Polymorphism Challenge 2



Polymorphism Challenge 2

```
public class Person {  
    public void method1() {  
        System.out.print("Person 1 ");  
    }  
    public void method2() {  
        System.out.print("Person 2 ");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Student extends Person {  
    public void method1() {  
        System.out.print("Student 1 ");  
        super.method1();  
        method2();  
    }  
    public void method2() {  
        System.out.print("Student 2 ");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Undergrad extends Student {  
    public void method2() {  
        System.out.print("Undergrad 2 ");  
    }  
}
```

```
Person u = new Undergrad();  
u.method1();
```

Abstract classes and Interfaces

Use the keyword `Abstract`

Compare “inheritance of implementation” and “Inheritance of interface”

Decide between Abstract classes and Interfaces

Person- Campus Accounts

Add method “monthlyStatement”
“Person” objects no longer make sense

How do we?

1. Force subclasses to have this method
2. Stop having actual Person objects
3. Keep having Person references
4. Retain common Person code

Abstract Classes

Abstract

Can make any class abstract with keyword:

```
public abstract class Person{
```

Cannot create objects of this
type

Class must be abstract if any methods are:

```
public abstract class void monthlyStatement()
```

Implementation vs. Interface

Abstract classes offer inheritance of both!

Implementation: instance variables and methods which define common behaviour

Interface: method signatures which define required behaviours. You get to inherit both implementation and interface

Person- Campus Accounts

Add method “monthlyStatement”
“Person” objects no longer make sense

How do we?

1. Force subclasses to have this method
2. Stop having actual Person objects
3. Keep having Person references
4. ~~Retain common Person code~~

Abstract Classes

Then use an Interface!

Interfaces



Interface

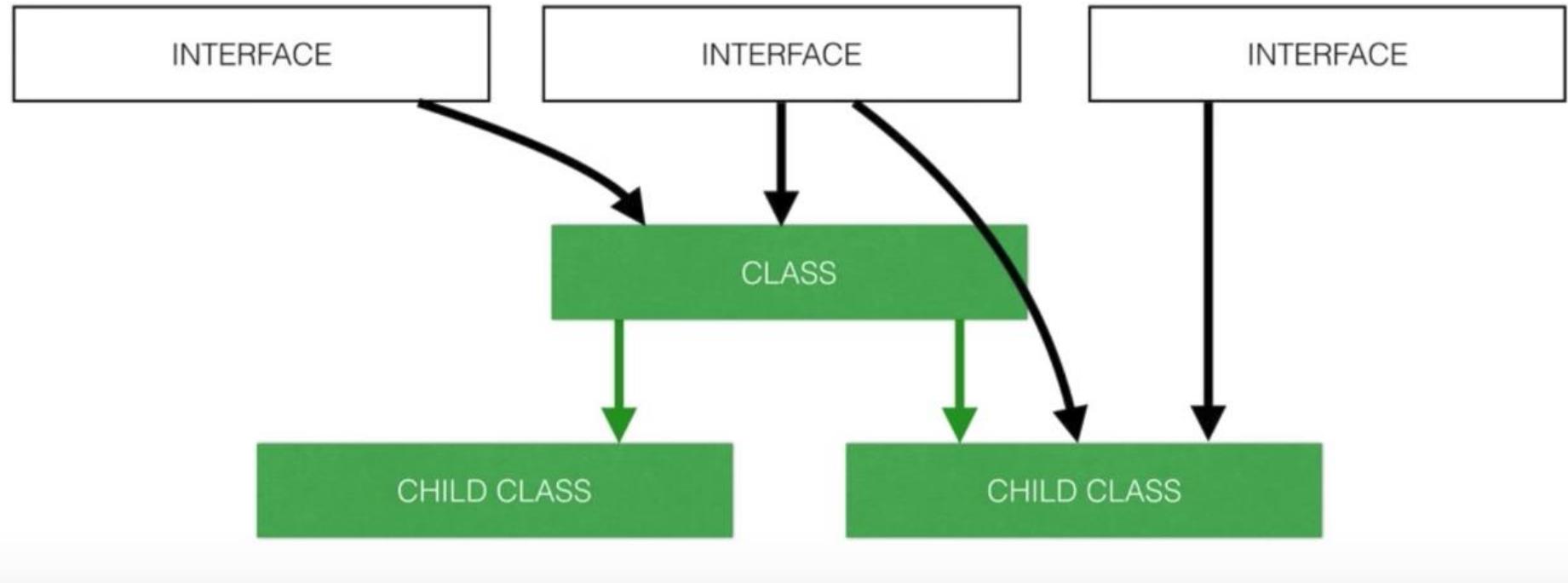


Class



Object

Interfaces



Interfaces

Interfaces only define required methods

Classes can inherit from multiple Interfaces

```
// Defined in java.lang.Comparable
package java.lang;

public interface Comparable<E> {
    // Compare this object's name to o's name
    // Return < 0, 0, > 0 if this object compares
    // less than, equal to, greater than o.
    public abstract int compareTo( E o );
}
```

```
public class Person implements Comparable<Person> {  
    private String name;  
    ...  
  
    @Override  
    public int compareTo( Person o ) {  
        return this.getName().compareTo( o.getName() );  
    }  
}
```

Interfaces Summary

- Interfaces define what a class should **do** but not **how** to do it.
- Creating an **interface** is very similar to creating a **class**.
- An interface's sole purpose is to be **implemented** by one or more classes.
- You **cannot** create an instance (Object) from an interface.
- It's not reducing code repetition, it's more about **enforcing a good design**.

