PROGRAMMING PUZZLERS

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Introduction

Ten Java™ programming language puzzles
- Short program with curious behavior
- What does it print? (multiple choice)
- The mystery revealed
- How to fix the problem
- The moral

Covers language and core libraries
1. “All I Get Is Static”

```java
class Dog {
    public static void bark() {
        System.out.print("woof ");
    }
}

class Basenji extends Dog {
    public static void bark() {
    }
}

class Bark {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Dog woofer = new Dog();
        Dog nipper = new Basenji();
        woofer.bark();
        nipper.bark();
    }
}
```
What Does It Print?

(a) woof
(b) woof woof
(c) It varies
What Does It Print?

(a) woof
(b) woof woof
(c) It varies

No dynamic dispatch on static methods
class Dog {
    public static void bark() {
        System.out.print("woof ");
    }
}

class Basenji extends Dog {
    public static void bark() { }
}

public class Bark {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Dog woofer = new Dog();
        Dog nipper = new Basenji();
        woofer.bark();
        nipper.bark();
    }
}
How Do You Fix It?

Remove static from the bark method
The Moral

- Static methods can’t be overridden
  - They can only be hidden
- Don’t hide static methods
- Never invoke static methods on instances
  - Not `instance.staticMethod()`
  - But `Class.staticMethod()`
public class Name {
    private String first, last;
    public Name(String first, String last) {
        this.first = first;
        this.last = last;
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (!(o instanceof Name)) return false;
        Name n = (Name)o;
        return n.first.equals(first) && n.last.equals(last);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set s = new HashSet();
        s.add(new Name("Donald", "Duck"));
        System.out.println(s.contains(new Name("Donald", "Duck")));
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) true
(b) false
(c) It varies
What Does It Print?

(a) true
(b) false
(c) It varies

Donald is in the set, but the set can’t find him.

The Name class violates the hashCode contract.
public class Name {
    private String first, last;
    public Name(String first, String last) {
        this.first = first;
        this.last = last;
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (!(o instanceof Name)) return false;
        Name n = (Name)o;
        return n.first.equals(first) &&
        n.last.equals(last);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set s = new HashSet();
        s.add(new Name("Donald", "Duck");
        System.out.println(          s.contains(new Name("Donald", "Duck"));
    }
}
How Do You Fix It?

Add a `hashCode` method:

```java
public int hashCode() {
    return 31 * first.hashCode() + last.hashCode();
}
```
The Moral

- Override `hashCode` when overriding `equals`
- Obey general contracts when overriding
- See *Effective Java™*, Chapter 3
class Indecisive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(waffle());
    }
}

static boolean waffle() {
    try {
        return true;
    } finally {
        return false;
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) true
(b) false
(c) None of the above
What Does It Print?

(a) true
(b) false
(c) None of the above

The **finally** is processed after the **try**.
class Indecisive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(waffle());
    }

    static boolean waffle() {
        try {
            return true;
        } finally {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
The Moral

′ Avoid abrupt completion of `finally` blocks
  µ Wrap unpredictable actions with nested try's
  µ Don’t return or throw exceptions
public class SordidSort {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Integer big   = new Integer(2000000000);
        Integer small = new Integer(-2000000000);
        Integer zero  = new Integer(0);
        Integer[] arr = new Integer[] {big, small, zero};

        Arrays.sort(arr, new Comparator() {
            public int compare(Object o1, Object o2) {
                return ((Integer)o2).intValue() -
                        ((Integer)o1).intValue();
            }
        });

        System.out.println(Arrays.asList(arr));    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) $[-2000000000, 0, 2000000000]$  
(b) $[2000000000, 0, -2000000000]$  
(c) $[-2000000000, 2000000000, 0]$  
(d) It varies
What Does It Print?

(a) \([-2000000000, 0, 2000000000]\]
(b) \([2000000000, 0, -2000000000]\]
(c) \([-2000000000, 2000000000, 0]\]
(d) It varies (behavior is undefined)

The comparator is broken!
It relies on \texttt{int} subtraction
\texttt{int} too small to hold difference of 2 arbitrary \texttt{ints}
public class SordidSort {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Integer big   = new Integer(2000000000);
        Integer small = new Integer(-2000000000);
        Integer zero  = new Integer(0);
        Integer[] arr = new Integer[] {big, small, zero};

        Arrays.sort(arr, new Comparator() {
            public int compare(Object o1, Object o2) {
                return ((Integer)o2).intValue() -
                        ((Integer)o1).intValue();
            }
        });

        System.out.println(Arrays.asList(arr));
    }
}
How Do You Fix It?

Replace comparator with one that works

```java
public int compare(Object o1, Object o2) {
    int i1 = ((Integer)o1).intValue();
    int i2 = ((Integer)o2).intValue();
    return (i2 < i1 ? -1 : (i2 == i1 ? 0 : 1));
}
```
The Moral

`ints aren’t integers!`

`Think about overflow`

`This particular comparison technique`

μ OK only if `max - min <= Integer.MAX_VALUE`

μ For example: all values positive

`Don’t write overly clever code`
public class Trivial {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.print("H" + "a");
        System.out.print('H' + 'a');
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) HaHa
(b) Ha
(c) None of the above
What Does It Print?

(a) HaHa
(b) Ha
(c) None of the above: It prints Ha169

'H' + 'a' evaluated as int, then converted to String. Ouch.
The Moral

Use string concatenation (+) with care

- At least one operand must be a `String`
- If it isn’t, cast or convert

Be glad operator overloading isn’t supported
public class Confusing {
    public Confusing(Object o) {
        System.out.println("Object");
    }
    public Confusing(double[] dArray) {
        System.out.println("double array");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        new Confusing(null);
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) Object
(b) double array
(c) None of the above
What Does It Print?

(a) Object
(b) double array
(c) None of the above

When multiple overloadings apply, the most specific wins
Another Look

```java
public class Confusing {
    public Confusing(Object o) {
        System.out.println("Object");
    }
    public Confusing(double[] dArray) {
        System.out.println("double array");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        new Confusing(null);
    }
}
```
There may be no problem
If there is, use a cast:

```java
new Confusing((Object)null);
```
The Moral

- Avoid overloading
- If you overload, avoid ambiguity
- If you do have ambiguous overloadings, make their behavior identical
- If you are using a “broken” class, make your intentions clear with a cast
class ByteMe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (byte b = Byte.MIN_VALUE;
            b < Byte.MAX_VALUE; b++) {
            if (b == 0x90)
                System.out.print("Byte me! ");
        }
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) (nothing)
(b) Byte me!
(c) Byte me! Byte me!
What Does It Print?

(a) (nothing)
(b) Byte me!
(c) Byte me! Byte me!

Program compares a \texttt{byte} with an \texttt{int} \texttt{byte} is \textit{promoted} with surprising results.
class ByteMe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (byte b = Byte.MIN_VALUE;
            b < Byte.MAX_VALUE; b++) {
            if (b == 0x90)  // (b == 144)
                System.out.print("Byte me! ");
        }
    }
}
// But (byte)0x90 == -112
How Do You Fix It?

`Cast int to byte
if (b == (byte)0x90)
    System.out.println("Byte me!");`

`Or convert byte to int, suppressing sign extension with mask
if ((b & 0xff) == 0x90)
    System.out.println("Byte me!");`
The Moral

'bytes aren’t ints

'Be careful when mixing primitive types

'Compare like-typed expressions

µ Cast or convert one operand as necessary
8. “Time for a Change”

If you pay $2.00 for a gasket that costs $1.10, how much change do you get?

```java
public class Change {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println(2.00 - 1.10);
    }
}
```
What Does It Print?

(a) 0.9
(b) 0.90
(c) It varies
(d) None of the above
What Does It Print?

(a) 0.9
(b) 0.90
(c) It varies
(d) None of the above: 0.8999999999999999

Decimal values can’t be represented exactly by float or double
import java.math.BigDecimal;
public class Change2 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println(new BigDecimal("2.00").subtract(new BigDecimal("1.10")));
    }
}

public class Change {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println(200 - 110);
    }
}
The Moral

- Avoid `float` and `double` where exact answers are required
- Use `BigDecimal`, `int`, or `long` instead
class Base {
    public String name = "Base";
}
class Derived extends Base {
    private String name = "Derived";
}
public class PrivateMatter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(new Derived().name);
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) Derived

(b) Base

(c) Compiler error in class `Base`:
   Can’t assign weaker access to `name`

(d) None of the above
What Does It Print?

(a) Derived

(b) Base

(c) Compiler error in class Base: Can’t assign weaker access privileges to k

(d) None of the above: Compiler error in class PrivateMatter: Can’t access name

Private method can’t override public, but private field can hide public
class Base {
    public String name = "Base";
}
class Derived extends Base {
    private String name = "Derived";
}
public class PrivateMatter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(new Derived().name);
    }
}
How Do You Fix It?

class Base {
    public String getName() { return "Base"; }
}
class Derived extends Base {
    public String getName() { return "Derived"; }
}

public class PrivateMatter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(new Derived().getName());
    }
}
The Moral

Avoid hiding
  \[\mu\] Violates *subsumption*

Avoid public fields
  \[\mu\] Use accessor methods instead
class Loopy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final int start = Integer.MAX_VALUE - 100;
        final int end   = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = start; i <= end; i++)
            count++;
        System.out.println(count);
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) 100
(b) 101
(c) (nothing)
What Does It Print?

(a) 100
(b) 101
(c) (nothing)

The loop test is broken—infinite loop!
Another Look

class Loopy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final int start = Integer.MAX_VALUE - 100;
        final int end   = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        int count = 0;
        for (int i = start; i <= end; i++)
            count++;
        System.out.println(count);
    }
}
How Do You Fix It?

Change loop variable from `int` to `long`

```java
for (long i = start; i <= end; i++)
    count++;
```
The Moral

′ ints aren’t integers!
′ Think about overflow
′ Use larger type if necessary
Java™ platform is simple and elegant
  - But it has a few sharp corners—avoid them!
  - Keep programs simple
    - Avoid name reuse: overloading, hiding, shadowing
  - If you aren’t sure what a program does, it probably doesn’t do what you want it to
Shameless Commerce Division

Effective Java
Programming Language Guide

Joshua J. Bloch

The Java Series
... from the Source

Foreword by Guy L. Steele, Jr.
Send Us Your Puzzlers!

If you have a puzzler for us, send it to: javapuzzlers@sun.com
public class RandomSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set s = new HashSet();
        for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
            s.add(randomInteger());
        System.out.println(s.size());
    }

    private static Integer randomInteger() {
        return new Integer(new Random().nextInt());
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) A number close to 1
(b) A number close to 50
(c) A number close to 100
(d) None of the above
What Does It Print?

(a) A number close to 1
(b) A number close to 50
(c) A number close to 100
(d) None of the above

A new random number generator is created each iteration and the seed changes rarely if at all.
Another Look

```java
public class RandomSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set s = new HashSet();
        for (int i=0; i<100; i++)
            s.add(randomInteger());
        System.out.println(s.size());
    }

    private static Integer randomInteger() {
        return new Integer(new Random().nextInt());
    }
}
```
public class RandomSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set s = new HashSet();
        for (int i=0; i<100; i++)
            s.add(randomInteger());
        System.out.println(s.size());
    }

    private static Random rnd = new Random();

    private static Integer randomInteger() {
        return new Integer(rnd.nextInt());
    }
}
The Moral

- Use one `Random` instance for each sequence
- In most programs, one is all you need
- In multithreaded programs, you *may* want multiple instances for increased concurrency
  - Seed explicitly or risk identical sequences
  - Generally ok to use one instance to seed others
public class Name {
    private String first, last;
    public Name(String first, String last) {
        if (first == null || last == null)
            throw new NullPointerException();
        this.first = first; this.last = last;
    }
    public boolean equals(Name o) {
        return first.equals(o.first) && last.equals(o.last);
    }
    public int hashCode() {
        return 31 * first.hashCode() + last.hashCode();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set s = new HashSet();
        s.add(new Name("Mickey", "Mouse"));
        System.out.println(s.contains(new Name("Mickey", "Mouse")));
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) true
(b) false
(c) It varies
(a) true
(b) false
(c) It varies

