CMSC 132: OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING II

Generic Programming

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Generic Programming

- Generic programming
  - Defining constructs that can be used with different data types
  - I.e., using same code for different data types
    - Example: stack operations the same regardless of stack element type
- Implemented in Java through
  - Inheritance → A extends B
  - Type variables → <A>

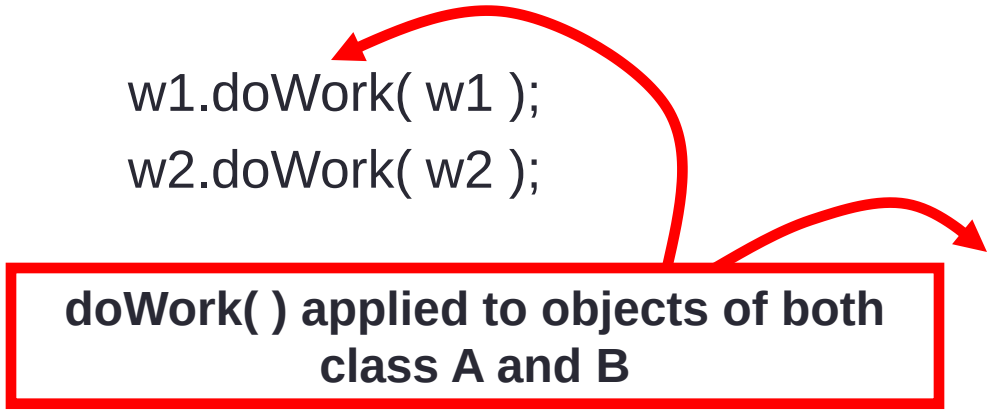
Generic Programming Examples

- **Inheritance**

```
Class A {
      doWork( A x ) { … }
}
Class B extends A { … }

A w1 = new A( );
B w2 = new B( );

w1.doWork( w1 );
w2.doWork( w2 );
```



- **Type Variables**

```
Class W<T> {
      doWork( T x ) { … }
}
Class A { … }
Class B { … }

W<A> x1 = new W<A>( );
W<B> x2 = new W<B>( );
A w1 = new A( );
B w2 = new B( );

x1.doWork( w1 );
x2.doWork( w2 );
```

Generic Class

- Class with one or more type variables
  - Example → class ArrayList<E>
- To use generic class, provide an actual type
  - Valid types
    - Class → ArrayList<String>
    - Interface → ArrayList<Comparable>
  - Invalid types
    - Primitive type → ArrayList<int>

      (use wrappers) → ArrayList<Integer>

Defining a Generic Class

- Example

```
public class myGeneric<T> {
    private T value;
    public myGeneric( T v ) { value = v; }
    public T getVal( ) { return value; }
}
```

- Append type variable(s) to class name using angle brackets **ClassName<type variable>**
- Can use any name for type variable (but typically single uppercase letter → E, K, V, etc…)
  - http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/Map.html
- Use the type variable to define type of variables, type of method parameters, method return type and object allocation
- Arrays
  - Type of an array object may not be a type variable or a parameterized type, unless it is an unbounded wildcard type
  - How to define arrays?
    - T[] data = (T[]) new *Object*[size];
- **Example:** Queue.java

Generics and Subtyping

- In general if B is a subtype of A, and GT is a generic type declaration, it is not the case that GT<B> is a subtype of GT<A>
- **Example**

```
ArrayList<String> strL = new ArrayList<String>();
ArrayList<Object> objL = strL;  // Illegal!
```

Generics and Subtyping

- Consider what could happen if legal

```
class A { … }
class B extends A { … }   // B is subtype of A
List<B> bL = new ArrayList<B>();
List<A> aL = bL;
aL.add(new A());
B b = bL.get(0); // runtime exception
```

- Using String Class

```
ArrayList<String> sL = new ArrayList<String>();
ArrayList<Object> oL = sL;  // Illegal, but let's assume is valid
oL.add(new Integer(10));
String entry = sL.get(0); // Problem!!
```

Subtyping and Arrays

- Subtyping works for arrays

```
class A { … }
class B extends A { … }   // B is subtype of A
A a = new B();       // B can be used where A expected
B[]  bB = new B[1];
A[] aB = bB;
bB[0] = a; // won't compile
```

- Using String Class

```
Object value = new String("HI");
String[] sS = new String[1];
Object[] oO = sS;  // Legal
sS[0] = value;  // It will not Compile
```

- **Example:** Fruit.java, TropicalFruit.java

Wildcards

- ? (unknown)
  - Collection<?>
    - Collection whose element type matches anything
- Bounded Wildcard
  - Example: ArrayList<? extends Shape>
    - Unknown type that is Shape or subtype of Shape
    - Notice the meaning of extends in this context
- Summary
  - <?> →unknown type
  - <? extends *typeExpression*> → unknown type that is *typeExpression* or a subtype of typeExpression
  - <? super *typeExpression*> → unknown type that is *typeExpression* or a supertype of *typeExpression*.
  - *typeExpression* can involve further occurrences of wildcard type expressions
- **Example:** WildCard.java