Lecture 13 Summary

- Assignment 3
- Polymorphism
- Interfaces

Assignment 3 Discussion

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to distinguish between *messages* and *methods* and to use these words to describe code.

You will also be able to create *purely abstract classes* (also called *interfaces*) in Java.

Polymorphism

Exercise: card game

Card.java

```
public class Card
{
    private String suit;
    private short value;

    public Card(String suit, short value)
    {
        this.suit = suit;
        this.value = value;
    }

    public String getSuit()
    {
        return suit;
    }

    public short getValue()
    {
        return value;
    }
}
```

Player.java

```
public abstract class Player
{
    private ArrayList<Card> cards;

    public void addCard(Card card)
    {
        cards.add(card);
    }

    public void removeCard(Card card)
    {
        cards.remove(card);
    }

    public List<Card> getCards()
    {
        return cards;
    }

    public abstract void passHighestCard(Player player);
}
```

Beginner.java

```
public class Beginner extends Player
{
    public void passHighestCard(Player player)
    {
        Card card = getCards().get(0);
        removeCard(card);
        player.addCard(card);
    }
}
```

HonestPlayer.java

```
public class HonestPlayer extends Player
{
    public void passHighestCard(Player player)
    {
        Card maxCard = null;
        for (Card card : getCards())
        {
            if (maxCard == null)
            {
                maxCard = card;
            }
            else if (card.getValue() > maxCard.getValue())
            {
                maxCard = card;
            }
        }

        removeCard(maxCard);
        player.addCard(maxCard);
    }
}
```

Cheater.java

```
public class Cheater extends Player
{
    public void passHighestCard(Player player)
    {
        Card minCard = null;
        for (Card card : getCards())
        {
            if (minCard == null)
            {
                minCard = card;
            }
            else if (card.getValue() < minCard.getValue())
            {
                minCard = card;
            }
        }

        removeCard(maxCard);
        player.addCard(maxCard);
    }
}
```

Language

- so far: “invoke the passHighestCard method against an instance of a Player object”

- better: “pass the **message** ‘passHighestCard’ to an instance of a Player object”

Our exercise

- I sent the ***message*** "passHighestCard" with the parameter "person to your left/right"
  - I can do this without knowing what kind of player you are!
  - The same is true for the *compiler*

- You received the message "passHighestCard" and invoked the ***method*** with the same name in your own definition.
  - this decision is made at *runtime*

Using the same language, describe…

```
public class SomeProgram
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Animal a = new Dog();
        Animal b = new Elephant();
        Animal c = new Human();

        a.speak();
        b.speak();
        c.speak();
    }
}
```

So what is polymorphism?

- poly = many
- morph = form
- polymorphism = many forms

- When a message is sent, the corresponding behaviour can take on many forms.

Polymorphism Summary

- The compiler knows what kinds of **messages** can be sent to what kinds of objects.
- At runtime, when **messages** are actually sent, the object that receives the message decides what **method** to invoke.
- Polymorphism is the ability for different types of objects to behave differently for the same message.

Purely Abstract Classes

Example

```
public class ReallyAbstract
{
        public abstract int method1();
        public abstract int method2();
        public abstract String method3();
        public abstract float method4();
}
```

- What will its subclasses have in common?
- What will they *not* (necessarily) have in common?

Purely Abstract Class

- No common instance variables
- No common method implementations
- The *only* thing in common are the method **signatures**.

- In Java, this case is considered to be special and is called an **interface**.

Example

```
public interface ReallyAbstract
{
        public int method1();
        public int method2();
        public String method3();
        public float method4();
}
```

- No instance variables allowed
- No method implementations allowed
- `abstract` keyword unnecessary

Using Interfaces

```
public class Dog extends Animal implements ReallyAbstract
{
    public int method1()
    {
        // ...
    }

    public int method2()
    {
        // ...
    }

    public String method3()
    {
        // ...
    }

    public float method4()
    {
        // ...
    }
}
```

Why do this?

- A class can only have one superclass (using the `extends` keyword).
- There is **no limit** to how many interfaces a class can have.
- Why wouldn't Java just let you extend from multiple classes?

Example

```
public interface Transportation {
  public void forward(int speed);
  public void turnLeft(int degrees);
  public void turnRight(int degrees);
  public void stop();
}

public class Car
    implements Transportation {
  // ...
}
```

```
public class Elephant extends Animal
    implements Transportation {
  // ... instance variables
  // ... instance methods

  public void forward(int speed) {
    // ...
  }
  public void turnLeft(int degrees){
    // ...
  }
  public void turnRight(int degrees){
    // ...
  }
  public void stop() {
    // ...
  }
}
```

Example: sorting cards

```
public class Card implements Comparable<Card>
{
    private String suit;
    private short value;

    public int compareTo(Card card)
    {
        if (suit.equals(card.suit))
        {
            // use the value to decide order
            if (value < card.value)
                return -1;
            else if (value > card.value)
                return 1;
            else
                return 0;
        }
        else
        {
            // ... order by suit
        }
    }
}
```

Example: sorting cards

```
public abstract class Player
{
    private ArrayList<Card> cards;

    public void sortCards()
    {
        Collections.sort(cards);
    }
}
```

Exercise: what is the output?

```
public class A {
    public void foo() {
        System.out.println("A's foo");
    }
}

public class B extends A {
    public void foo(String bar) {
        System.out.println("B's foo " + bar);
    }
}

public class C extends B {
    public void foo() {
        System.out.println("C's foo");
    }
}
```

```
public class Program {
    public static void main(){
        A a1 = new A();
        A a2 = new B();
        A a3 = new C();

        B b1 = new B();
        B b2 = new C();

        C c = new C();

        a1.foo();
        a2.foo();
        a3.foo();

        b1.foo();
        b2.foo();

        c.foo();
        c.foo("bar");
    }
}
```

Next Class

- Exceptions