Polymorphism

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github repository:
(https://github.com/Seneca-OOP244/SCD-Notes)

Polymorphism

".. of many forms .."

recall that types are...

- associated with objects
- used to check the correctness of expressions

polymorphism

- selects an operation based on object type
- types
  1. *ad-hoc*, “pretend” or fake
  2. *universial*, the real deal

Polymorphism Types

Ad-Hoc Polymorphism - Coercion

- argument type changed to match the function parameter
- C++ compiler converts at compile time

coercion types

- narrowing,mapping from bigger set to smaller one
- widening, mapping from smaller set to bigger one

```
void display(int a) const {
     std::cout << "One argument (" << a << ')';}
...
int main( ) {
   display(10);
   std::cout << std::endl;
   display(12.6); // narrowing
   std::cout << std::endl;
   display('A'); // promotion
   std::cout << std::endl;
 }
```

Ad-Hoc Polymorphism - Overloading

- use the same identifier for different functions
- function vary by argument number and type
- logic is not shared
- C++ compilers generate unique mangled names

```
void display() const {
     std::cout << "No arguments";}

 void display(int a) const {
     std::cout << "One argument (" << a << ')'; }
...
 int main( ) {
     display();
     std::cout << std::endl;
     display(10);
     std::cout << std::endl;
 }
```

Universal Polymorphism

...same function logic
applied to different types...

Universal Polymorphism - Inclusion

- selection of a member function definition from a set based on object type
- based on inheritance hierarchy

```
class Account {
    ...
public:
    void withdraw(double amt); };

class SavingsAccount : public Account { ... };

int main() {
    SavingsAccount bobSavings(...);
    Account jAcct(...);
    bobSavings.withdraw(100);
    jAcct.withdraw(100); }
```

Universal Polymorphism - Inclusion (types)

- polymorphic objects, change type throughout its lifetime
- static type, based on reference type
- dynamic type, based on type used to allocate object

```
int main() {
    SavingsAccount bobSavings(...);
    Account someAcct = bobSavings;
    ...
    // dynamic type of someAcct ???
    // static type of someAcct ????
}
```

Universal Polymorphism - Inclusion (examples)

```
class Account { ...
    void deposit(double amt){...} ; };

class SavingsAccount : public Account { ...
    void deposit(double amt{...} ); };

int main() {
   SavingsAccount bobSavings(...);
   Account jAcct(...);
   bobSavings.deposit(100);
   jAcct.deposit(100);
   Account someAcct = bobSavings;

   // which deposit is called ???
   someAcct.deposit(100); }
```

Universal Polymorphism - Inclusion (virtual functions)

```
class Account { ...
    virtual void deposit(double amt)\{...\} ; };

class SavingsAccount : public Account { ...
    void deposit(double amt{...} ); };

int main() {
   SavingsAccount bobSavings(...);
   Account jAcct(...);
   bobSavings.deposit(100);
   jAcct.deposit(100);
   Account someAcct = bobSavings;

   // virtual causes method resolution based
   // on dynamic type
   someAcct.deposit(100); }
```

Universal Polymorphism - Parametric

- separate interfaces from implementation
- clients use same logic using unrelated types
- implemented using templates
- compiler generates multiple copies of functions

Universal Polymorphism - Parametric

Template Syntax

```
template <typename T>

 // ...  template body follows here


T value; // value is of type T
```

Compiler replaces `T` with client argument within body

Abstract Base Classes

- class without a complete implementation (interface)
- separates interface from implementation
- specify using pure virtual functions
  - `virtual Type funcID(parameters) = 0;`
- concrete classes implement interfaces

Note on Unit Testing

- write test for interfaces not implementations

```
class Account { ...
    virtual void deposit(double amt) = 0 ;};

class SavingsAccount : public Account { ...
    void deposit(double amt){...}  };

class ChequingAccount : public Account { ...
    void deposit(double amt){...} ;} };

bool test(Account &a) { a.deposit()..return };

int main() {
   SavingsAccount bobSavings(...);
   ChequingAccount bobChequing(...);
    bool testResSavings = test(bobSavings);
    bool testResChequing = test(bobChequing); }
```