Name overrides hashCode but not equals. The two Name instances are unequal.
public class Name {
    private String first, last;
    public Name(String first, String last) {
        if (first == null || last == null)
            throw new NullPointerException();
        this.first = first; this.last = last;
    }
    public boolean equals(Name o) { // Accidental overloading
        return first.equals(o.first) && last.equals(o.last);
    }
    public int hashCode() { // Overriding
        return 31 * first.hashCode() + last.hashCode();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set s = new HashSet();
        s.add(new Name("Mickey", "Mouse"));
        System.out.println(s.contains(new Name("Mickey", "Mouse")));
    }
}
• Replace the overloaded `equals` method with an overriding `equals` method

```java
public boolean equals(Object o) {
    if (!(o instanceof Name))
        return false;
    Name n = (Name)o;
    return n.first.equals(first) && n.last.equals(last);
}
```
The Moral

• If you want to override a method:
  - Make sure signatures match
  - The compiler doesn’t check for you
  - *Do* copy-and-paste declarations!
public class Puzzling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = new String("blah");
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}

class String {
    java.lang.String s;

    public String(java.lang.String s) {
        this.s = s;
    }

    public java.lang.String toString() {
        return s;
    }
}
What Does It Print?

(a) Won’t compile
(b) `blah`
(c) Throws an exception at runtime
(d) Other
What Does It Print?

(a) Won’t compile
(b) blah
(c) Throws an exception at runtime
(d) Other

NoSuchMethodError is thrown because the Puzzling class is missing a main method.
Another Look

```java
public class Puzzling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = new String("blah");
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}

class String {
    java.lang.String s;

    public String(java.lang.String s) {
        this.s = s;
    }

    public java.lang.String toString() {
        return s;
    }
}
```
public class Puzzling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyString s = new MyString("blah");
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}

class MyString {
    String s;

    public MyString(String s) {
        this.s = s;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return s;
    }
}

The Moral

• Avoid name reuse in all its guises
  - hiding, shadowing, overloading
• Don’t even think about reusing platform class names!
public class Rhymes {
    private static Random rnd = new Random();
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuffer word = null;
        switch(rnd.nextInt(2)) {
            case 1:  word = new StringBuffer('P');
            case 2:  word = new StringBuffer('G');
            default: word = new StringBuffer('M');
        }
        word.append('a');
        word.append('i');
        word.append('n');
        System.out.println(word);
    }
}

Thanks to madbot (also known as Mike McCloskey)
What Does It Print?

(a) Pain, Gain, or Main (varies at random)
(b) Pain or Main (varies at random)
(c) Main (always)
(d) None of the above
What Does It Print?

(a) Pain, Gain, or Main (varies at random)
(b) Pain or Main (varies at random)
(c) Main (always)
(d) None of the above: ain (always)

The program has three separate bugs. One of them is quite subtle.
public class Rhymes {
    private static Random rnd = new Random();
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuffer word = null;
        switch(rnd.nextInt(2)) {  // No breaks!
            case 1:  word = new StringBuffer('P');
            case 2:  word = new StringBuffer('G');
            default: word = new StringBuffer('M');
        }
        word.append('a');
        word.append('i');      word.append('n');
        System.out.println(word);
    }
}
public class Rhymes {
    private static Random rnd = new Random();
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuffer word = null;
        switch(rnd.nextInt(3)) {
            case 1:  word = new StringBuffer("P"); break;
            case 2:  word = new StringBuffer("G"); break;
            default: word = new StringBuffer("M"); break;
        }
        word.append('a');
        word.append('i');      word.append('n');
        System.out.println(word);
    }
}
The Moral

• Use common idioms
  – If you must stray, consult the documentation
• Chars are not strings; they’re more like ints
• Always remember breaks in switch statement
• Watch out for fence-post errors
• Watch out for sneaky puzzlers