

Java Generics

- Introduced from JDK 5.0 onwards
- They help us to ~~test~~ deal with the compiler time type-safety.
- With the help of the Generics, we can ~~we~~ write a single method & call it with diff. arguments types (Integer, strings).

Advantages of Generics:

Bugs can be detected at compile time:

- While developing any application or program, it is always better to catch the bug/problem at the compile time instead of runtime so that we can provide a smooth experience to the user.

E.g.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
public class CWH2 {
    public static void main ( ) {
        // without Generics
```

```
        ArrayList array = new ArrayList();
        array.add(10);
        array.add("adwait");
        array.add(20.4);
        System.out.println(array);
    }
}
```


Type-casting not required:

- Let's suppose you created an `ArrayList` (without Generics), & you want to store the value at index 0 into a `Integer` variable `x`, but you can't do it in Java.
∵ `ArrayList` returns an object, but we're storing the value in a `Integer` variable.
In such cases, we need to type cast the object in the desired data type. But with Generics we don't need to type cast.

E.g.

```
import java.util.*;  
public class ...
```

```
ArrayList arr = new ArrayList();
```

```
arr.add(10);
```

```
arr.add("Adwait");
```

```
int x = (int) arr.get(0);
```

```
int x = arr.get(0);
```

```
cout(x);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

o/p:

java: Incompatible types: java.lang.Object
can't be converted to int.

o/p

10

not
not

commented
2 comm.

not
comm.
2 not
comm.

With the help of Generics

E.g. Code

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class CWH2
```

```
    psum()
```

```
    ArrayList<Integer> an = new ArrayList();
```

```
        an.add(10);
```

```
        an.add(20);
```

```
    int x = an.get(0);
```

```
    sout(x);
```

```
    }
```

```
    }
```

O/p:

10