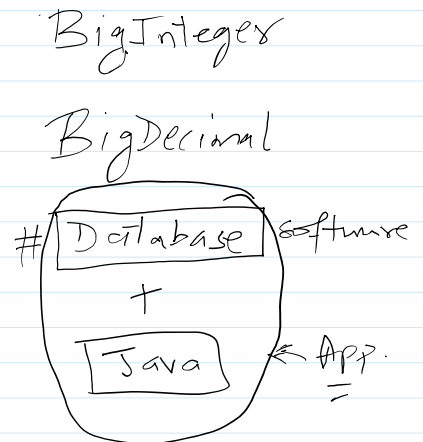
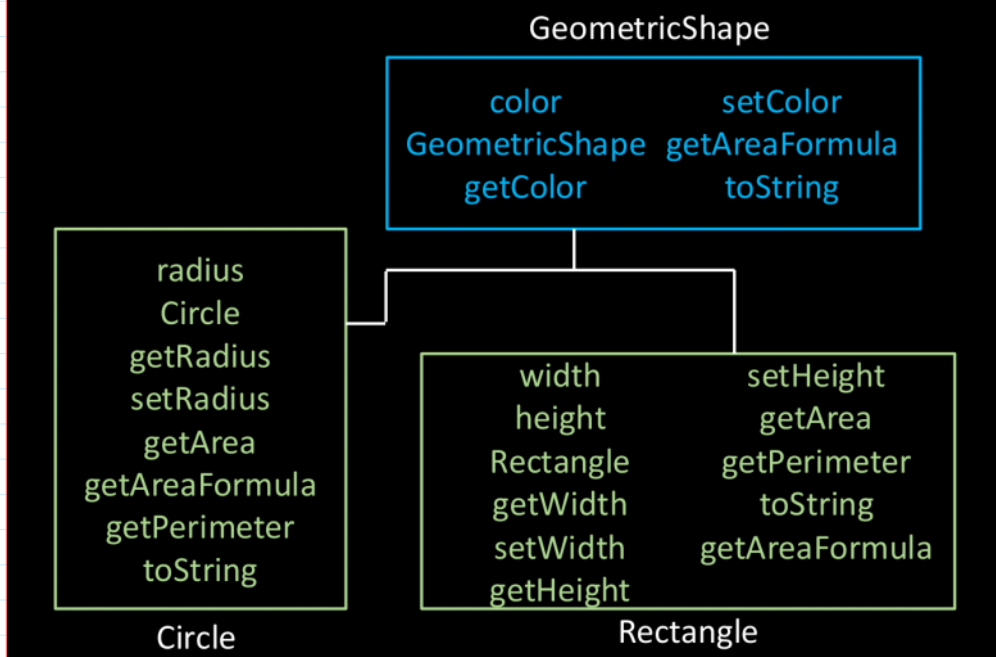


GeometricShape as a Superclass



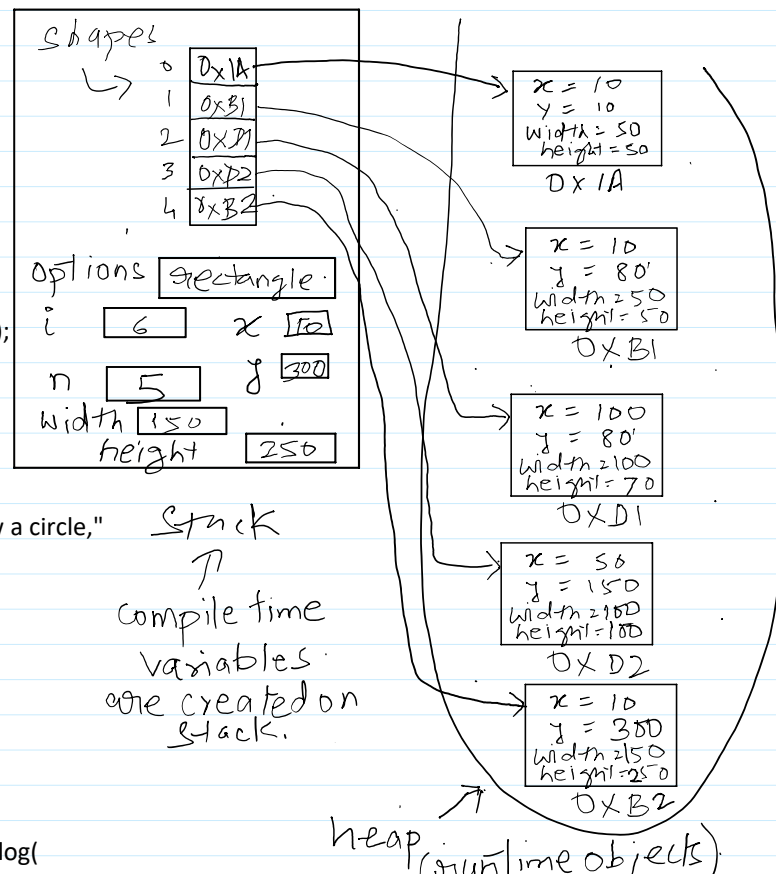
```

package Polymorphism;
import javax.swing.*.*;
import MyGraphics.*;
/**
 * Write a description of class DrawingCircleAndRectangle here.
 *
 * @author (your name)
 * @version (a version number or a date)
 */
public class DrawingCircleAndRectangle
{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int n = Integer.parseInt(
            JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Enter number of Shapes:"));
        Shape shapes[] = new Shape[n];

        String options;
        double x, y, width, height;
        for(int i = 0 ; i < n; i++){
            options = JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Input Circle to draw a circle,"
                + "\nand input Rectangle to draw rectangle: ");

            switch(options){
                case "Rectangle":
                    x = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
                        "Enter your x coordinate:"));
                    y = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
                        "Enter your y coordinate:"));
                    width = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(

```



```

y = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
"Enter your y coordinate:"));
width = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
"Enter your width of rectangle:"));
height = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
"Enter height of Rectangle: "));
shapes[i] = new Rectangle(x, y, width, height);
break;
case "Circle":
case "circle":
x = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
"Enter your x coordinate:"));
y = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
"Enter your y coordinate:"));
width = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
"Enter your width of Circle:"));
height = Double.parseDouble(JOptionPane.showInputDialog(
"Enter height of Circle:"));
→ shapes[i] = new Ellipse(x, y, width, height);
break;

default:
JOptionPane.showConfirmDialog(null, "Wrong option typed!!!");
i--;
} //end of switch case

```

```

} //end of for loop

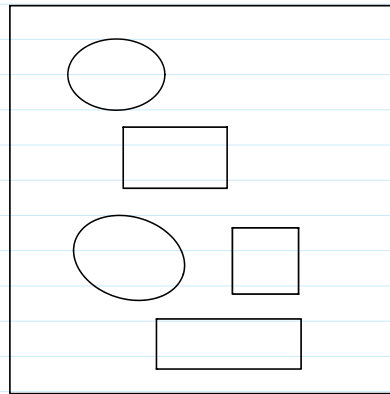
```

```

{ Canvas canvas = Canvas.getInstance();
  for (Shape s: shapes){
    canvas.show(s);
  }
}

```

depending upon
shape objects
different shapes
will be drawn on
the canvas



```

Rect(10, 10, 100, 70)
Circle(10,120,120,120)
Circle(150,120,150,150)
Rect(10,200, 200, 250)

```

Canvas.

heap (runtime objects)

The parent reference variable ^{of type} (Abstract class or Interface), can keep the reference of its child objects during the execution of code. This is called runtime polymorphism.