Generics in Java

Generics Overview

- Enable code reuse in classes/interfaces.
  - As methods have parameters which enable code reuse, generics enable the creation of classes/interfaces which can reuse the same code with different inputs.
- Generics enable more compile type security.
- Help eliminate explicit casting from code

Why Generics? Example without

```
1    package edu.nyu.cs9053.generics;
2
3    /**
4     * User: blangel
5     * Date: 10/13/14
6     * Time: 9:26 AM
7     */
8    public class Gift {
9
10       private final Object value;
11
12       private final Double cost;
13
14       public Gift(Object value, Double cost) {
15           this.value = value;
16           this.cost = cost;
17       }
18
19       public Object getValue() {
20           return value;
21       }
22
23       public Double getCost() {
24           return cost;
25       }
```

Why Generics? Example without (cont)

```java
public class GiftGiver {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Computer computer = new Computer();
        Gift giftToJon = new Gift(computer, 1500d);

        Bicycle bicycle = new Bicycle();
        Gift giftToBob = new Gift(bicycle, 500d);

        Object jonGift = giftToJon.getValue();
        // What's jonGift??
        Object bobGift = giftToBob.getValue();
        // What's bobGift??

    }

}
```

Why Generics? Example without (cont)

```java
public class GiftGiver {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Computer computer = new Computer();
        Gift giftToJon = new Gift(computer, 1500d);

        Bicycle bicycle = new Bicycle();
        Gift giftToBob = new Gift(bicycle, 500d);

        Object jonGift = giftToJon.getValue();
        Computer jonComputer = (Computer) jonGift;

        Object bobGift = giftToBob.getValue();
        Bicycle bobBicycle = (Bicycle) bobGift;

        // But what if i inverted the values?
        Computer computerFail = (Computer) bobGift;
        Bicycle bicycleFail = (Bicycle) jonGift;
    }
```

Why Generics? Example without (cont)

```java
public class ComputerGift {

    private final Computer value;

    private final Double cost;

    public ComputerGift(Computer value, Double cost) {
        this.value = value;
        this.cost = cost;
    }

    public Computer getValue() {
        return value;
    }

    public Double getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
```

Why Generics? Example with

```
1   package edu.nyu.cs9053.generics;
2
3   /**
4    * User: blangel
5    * Date: 10/13/14
6    * Time: 10:21 AM
7    */
8   public class Gift<T> {
9
10      private final T value;
11
12      private final Double cost;
13
14      public Gift(T value, Double cost) {
15          this.value = value;
16          this.cost = cost;
17      }
18
19      public T getValue() {
20          return value;
21      }
22
23      public Double getCost() {
24          return cost;
```

Why Generics? Code Reuse

```java
public class GiftGiver {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Computer computer = new Computer();
        Gift<Computer> giftToJon = new Gift<Computer>(computer, 1500d);

        Bicycle bicycle = new Bicycle();
        Gift<Bicycle> giftToBob = new Gift<Bicycle>(bicycle, 500d);

        Computer jonGift = giftToJon.getValue();

        Bicycle bobGift = giftToBob.getValue();
    }

}
```

Why Generics? Type Safety

```java
 8   public class GiftGiver {
 9
10       public static void main(String[] args) {
11           Computer computer = new Computer();
12           Gift<Computer> giftToJon = new Gift<Computer>(computer, 1500d);
13
14           Bicycle bicycle = new Bicycle();
15           Gift<Bicycle> giftToBob = new Gift<Bicycle>(bicycle, 500d);
16
17           Computer jonGift = giftToBob.getValue();
18
19           Bicycle bobGift = giftToJon.getValue();
20       }
21
22   }
23
```

Generics More in Depth

- A class or interface can have zero to many generic types.
- Types are defined by one or more letters.
  - By convention a single uppercase letter is used
- Types must be defined after the class/interface name surrounded within < > characters
- Types with generic types do not subtype
- Types can be defined to extend from or be super classes of other types.
  - E.g.; `<T extends Computer>` or `<T super Computer>`
- Types are erased at compilation (not available at runtime)

Generics More in Depth (cont)

```java
1   package edu.nyu.cs9053.generics;
2
3   /**
4    * User: blangel
5    * Date: 10/13/14
6    * Time: 10:49 AM
7    */
8   public interface Pair<F, S> {
9
10      F getFirst();
11
12      S getSecond();
13
14  }
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- A class/interface with a generic type does not share the type hierarchy of its generic types.

