Polymorphism
Motivation

- Given the following:
  
  ```java
  Lawyer laura = new Lawyer();
  Marketer mark = new Marketer();
  ```

- Write a program that will print out the salaries and the color of the vacation form for each employee.
Polymorphism

- A reference variable of type T can refer to an object of any subclass of T.

  Employee person = new Lawyer();

- **polymorphism**: The ability for the same code to be used with several different types of objects and behave differently depending on the type of object used.
Dynamic (or Run-Time) Type and Static (or Compile-Time) Type

Employee person = new Lawyer();

- The variable person has two types:
  - **static type**: Employee
    - This is the type that the compiler uses to determine if statements are legal Java statements.
    - Therefore, any method called with the person variable must be declared in the Employee class (or else the compiler will complain).
  - **dynamic type**: Lawyer
    - This is the type that the Java virtual machine uses to execute code when the program is run.
    - Any method called with the person variable will execute the version of that method defined in the Lawyer class.
Properties of polymorphism

Employee person = new Lawyer();
System.out.println(person.getSalary());  // 40000.0
System.out.println(person.getVacationForm()); // "pink"

- You can call any method from Employee on the person variable, but not any method specific to Lawyer (such as sue).
- Once a method is called on the object, it behaves in its normal way (as a Lawyer, not as a normal Employee).
Polymorphism and parameters

```java
public class EmployeeMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Lawyer laura = new Lawyer();
        Marketer mark = new Marketer();
        printInfo(laura);
        printInfo(mark);
    }

    public static void printInfo(Employee empl) {
        System.out.println("salary = " + empl.getSalary());
        System.out.println("days = " + empl.getVacationDays());
        System.out.println("form = " + empl.getVacationForm());
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

**Output:**
salary = 40000.0
vacation days = 15
vacation form = pink

salary = 50000.0
vacation days = 10
vacation form = yellow
public class EmployeeMain2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee[] employees = { new Lawyer(), new Secretary(),
                                new Marketer(), new LegalSecretary() };
        for (int i = 0; i < employees.length; i++) {
            System.out.println("salary = " + employees[i].getSalary());
            System.out.println("vacation days = " +
                               employees[i].getVacationDays());
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}

Output:
salary = 40000.0
vacation days = 15

salary = 40000.0
vacation days = 10

salary = 50000.0
vacation days = 10

salary = 45000.0
vacation days = 10
Exercise 1

Assume that the following four classes have been declared:

```java
public class Foo {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("foo 1");
    }

    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("foo 2");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "foo";
    }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("bar 2");
    }
}

public class Baz extends Foo {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("baz 1");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "baz";
    }
}

public class Mumble extends Baz {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("mumble 2");
    }
}
```
Exercise 1

- What would be the output of the following client code?

```java
Foo[] pity = { new Baz(), new Bar(),
              new Mumble(), new Foo() };

for (int i = 0; i < pity.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(pity[i]);
    pity[i].method1();
    pity[i].method2();
    System.out.println();
}
```
Diagramming polymorphic code
public class Foo {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("foo 1");
    }

    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("foo 2");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "foo";
    }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("bar 2");
    }
}

public class Baz extends Foo {
    public void method1() {
        System.out.println("baz 1");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "baz";
    }
}

public class Mumble extends Baz {
    public void method2() {
        System.out.println("mumble 2");
    }
}

Foo[] pity = { new Baz(),
    new Bar(),
    new Mumble(),
    new Foo() };

for (int i = 0; i < pity.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(pity[i]);
    pity[i].method1();
    pity[i].method2();
    System.out.println();
}
Solution 1

- The code produces the following output:

```
baz
baz 1
foo 2

foo
foo 1
bar 2

baz
baz 1
mumble 2

foo
foo 1
foo 2
```
Exercise 2

Assume that the following four classes have been declared:

```java
public class Lamb extends Ham {
    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Lamb b");
    }
}

public class Ham {
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Ham a");
    }
    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Ham b");
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "Ham";
    }
}

public class Spam extends Yam {
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Spam a");
    }
}

public class Yam extends Lamb {
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Yam a");
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "Yam";
    }
}
```
Exercise 2

What would be the output of the following client code?

