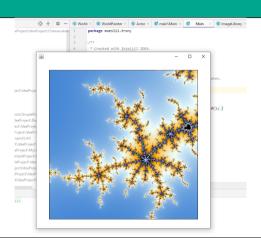
FOP Tutorium #10



Java Generics



Guten Tag!



Generics Basiskonzept
Instanziierung
Nutzen von Typparameter
Bennenung von Typparameter
Mehrere Typparameter

Diamond operator

Generische Methoder

Statische generische Methoder

Fingeschränkte Typparameter

Generics!

"Generics — You think you understand it, and then you don't..."



```
public class StringHolder {
   public String value;
}

public class IntegerHolder {
   public Integer value;
}
```

```
public class Holder<T> {
   public T value;
}
```



```
public class StringHolder {
   public String value;
}

public class IntegerHolder {
   public Integer value;
}
```

```
public class Holder<T> {
   public T value;
}
```

Vorteile von Generics

Lösung mit Generics kürzer



```
public class StringHolder {
   public String value;
}

public class IntegerHolder {
   public Integer value;
}
```

```
public class Holder<T> {
   public T value;
}
```

Vorteile von Generics

- Lösung mit Generics kürzer
- Vermeidet Redundanz ⇒ Fehler vermeiden, Wartbarkeit verbessern

Instanziierung



```
public class Holder<T> {
    public T value;
}
```

Instanziierung



```
public class Holder<T> {
    public T value;
}
```

1

```
Holder<Integer> integerHolder = new Holder<Integer>();
Holder<Boolean> booleanHolder = new Holder<Boolean>();
```

Nutzen von Typparameter



```
public class Holder<T> {
    public T value;
    public T getValue() {
        return value;
    public void killItWithFire() {
        value = null;
```

Bennenung von Typparameter



- Ein Großbuchstabe
- T für Type
- K für Key
- V für Value
- E für Element
-

Mehrere Typparameter



```
</>>
                               </>>
                                          </>>
                                                                            </>>
          ohne Generics
                                                      mit Generics
public class
                                          public class Pair<A, B> {
    StringAndDoubleHolder {
                                              public A valueA;
    public String valueA:
                                              public B valueB:
    public Double valueB;
public class
    IntegerAndShortHolder {
    public Integer valueA;
    public Short valueB;
```



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operator

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter

Diamond operator



</>
Diamond Operator



```
ArrayList<String> myList1 = new ArrayList<String>();
ArrayList<String> myList2 = new ArrayList<>(); // String wird impliziert
List<String> myList3 = new ArrayList<>();
```



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operato

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter

Generische Methoden



Generische Methoden



```
public List<Double> nonGenericFilter(List<Double> list,
    Predicate<Double> predicate) {
   // ....
public List<Boolean> nonGenericFilter(List<Boolean> list.
    Predicate<Boolean> predicate) {
   // ....
public <T> List<T> filter(List<T> list, Predicate<T> predicate) {
   // ....
```



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operato

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter

Statische generische Methoden



```
public static <T> List<T> filter(List<T> list, Predicate<T> predicate) {
    // ....
}
```



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operato

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter extends Klassen extends Interfaces extends Klassen und Interfaces

Eingeschränkte Typparameter extends Klassen



```
public class Holder<T> {
   public T value;
   public void test() {
      int i = // ...?
   }
}
```

Eingeschränkte Typparameter extends Klassen



```
public class Holder<T extends Number> {
   public T value;
   public void test() {
      int i = value.intValue();
   }
}
```

Eingeschränkte Typparameter extends Klassen



```
public class Holder<T extends Number> {
    public T value;
    public void test() {
        int i = value.intValue();
    }
}
```

```
Holder<Integer> holder1 = new Holder<Integer>();
Holder<Boolean> holder2 = new Holder<Boolean>(); // !!
```

```
1
2
3
4
```

```
public class Holder<T extends Inf1 & Inf2 & Inf3> {
    public T value;
    // ...
}
```

extends Klassen und Interfaces

```
1
2
3
4
```

```
public class Holder<T extends Number & Inf1 & Inf2 & Inf3> {
    public T value;
    // ...
}
```



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operato

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter



```
public class MyGenericClass<T> {
   // ...
```



```
public class MyGenericClass<T> {
    // ...
}
```



```
public class MyGenericClass<T> {
   // ...
public class Sub<Q> extends MyGenericClass<Q> {
   // ...
public class IntegerSub extends MyGenericClass<Integer> {
   // ...
```

```
1
2
3
```

```
public class MyGenericClass<T extends Integer> {
    // ...
}
```



```
public class MyGenericClass<T extends Integer> {
    // ...
}

public class IntegerSub extends MyGenericClass<Integer> {
```