```java
1   public class Echo<T> {
2
3       public T echo(T value) {
4           return value;
5       }
6
7       public Echo<T> echo(Echo<T> value) {
8           return value;
9       }
10
11  }
```
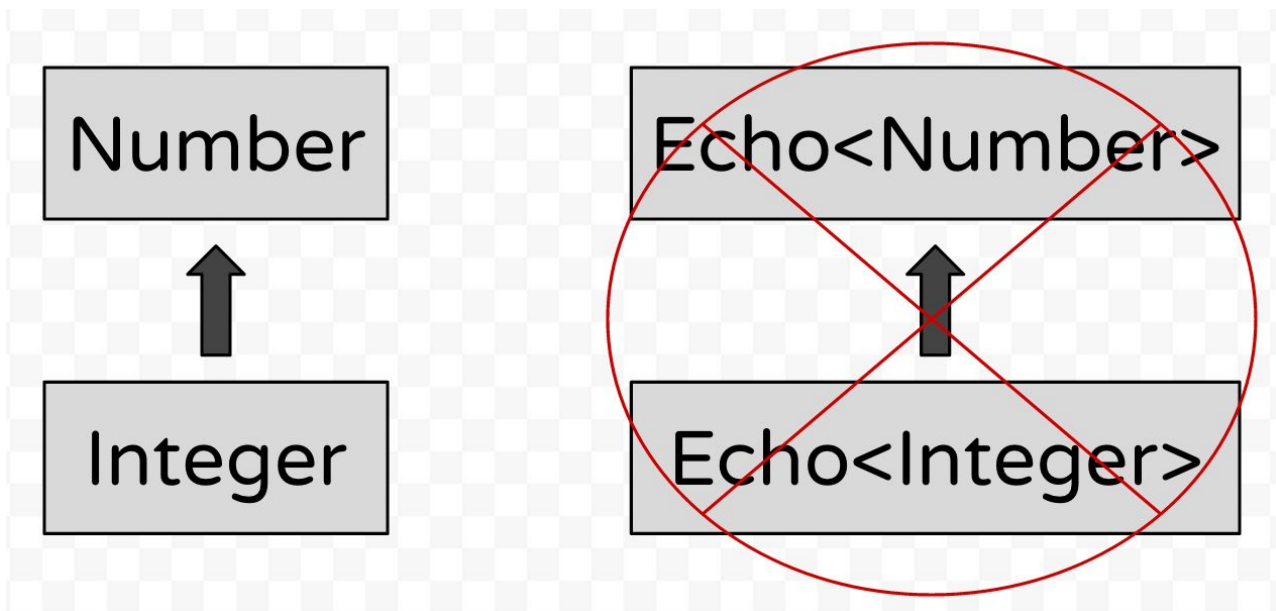
Generics More in Depth (cont)

- Does this compile?

```java
public class EchoChamber {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Echo<Number> numberEcho = new Echo<Number>();
        numberEcho.echo(10); // echo(Integer)
        numberEcho.echo(10d); // echo(Double)
        numberEcho.echo(10f); // echo(Float)
        numberEcho.echo(10L); // echo(Long)

        numberEcho.echo(new Echo<Integer>());
        numberEcho.echo(new Echo<Double>());
        numberEcho.echo(new Echo<Float>());
        numberEcho.echo(new Echo<Long>());
    }
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- It does not!