```java
Ham[] food = { new Spam(), new Yam(),
               new Ham(), new Lamb() };

for (int i = 0; i < food.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(food[i]);
    food[i].a();
    food[i].b();
    System.out.println();
}
```
Diagramming polymorphic code
public class Lamb extends Ham {
    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Lamb b");
    }
}

public class Ham {
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Ham a");
    }
    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Ham b");
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "Ham";
    }
}

Ham[] food = { new Spam(),
               new Yam(),
               new Ham(),
               new Lamb() };
for (int i = 0; i < food.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(food[i]);
    food[i].a();
    food[i].b();
    System.out.println();
}
Solution 2

The code produces the following output:

Yam
Spam a
Lamb b

Yam
Yam a
Lamb b

Ham
Ham a
Ham b

Ham
Ham a
Lamb b
Variable Shadowing

Something to avoid!!
Variable Shadowing:  
**Something to avoid!!**

- Polymorphism applies to methods in Java
- **But not to fields!**

```java
public class A {
    int x = 1;
    int method() { return 1; }
}

public class B extends A {
    int x = 2;
    int method() { return 2; }
}
```

```java
A a1 = new A();
A a2 = new B();

System.out.println(a1.method()); // prints 1
System.out.println(a2.method()); // prints 2

System.out.println(a1.x); // prints 1
System.out.println(a2.x); // prints 1 still!
```
Variable Shadowing: Something to avoid!!

- **Variable Shadowing:**
  - When a class extends another class and defines a field with the same name, each object of the subclass contains *two* fields with that name.
  - The subclass’s version of the field is said to *shadow* the superclass’s version, making the superclass’s version invisible within that class.
  - This is called variable shadowing.
Variable Shadowing: *Something to avoid!!*

Variable Shadowing and References

- If class B extends class A and both have a field of the same name, *references* to objects of type B can access one or the other of the fields.

- The version of the field that they reference depends on the type of the reference variable.
Variable Shadowing: *Something to avoid!!*

```java
class A {
    int x = 1;
    int method() { return 1; }
}
class B extends A {
    int x = 2;
    int method() { return 2; }
}
A a1 = new A();
A a2 = new B();
System.out.println(a1.method()); // prints 1
System.out.println(a2.method()); // prints 2
System.out.println(a1.x); // prints 1
System.out.println(a2.x); // prints 1 still!
// because reference a2 has
// compile-time type A.
```
Variable Shadowing:

*Something to avoid!!*

```java
public class A {
    int x = 1;
    int method() { return 1; }
}

public class B extends A {
    int x = 2;
    int method() { return 2; }
}
```

```java
A a1 = new A();
A a2 = new B();
B b1 = (B)a2;

System.out.println(a1.method());  // prints 1
System.out.println(a2.method());  // prints 2
System.out.println(a1.x);         // prints 1
System.out.println(a2.x);         // prints 1 still!
System.out.println(b1.x);         // prints 2!
// because b1 has static type B
```
# Overriding vs. Variable Shadowing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overriding</th>
<th>Variable Shadowing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applies to methods</td>
<td>Applies to fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If subclass overrides a superclass method, it <strong>does not</strong> inherit the superclass method.</td>
<td>If a subclass shadows a superclass field, it <strong>does</strong> inherit the superclass field, but shadows it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The behavior of a method call depends on the dynamic (run-time) type of the object.</td>
<td>The behavior of a field access depends on the static (compile-time) type of the reference to the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Variable Shadowing: *Something to avoid!!*

- By this time, hopefully you can see that variable shadowing on its own is not that all that complicated, no more than method overriding.

- But if you have to keep track of both method overriding and variable shadowing, then *variable shadowing is very confusing*.

- In general, programmers try to avoid it, and they use method overriding all the time.
Exercise 3

- Assume that the following classes have been declared:

```java
public class Ham {
    int a = 0;
    int b = 1;
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Ham + a");
    }
    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Ham + b");
    }
    public String toString() {
        return "Ham + a + + b";
    }
}

public class Spam extends Ham {
    int a = 2;
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Spam +a");
    }
}

public class Yam extends Spam {
    int b = 3;
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Yam + a");
    }
    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Yam + b");
    }
}
```
Exercise 3

What would be the output of the following client code?

Ham[] food = { new Spam(), new Yam(),
new Ham()};

for (int i = 0; i < food.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(food[i]);
    food[i].a();
    food[i].b();
    System.out.println(food[i].a);
    System.out.println(food[i].b);
    System.out.println();
}
public class Ham {
    int a = 0;
    int b = 1;
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Ham "+ a);
    }

    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Ham "+ b);
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "Ham " + a + " " + b;
    }
}

public class Spam extends Ham {
    int a = 2;
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Spam "+ a);
    }
}

public class Yam extends Spam {
    int b = 3;
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Yam "+ a);
    }

    public void b() {
        System.out.println("Yam " + b);
    }
}

Ham[] food = { new Spam(),
               new Yam(),
               new Ham()};

for (int i = 0;
     i < food.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(food[i]);
    food[i].a();
    food[i].b();

    System.out.println(food[i].a);
    System.out.println(food[i].b);
}

Output: