

Lab: Generics

This document defines the lab for the ["Java Advanced" course @ Software University](#). Please submit your solutions (source code) to all below-described problems in [Judge](#).

1. Jar of T

Create a class **Jar<T>** that can store **anything**.

It should have two public methods:

- **void add(element)**
- **element remove()**

Adding should add on **top** of its contents. Remove should get the **topmost** element.

Examples

```
Jar<Pickle> jarOfPickles = new Jar<>();

jarOfPickles.add(new Pickle());
jarOfPickles.add(new Pickle());

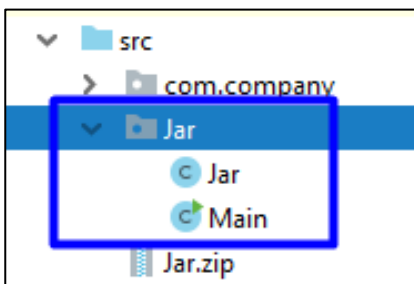
Pickle pickle = jarOfPickles.remove();
```

Hints

Use the syntax **Jar<T>** to create a generic class.

Submit in Judge

Submit your solution in Judge **zip** your whole package with the **Jar** and **Main** classes:



If you didn't create a **package** choose your classes and **zip** them.

2. Generic Array Creator

Create a class **ArrayCreator** with a method and a single overload to it:

- **static T[] create(int length, T item)**
- **static T[] create(Class<T> class, int length, T item)**

The method should return an array with the given length, and every element should be set to the given default item.

Examples

```
String[] strings = ArrayCreator.create(10, "none");
Integer[] integers = ArrayCreator.create(Integer.class, 10, 0);
```

3. Generic Scale

Create a class **Scale<T>** that holds two elements - **left** and **right**. The scale should receive the elements through its single constructor:

- **Scale(T left, T right)**

The scale should have a single method:

- **T getHeavier()**

The **greater** of the two elements is heavier. The method should return **null** if elements are **equal**.

Examples

```
Scale<String> stringScale = new Scale<>("a", "c");
System.out.println(stringScale.getHeavier());

Scale<Integer> integerScale = new Scale<>(1, 2);
System.out.println(integerScale.getHeavier());
```

4. List Utilities

Create a class **ListUtils** that you will use through several other exercises:

The class should have two static methods:

- **T getMin(List<T> list)**
- **T getMax(List<T> list)**

The methods should throw **IllegalArgumentException** if an empty list is passed.

Examples

```
List<Integer> integers = new ArrayList<>();
Collections.addAll(integers, 1, 2, 18, 2, -1);

Integer maxInteger = ListUtils.getMax(integers);

List<String> strings = new ArrayList<>();
Collections.addAll(strings, "a", "b", "c");

String minString = ListUtils.getMin(strings);
```