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- Generic types can be bounded. Subclass bound example:

```
1    public class BoundedEcho<T extends Number> {
2
3        public T echo(T value) {
4            return value;
5        }
6
7        public BoundedEcho<T> echo(BoundedEcho<T> value) {
8            return value;
9        }
10   }
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- Does this compile?

```java
public class BoundedEchoChamber {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BoundedEcho<Number> numberEcho = new BoundedEcho<Number>();
        numberEcho.echo(10); // echo(Integer)
        numberEcho.echo(10d); // echo(Double)
        numberEcho.echo(10f); // echo(Float)
        numberEcho.echo(10L); // echo(Long)

        BoundedEcho<String> stringEcho = new BoundedEcho<String>();

        numberEcho.echo(new BoundedEcho<Integer>());
        numberEcho.echo(new BoundedEcho<Double>());
        numberEcho.echo(new BoundedEcho<Float>());
        numberEcho.echo(new BoundedEcho<Long>());
    }
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- A generic type can be bounded by multiple types. Only one of which can be a Class however.

```java
public class MultipleBounds<T extends Number & Comparable & Serializable> {

    private final T number;

    public MultipleBounds(T number) {
        this.number = number;
    }

    public T getNumber() {
        return number;
    }
}
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- Does this compile?

```java
public class MultipleBounds<T extends Comparable & Integer> {

    private final T number;

    public MultipleBounds(T number) {
        this.number = number;
    }

    public T getNumber() {
        return number;
    }
}
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- Generic types can be bounded by other generic types.

```java
public class BoundedGenericTypes<T, S extends T> {

    private final T value;

    private final S subValue;

    public BoundedGenericTypes(T value, S subValue) {
        this.value = value;
        this.subValue = subValue;
    }

    public T getValue() {
        return value;
    }

    public S getSubValue() {
        return subValue;
    }
}
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- The generic parameter defined on the Class/Interface isn't available in a static context.
- I.e., this **does not** compile

```java
1  public class GenericsAreNotStatic<T> {
2
3      private static T reference;
4
5  }
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- Generic types are not reified; i.e., after compilation they are removed and not available at runtime. This is also called type erasure.

```java
1  public class RuntimeGenerics<T> {
2
3      public static void main(String[] args) {
4          RuntimeGenerics<Number> runtimeGenericNumber = new RuntimeGenerics<Number>(10);
5
6          // compiler inserts the following
7          // Number numberValue = (Number) runtimeGenericNumber.getValue();
8          Number numberValue = runtimeGenericNumber.getValue();
9
10         RuntimeGenerics<String> runtimeGenericString = new RuntimeGenerics<String>("foobar");
11         // compiler inserts the following
12         // String stringValue = (String) runtimeGenericString.getValue();
13         String stringValue = runtimeGenericString.getValue();
14
15     }
16
17     private final T value;
18
19     public RuntimeGenerics(T value) {
20         this.value = value;
21     }
22
23     public T getValue() {
24         return value;
25     }
```

Generics More in Depth (cont)

- Because Java does not have reified generics:
  - Cannot use primitive types as generic types
    - No! `Gift<int>`
  - Cannot use 'instanceof' check for generically parameterized types
    - No! `gift instanceof Gift<Computer>`
  - Cannot make exception classes with generic types
    - No! `public class MyException<T> extends Exception`
  - Cannot have array types of generically parameterized types
    - No! `Gift<Computer>[]`

Generics Defined at Methods

- Generic parameters can also be defined at a method level.
  - But not at a field level

```
1   public class GenericMethods<T> {
2
3       public <S extends T> T transform(S value) {
4           return value;
5       }
6
7   }
```

Generics Defined at Methods (cont)

- Can be defined for static methods as well.
  - Note, static methods still do not have access to class generics.

```java
1  public class GenericStaticMethods<T> {
2
3      public static <S extends Number> S echo(S value) {
4          return value;
5      }
6
7      // This does not compile
8  //     public static <S extends T> S echo(T value) {
9  //         return value;
10 //     }
11
12 }
```