// ...



```
public class MyGenericClass<T extends Integer> {
   // ...
public class IntegerSub extends MyGenericClass<Integer> {
   // ...
public class BooleanSub extends MyGenericClass<Boolean> { // !!
// ...
```

```
1
2
3
```

```
public class MyGenericClass<T extends Integer> {
    // ...
}
```



```
public class MyGenericClass<T extends Integer> {
    // ...
}
```

```
public class IntegerSub extends MyGenericClass<Integer> {
    // ...
}
```



```
public class MyGenericClass<T extends Integer> {
   // ...
public class IntegerSub extends MyGenericClass<Integer> {
   // ...
public class BooleanSub extends MyGenericClass<Boolean> { // !!
// ...
```



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operato

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter

Erstellen von generischen Arrays



```
public class MyGenericClass<T> {
    public T[] createMyArray() {
        T[] testArray = (T[]) new Object[25];
        return testArray;
    }
}
```

Erstellen von generischen Arrays



```
public class MyGenericClass<T> {
    public T[] createMyArray() {
        T[] testArray = (T[]) new Object[25];
        return testArray;
public <Q> Q[] createMyArray() {
    Q[] testArray = (Q[]) new Object[25]:
    return testArray:
```

Das steht heute auf dem Plan



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operato

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter

Erben von generischen Klassen



```
public <T> void printList(List<T> list) {
   for (T item : list) {
      System.out.println(item);
   }
}
```



```
public <T> void printList(List<T> list) {
   for (T item : list) {
      System.out.println(item);
   }
}

public void printList(List<?> list) {
```

```
public void printList(List<?> list) {
    for (Object item : list) {
        System.out.println(item);
    }
}
```



```
public <T extends Number> void printList(List<T> list) {
    for (T item : list) {
        System.out.println(item.intValue() + 1);
    }
}
```



```
public <T extends Number> void printList(List<T> list) {
    for (T item : list) {
        System.out.println(item.intValue() + 1);
    }
}
```

```
public void printList(List<? extends Number> list) {
    for (Number item : list) {
        System.out.println(item.intValue() + 1);
    }
}
```

```
1
2
3
```

```
public void nonGenMethod(Holder<? extends Number> a, Holder<?> b) {
    // ...
}
```

Wann werden wildcards verwendet?



```
public void nonGenMethod(Holder<? extends Number> a, Holder<?> b) {
    // ...
}

public <T extends Number> void genMethodA(Holder<T> a, Holder<T> b) {
    // ...
```

Wann werden wildcards verwendet?



```
public void nonGenMethod(Holder<? extends Number> a, Holder<?> b) {
   // ...
public <T extends Number> void genMethodA(Holder<T> a. Holder<T> b) {
   // ...
public <T extends Number, Q> void genMethodB(Holder<T> a, Holder<Q> b) {
   // ...
```

```
public void nonGenMethod(Predicate<? super Number> a) {
    a.intValue(); // !! Nicht erlaubt
}
```

? Wildcards mit super



```
public void nonGenMethod(Predicate<? super Number> a) {
    a.intValue(); // !! Nicht erlaubt
}

Predicate<? super Number> a = (Object x) -> true;
Predicate<? super Number> b = (Serializable x) -> true;
Predicate<? super Number> c = (Number x) -> true;
```

Wann super, wann extends?

Producers Extend Consumers Super (PECS)

Wann super, wann extends?



Generic Variance

- ? extends T Covariance (Lesender Zugriff)
- ? super T Contravariance (Schreibender Zugriff)
- T Invariance (Beides)

public class A {}
public class B extends A {}

Covariance - Parameters



```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
```

public void foo(A a) { ... }

Generic Variance Covariance - Parameters

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```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
```

public void foo(A a) { ... }

```
foo(new A());
foo(new B()); // parameter covariance
```

public class A {} public class B extends A {}

Generic Variance Covariance - Return type



```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
```

```
public class Baz {
    public A foo() {...}
}
public class SpecialBaz extends Baz {
    @Override
    public B foo() {...} // return type covariance
}
```

Covariance - Arrays

public class A {}
public class B extends A {}



```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
```

```
A[] myArray = new B[2]; // array covariance
```



```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
```

```
1 A[] myArray = new B[2]; // array covariance
```

```
A[] myArray = new A[2];
myArray[0] = new B(); // array covariance
```

```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
public class C extends A {}
```



```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
public class C extends A {}
```

```
A[] myArray = new B[2];
myArray[0] = new B();
```



```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
public class C extends A {}
A[] myArray = new B[2];
myArray[0] = new B();
A[] myArray = new B[2];
myArray[0] = new C(); // !! array covariance
```



2

public class A {}
public class B extends A {}

Invariance



```
public class A {}
public class B extends A {}
```

```
List<B> myList = new ArrayList<B>();
List<A> otherList = myList; // !!

List<? extends A> list = myList;
```

public class A {}

Invariance



```
public class B extends A {}

List<B> myList = new ArrayList<B>();
List<A> otherList = myList; // !!

