

# RUNTIME POLYMORPHISM

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"IS-A" INHERITANCE IS A VERY POWERFUL  
CONCEPT IN COMPUTER SCIENCE


ANY PLACE THAT OUR CODE EXPECTS TO  
SEE A SHAPE OBJECT,

..WE COULD PASS IN A CIRCLE  
OBJECT, OR A SQUARE OBJECT,  
OR A RECTANGLE OBJECT..

THE CODE WOULD NOT EVEN KNOW,  
AHEAD OF TIME, WHETHER IT IS  
DEALING WITH A SQUARE,  
A RECTANGLE OR A CIRCLE

..AND OUR CODE WOULD RUN JUST  
FINE

polymorphism

/ˌpɒlɪˈmɔːfɪz(ə)m/ 

*noun*

the condition of occurring in several different forms.

"the complexity and polymorphism of human cognition"

```
public interface IShape {  
    public String introduceYourself();  
}
```

```
public String introduceYourself() {  
    return "I am a rectangle";  
}
```

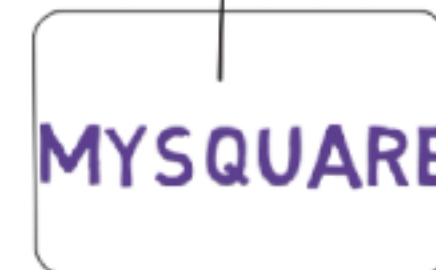
```
public String introduceYourself() {  
    return "I am a square";  
}
```



(INTERFACE)



(BASE CLASS, BUT NOT AN ABSTRACT  
BASE CLASS, BECAUSE IT HAS NO  
UNIMPLEMENTED FUNCTIONS)



(DERIVED CLASS)

OK – NOW WILL THE CODE BELOW WORK,  
AND IF SO WHAT WILL IT PRINT?

```
IShape someRectangle = new MyRectangle(5,10);  
IShape someSquare = new MySquare(5);  
MyRectangle someOtherRectangle = new MySquare(7);
```

```
System.out.println(someRectangle.introduceYourself());  
System.out.println(someSquare.introduceYourself());  
System.out.println(someOtherRectangle.introduceYourself());
```

OK - NOW WILL THE CODE BELOW WORK,  
AND IF SO WHAT WILL IT PRINT?

```
IShape someRectangle = new MyRectangle(5,10);  
IShape someSquare = new MySquare(5);  
MyRectangle someOtherRectangle = new MySquare(7);  
  
System.out.println(someRectangle.introduceYourself());  
System.out.println(someSquare.introduceYourself());  
System.out.println(someOtherRectangle.introduceYourself());
```

YEP EACH LINE WILL WORK.

THAT IS BECAUSE A  
SQUARE IS-A RECTANGLE,  
AND RECTANGLE IS-A SHAPE  
AND SQUARE IS-A SHAPE

"I AM A RECTANGLE"

"I AM A SQUARE"

"I AM A SQUARE"

(JAVA WAS SMART ENOUGH  
TO FIGURE OUT THE TYPE OF  
THE OBJECT AT RUNTIME!)

(THIS IS A TRICKY ONE - THE  
VARIABLE IS OF TYPE RECTANGLE,  
BUT WAS INITIALIZED WITH AN  
OBJECT OF TYPE SQUARE)



THEY CAN BE DRAWN "DRAW()"

THEY HAVE AN OUTLINE "GETBOUNDINGRECTANGLE()"

THEY HAVE SOME AREA "GETAREA()"

ALL SHAPES WILL SUPPORT  
THESE 3 METHODS  
"DRAW", "GETBOUNDINGRECTANGLE"  
AND "GETAREA"

THESE 3 METHODS  
ARE CALLED THE

IN FACT THE PRESENCE  
OF THESE 3 METHODS  
IS THE DEFINING  
CHARACTERISTIC OF ANY  
TYPE THAT "IS-A"  
(INHERITS FROM) SHAPE

INTERFACE OF THE CLASS



# NOTE TO SELF

"AN OBJECT CONTAINS BOTH DATA  
AND FUNCTIONS"

THE DATA ARE CALLED MEMBER VARIABLES  
AND THE FUNCTIONS ARE CALLED METHODS  
OR MEMBER FUNCTIONS

BUT - HOW DOES THE OBJECT KNOW  
WHICH VARIABLE IS A MEMBER VARIABLE,  
AND WHICH VARIABLE IS AN EXTERNAL  
VARIABLE?

**ANSWER: OBJECTS HAVE A STRONG SENSE OF SELF**

"THIS" IS A SPECIAL KEYWORD IN JAVA  
USED TO REFER TO VARIABLES THAT BELONG  
TO THE OBJECT

"THIS" IN JAVA  
"SELF" IN PYTHON,