Generics and Inheritance

- When extending/implementing classes/interfaces with generic parameters you must respect the super-types restrictions.

```
 1  public class GenericClass<T> {
 2
 3      private final T value;
 4
 5      public GenericClass(T value) {
 6          this.value = value;
 7      }
 8
 9      public T getValue() {
10          return value;
11      }
12  }
```

```
 1  public class SubGenericClass<T extends Number> extends GenericClass<T> {
 2
 3      public SubGenericClass(T value) {
 4          super(value);
 5      }
 6
 7      @Override public T getValue() {
 8          return super.getValue();
 9      }
10  }
```

Wildcards!

- Remember that Echo<Integer> is not an instance of type Echo<Number> (whereas Integer is an instance of type Number)? Keep that in mind and look at the following code?
- Non-generic Gift printer ->

```java
public class GiftPrinter {

    public void print(Gift gift) {
        System.out.printf("%s%n", gift);
    }

}
```

Wildcards! (cont)

- Now look at the generics Gift printer

```
1  public class GiftPrinter {
2
3      public void print(Gift<Object> gift) {
4          System.out.printf("%s%n", gift);
5      }
6
7  }
```

Wildcards! (cont)

- Oh uh...what's wrong?

```
11  public class GiftPrinter {
12
13      public static void main(String[] args) {
14          Gift<Computer> computerGift = new Gift<Computer>(new Computer(), 1500d);
15          GiftPrinter printer = new GiftPrinter();
16          printer.print(computerGift);
17      }
18
19      public void print(Gift<Object> gift) {
20          System.out.printf("%s%n", gift);
21      }
22
23  }
24
```

Wildcards! (cont)

- We've made `GiftPrinter` take a `Gift` of generic type `Object` and as we know, `Gift<Computer>` does not extend from `Gift<Object>`
- What we want is the generically typed Gift which is the supertype of all other generically typed Gift types. In Java, this is called the wildcard type!

```java
11   public class GiftPrinter {
12
13       public static void main(String[] args) {
14           Gift<Computer> computerGift = new Gift<Computer>(new Computer(), 1500d);
15           GiftPrinter printer = new GiftPrinter();
16           printer.print(computerGift);
17       }
18
19       public void print(Gift<?> gift) {
20           System.out.printf("%s%n", gift);
21       }
22
23   }
```

Wildcards! (cont)

- Wildcard types can only be used on instances (not class or methods)
  - You **cannot** do `public class Type<?> {`
  - You **cannot** do public <?> void methodName() {
  - You **cannot** do public ? methodName() {
  - You **can** do public void methodName(Gift<?> gift) {
- Only objects can use wildcard type parameters (variables, method parameters, etc).

Wildcards! (cont)

- Bounded wildcards (? extends Type)

```
1  public class BoundedWildcard {
2
3      public void foo(Gift<? extends Number> gift) {
4          //
5      }
6
7  }
```

Wildcards! (cont)

- The super bound! <? super X>
  - Whereas <? extends X> means a type which extends (is a subtype of) X the <? super X> means a type which is a super class of X

```
1   public class BoundedWildcard {
2
3       public void subClasses(Gift<? extends Number> gift) {
4
5       }
6
7       public void superClasses(Gift<? super Integer> gift) {
8
9       }
10
11  }
```

Wildcards! (cont)

Can be confusing and a bit intimidating when using. The best written explanation of wildcards in the Java language I've found is Angelika Langer's discussion of Java Generics.

- http://www.angelikalanger.com/GenericsFAQ/JavaGenericsFAQ.html

A nice mnemonic for keeping straight extends and super is PECS -> **producer extends consumer super**

- If you need something to read of type T, then use <? extends T>
  - Collection<? extends T> can read values as type T
- If you need something to consume of type T, then use <? super T>
  - Collection<? super T> can write values into the collection as type T

Read Chapter 9

All sections and also read 5.3 (ArrayList)

Homework 7

https://github.com/NYU-CS9053/Spring-2017/homework/week7