List<? extends A> list = myList;
List.add(new A()); // !! compile error
List.add(new B()); // !! compile error
```

Invariance



```
public void readFromList(List<? extends Number> list) {
    // z.B: List<Double>, List<Integer>, List<Number>
    Number a = list.get(0);
}

public void readFromList(List<? super Number> list) {
    // z.B: List<Number>, List<Object>
    Number a = list.get(0); // !!
}
```

Wann super, wann extends?



```
public void writeToList(List<? extends Number> list) {
    // z.B: List<Double>, List<Integer>, List<Number>
    list.add(Double.valueOf(2.0)); // !!
}

public void readFromList(List<? super Number> list) {
    // z.B: List<Number>, List<Object>
    list.add(Double.valueOf(2.0));
}
```

Wann super, wann extends?



```
public void both(List<? extends Number> list) {
    // z.B: List<Double>, List<Integer>, List<Number>
    Number a = list.get(0):
    list.add(Double.valueOf(2.0)); // !!
public void readFromList(List<? super Number> list) {
    // z.B: List<Number>, List<Object>
    Number a = list.get(0): // !!
    list.add(Double.valueOf(2.0)):
```

Wann super, wann extends?



```
public void both(List<Double> list) {
   // nur List<Double>
   Number a = list.get(0);
   list.add(Double.valueOf(2.0));
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



Supplier

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



- Supplier
- Consumer

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



- Supplier
- Consumer
- Function

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



```
public interface Supplier<T> {
    T get();
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



? super T (Contravarianz)



? super T (Contravarianz)

```
public void foo(Supplier<? super T> supplier) {
   T a = supplier.get(); // !!
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



T (Invarianz)



T (Invarianz)

```
public void foo(List<T> list, Supplier<T> supplier) {
   list.add(supplier.get());
}

public void bar() {
   List<Number> list = new ArrayList<>();
   Supplier<Integer> supplier = () -> 1;
   foo(list, supplier); // !!
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele





```
public void foo(List<T> list, Supplier<? extends T> supplier) {
    list.add(supplier.get());
}

public void bar() {
    List<Number> list = new ArrayList<>();
    Supplier<Integer> supplier = () -> 1;
    foo(list, supplier); // geht jetzt
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele





```
public void foo(List<T> list, Supplier<? extends T> supplier) {
    list.add(supplier.get());
}

public void bar() {
    List<Number> list = new ArrayList<>();
    Supplier<Integer> supplier = () -> 1;
    foo(list, supplier); // geht jetzt
}
```



```
public interface Consumer<T> {
    void accept(T t);
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele





```
public void foo(Consumer<? extends Number> consumer) {
   consumer.accept(new Integer()); // !!
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



T (Invarianz)



T (Invarianz)

```
public void foo(List<T> list, Consumer<T> consumer) {
    list.add(supplier.get());
}

public void bar() {
    List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
    Consumer<Number> consumer = n -> System.out.println(n.intValue());
    foo(list, consumer); // !!
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



? super T (Contravarianz)



? super T (Contravarianz)

```
public void foo(List<T> list, Consumer<T> consumer) {
    list.add(supplier.get());
}

public void bar() {
    List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
    Consumer<Number> consumer = n -> System.out.println(n.intValue());
    foo(list, consumer); // geht jetzt
}
```



```
public interface Function<T, R> {
    R apply(T t);
}
```

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



Supplier

Wann super, wann extends? Beispiele



lacktriangle Supplier<? extends T



- lacktriangle Supplier<? extends T
- Consumer



- lacktriangledown Supplier<? extends T
- lacktriangledown Consumer<? super T



- lacktriangle Supplier<? extends T
- lacktriangle Consumer<? super T
- Function



- lacktriangle Supplier<? extends T
- lacktriangle Consumer<? super T
- Function \rightarrow Function<? super T, ? extends R

Das steht heute auf dem Plan



Generics Basiskonzept

Diamond operato

Generische Methoden

Statische generische Methoden

Eingeschränkte Typparameter

Erben von generischen Klassen



- Typparameter sind zur Laufzeit nicht bekannt!
- Im Prinzip nur Schutz vor Fehlern beim Kompilieren



```
public class Test<T extends Number> {
    T val;
    public void test(T p) {
    }
}
```



```
public class Test<T extends Number> {
    T val;
    public void test(T p) {
    }
}
```

```
public class Test<Number> {
    Number val;
    public void test(Number p) {
    }
}
```



```
public class Test<T> {
    T val;
    public void test(T p) {
    }
}
```



```
public class Test<T> {
   T val;
   public void test(T p) {
   }
}
```

```
public class Test<Object> {
    Object val;
    public void test(Object p) {
    }
}
```

Generics!

,, Generics — You think you understand it, and then you don't. . .

... until you eventually do."