Polymorphism Using Methods

In this lesson, we will implement polymorphism using methods.

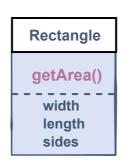
WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

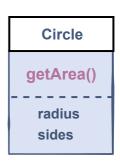
- Example
 - Explanation

We have learned how polymorphism is useful in making code manageable. In this lesson, we will learn how to implement polymorphism using methods. In the next lesson, we will implement it using inheritance.

Example

Here, we consider two shapes that are defined as classes: *Rectangle and Circle*. These classes contain the **getArea()** method which calculates the area for the respective shape depending on the values of their properties.





```
class Rectangle():

# initializer

def __init__(self, width=0, height=0):
    self.width = width
    self.height = height
    self.sides = 4

# method to calculate Area2

def getArea(self):
    return (self.width * self.height)
```

```
class Circle():
    # initializer

def __init__(self, radius=0):
    self.radius = radius
    self.sides = 0

# method to calculate Area
def getArea(self):
    return (self.radius * self.radius * 3.142)

shapes = [Rectangle(6, 10), Circle(7)]
print("Sides of a rectangle are", str(shapes[0].sides))
print("Area of rectangle is:", str(shapes[0].getArea()))

print("Sides of a circle are", str(shapes[1].sides))
print("Area of circle is:", str(shapes[1].getArea()))
```







[]

Explanation

- In the main function, at **line 25**, we have declared a list that has *two* objects in it.
- The *first* object is a Rectangle with width 6 and height 10, and the *second* object is a Circle of radius 7.
- Both the classes have the method getArea(), on lines 10 and 21, but the
 execution of this method is different for each class and this is how we
 have achieved polymorphism.
- Method calls on **lines 27** and **30** look identical, but different methods are called. Thus, we have achieved polymorphism.

This was one way of achieving polymorphism. In the next lesson, we will implement polymorphism using a more efficient and commonly used approach: **polymorphism using inheritance**.