

CMSC 433 – Programming Language Technologies and Paradigms Fall 2003

Parametric Polymorphism
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Polymorphism Using Object

```
class IntegerStack {
    class Entry {
        Integer elt; Entry next;
        Entry(Integer i, Entry n) { elt = i; next = n; }
    }
    Entry theStack;
    void push(Integer i) {
        theStack = new Entry(i, theStack);
    }
    Integer pop() throws EmptyStackException {
        if (theStack == null)
            throw new EmptyStackException();
        else {
            Integer i = theStack.elt;
            theStack = theStack.next;
            return i;
        }
    }
}}
```

IntegerStack Client

```
IntegerStack is = new IntegerStack();
Integer i;
is.push(new Integer(3));
is.push(new Integer(4));
i = is.pop();
```

- This is OK, but what if we want other kinds of stacks?
 - Need to make one XStack for each kind of X
 - Problems: Code bloat, maintainability nightmare

Polymorphism Using Object

```
class Stack {
    class Entry {
        Object elt; Entry next;
        Entry(Object i, Entry n) { elt = i; next = n; }
    }
    Entry theStack;
    void push(Object i) {
        theStack = new Entry(i, theStack);
    }
    Object pop() throws EmptyStackException {
        if (theStack == null)
            throw new EmptyStackException();
        else {
            Object i = theStack.elt;
            theStack = theStack.next;
            return i;
        }
    }
}}
```

Stack Client

```
Stack is = new Stack();
Integer i;
is.push(new Integer(3));
is.push(new Integer(4));
i = (Integer) is.pop();
```

- Now Stacks are reusable
 - push() works the same
 - But now pop() returns an Object
 - Have to downcast back to Integer
 - Not checked until run-time

General Problem

- When we move from an X container to an Object container
 - Methods that take X's as input parameters are OK
 - If you're allowed to pass Object in, you can pass any X in
 - Methods that return X's as results require downcasts
 - You only get Objects out, which you need to cast down to X
- This is a general feature of *subtyping* polymorphism

Parametric Polymorphism (for Classes)

- Idea: We can *parameterize* the Stack class by its element type
- Syntax:
 - Class declaration: `class A<T> { ... }`
 - A is the class name, as before
 - T is a *type variable*, can be used in body of class (...)
 - Client usage declaration: `A<Integer> x;`
 - We *instantiate* A with the Integer type

Parametric Polymorphism for Stack

```
class Stack<Element> {
  class Entry {
    Element elt; Entry next;
    Entry(Element i, Entry n) { elt = i; next = n; }
  }
  Entry theStack;
  void push(Element i) {
    theStack = new Entry(i, theStack);
  }
  Element pop() throws EmptyStackException {
    if (theStack == null)
      throw new EmptyStackException();
    else {
      Element i = theStack.elt;
      theStack = theStack.next;
      return i;
    }
  }
}
```

Stack<Element> Client

```
Stack<Integer> is = new Stack<Integer>();
Integer i;
is.push(new Integer(3));
is.push(new Integer(4));
i = is.pop();
```

- No downcasts
- Type-checked at compile time
- No need to duplicate Stack code for every usage

Parametric Polymorphism for Procedures

- Suppose B is a subtype of A
 1. `static A id(A x) { return x; }`
 2. `static A id(B x) { return x; }`
 3. `static B id(A x) { return x; }`
 4. `static B id(B x) { return x; }`
- Can't pass an A to 2 or 4
- 3 doesn't type check
- Can pass a B to 1 but you get an A out

Parametric Polymorphism, Again

- Observation: `id()` doesn't care about the type of x
 - It works *for any* type
- So parameterize *the static method*:

```
static <T> T id(T x) { return x; }
Integer i = id(new Integer(3)); // Notice no need to
                               // instantiate id; compiler
                               // figures it out
```

Parametric Polymorphism in Java

- Slated to be part of Java 1.5
 - Available in pre-release form now
 - Called “generics”
- Available now
 - In pre-release form: **gjc** compiler
 - `linuxlab:~pugh/adding_generics-1_3-ea.zip`
 - http://developer.java.sun.com/developer/earlyAccess/adding_generics

Summary: Kinds of Polymorphism

- Subtype polymorphism
 - Use subtype wherever supertype allowed
- Parametric polymorphism
 - When classes/methods work for any type; uses type variables
- Ad hoc polymorphism
 - Overloading in Java

gjc

- gj compiler installed on linuxlab
 - Available as `-pugh/bin/gjc`
 - Can add `-pugh/bin` to your path
- gj translates Java w/parametric polymorphism into standard Java byte codes
 - Intuitively, compiler translates gj to Java
 - Compiled gj programs are valid Java, can be run on any correct implementation of JVM

gjc Libraries

- Comes with replacement for `java.util.*`
 - `class LinkedList<A> { ... }`
 - `class HashMap<A, B> { ... }`
 - `interface Collection<A> { ... }`
 - `interface Comparable<A> { ... } // in java.lang`

gj Translation via Erasure

- (According to OOPSLA98 paper)
- gj replaces uses of type variables with `Object`
 - `class A<T> { ...T x;... } ==> class A { ...Object x;... }`
- Adds downcasts wherever necessary
 - `Integer x = A<Integer>.get(); ==>`
`Integer x = (Integer) (A.get());`
- Some complications with overloading
- Need to be careful with security
 - `LinkedList<SecureChannel>`

Limitations of gj Translation

- Some type information not available at run time
 - Recall type variables `T` are rewritten to `Object`
- Disallowed, assuming `T` is type variable
 - `new T()` would translate to `new Object()` (gjc error)
 - `new T[n]` would translate to `new Object[n]` (gjc warn)
 - Use `public static <A> A[] newInstance(A[] a, int n)` in `java.lang.reflect.Array`
 - Some casts/instanceofs that use `T`
 - (Only ones the compiler can figure out are allowed)

Using gj with Legacy Code

- gj translates via type erasure
 - `class A <T> ==> class A`
- Thus class `A` is available as a “raw type”
 - `class A<T> { ... }`
 - `class B { A x; }`
- Sometimes useful with legacy code, but...
- Dangerous feature to use, plus unsafe
 - Relies on implementation of generics, not semantics

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