Abstract class or Interface

If you just want to define a required method:

- **Interface**

If you want to define potentially required methods AND common behaviour:

- **Abstract Classes**

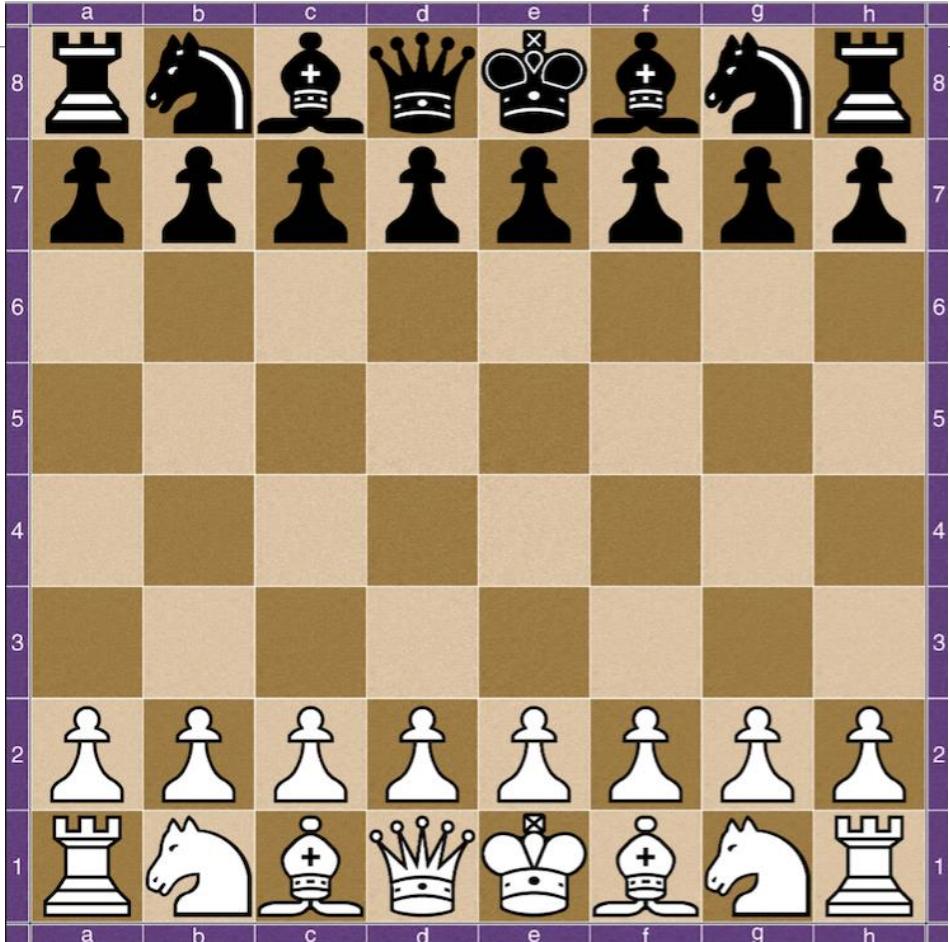
Polymorphism Examples

The Chess Example

We've seen how Inheritance allows you to extend classes and add more functionality to them.

Sometimes you not only want to extend the functionality of a class, but also modify it slightly in the child class.

For example, say you're building a Java chess game.



A good Java design will have a **class** for each piece type:



King



Queen



Rock



Bishop



Knight



Pawn

And they should all inherit from a common base class: **Piece**

```
class Game{
    Piece [][] board;
    // Constructor creates an empty board
    Game(){
        board = new Piece[8][8];
    }
}
```

```
class Position{
    int row;
    int column;
    // Constructor using row and column values
    Position(int r, int c){
        this.row = r;
        this.column = c;
    }
}
```

```
class Piece{
    Position position;
}
```

```
class Piece{
    boolean isValidMove(Position newPosition){
        if(position.row>0 && position.column>0
            && position.row<8 && position.column<8){
            return true;
        }
        else{
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

```
Queen queen = new Queen();
Position testPosition = new Position(3,10);
if(queen.isValidMove(testPosition)){
    System.out.println("Yes, I can move there.");
}
else{
    System.out.println("Nope, can't do!");
}
```

```
class Rock extends Piece{
    boolean isValidMove(Position newPosition){
        if(newPosition.column == this.column || newPosition.row == this.row){
            return true;
        }
        else{
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

```
class Bishop extends Piece{
    boolean isValidMove(Position newPosition){
        if(Math.abs(newPosition.column - this.column) == Math.abs(newPosition.row - this.
            return true;
        }
        else{
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```