CS2030S Recitation 2

Brian Cheong

Fridays 4pm — 5pm

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- Ask about creating telegroup
 - Can coordinate whether people coming, how many etc

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- Ask about creating telegroup
 - Can coordinate whether people coming, how many etc
- Venue: COM2-B1-03
 - Walk past coolspot and go down staircase
 - There's a dungeon there, that's my office (near LT19)
 - labelled TA/GT cluster 3 and knock on the door

telegroup



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 - Takes in a program and executes it
 - Your browser (javascript interpreter), JVM, computer processor

Dynamic binding

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- When writing a Java program there are 2 processes
 - Compilation javac
 - Running/Execution java

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- When writing a Java program there are 2 processes
 - Compilation javac
 - Running/Execution java
- These 2 programs run separately, so "see" things differently
 - Compiler translates Java source code into JVM bytecode
 - JVM interprets (runs/executes) the JVM bytecode produced

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- Compiler can only see compile-time type
 - When you declare a variable/field with a type
 - that type is the compile-time type
- Compiler wants to have type safe code as much as possible
 - should not call methods that may not exist for that type (compile-type)
 - Only allows invocation of methods that type has

Runtime-type

Runtime-type

- The actual type of the object that is on the heap
 - Interpreter will know what is the actual type as it runs things (compiler doesn't have enough info)

Example

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• Animal a = new Dog();

Example

- Animal a = new Dog();
- Here, CTT(a) = Animal, RTT(a) = Dog

Assuming b.foo(c)

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 that we have chosen [COMPILATION DONE]

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 that we have chosen [COMPILATION DONE]
- Note how we don't use runtime type at all

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Dynamic binding steps

- During runtime
 - We have the method descriptor from before
 - Look for that EXACT descriptor in class of RTT(b) and run that
 - If RTT(b) does not have have an implementation, look for it's inherited implementation

- o1.equals(o2);
- o1.equals((Circle) o2);
- o1.equals(c2);
- c1.equals(o2);
- c1.equals((Circle) o2);
- c1.equals(c2);

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public class Circle {
  private Point centre;
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  public Circle(Point centre, int radius) {
    this.centre = centre;
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o1.equals(c2);

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System.out.println("equals(Circle) called");

c1.equals((Circle) o2);

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Problem Set 2

• Let $\phi(x)$ be a property provable about objects x of type T. Then $\phi(y)$ should be true for objects of type S where S <: T

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 - In english, if you have some property (user-defined) for a class/type
 - It's subtypes should maintain that property

Notes example (Restaurant)

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 - Every restaurant should be open from 12pm to 10pm
 - lunch one violates since it closes at 2pm
 - 24hr one is ok
 - (is restaurant) ^ (12pm <= time <= 10pm) —> Open
 - if predicate is false, then anything can happen (doesn't have to be closed or open)

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- Rectangle class
 - Rectangle::getArea is expected to return product of height and width
- Design a class Square that inherits from Rectangle
 - New constraint: all 4 sides are always of the same length
- Create class Square with a single constructor method

```
class Square {
}
```

```
public class Rectangle {
 private double width;
 private double height;
 public Rectangle(double width, double height) {
   this.width = width;
    this.height = height;
 public double getArea() {
   return this.width * this.height;
 @Override
 public String toString() {
   return "Width: " + this.width + " Height: " +
this.height;
```

```
class Square extends Rectangle {
}
```

```
public class Rectangle {
 private double width;
 private double height;
 public Rectangle(double width, double height) {
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 public double getArea() {
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```
class Square extends Rectangle {
  public Square(double length) {
  }
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```
class Square extends Rectangle {
  public Square(double length) {
    super(length, length);
  }
}
```

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```

Q1b

```
public void setHeight(double height) {
   this.height = height;
}

public void setWidth(double width) {
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```

Q1b

We have 2 setters for height and width within Rectangle

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public void setHeight(double height) {
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- We have 2 setters for height and width within Rectangle
- Property:

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 - w = last width set

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- We have 2 setters for height and width within Rectangle
- Property:
 - w = last width set
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 - then getArea() must return w * h
- Why is this undesirable for Square?

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- Why is this undesirable for Square?
 - Now we can have set the height and width independently for Square

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- Why is this undesirable for Square?
 - Now we can have set the height and width independently for Square
 - Violates the other property that Square must have 4 sides of equal length

```
public void setHeight(double height) {
  this.height = height;
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public void setWidth(double width) {
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```

Q1C

```
@Override
public void setHeight(double height) {
    super.setHeight(height);
    super.setWidth(height);
}

@Override
public void setWidth(double width) {
    super.setHeight(width);
    super.setWidth(width);
}
```

• By LSP, anywhere that expects Rectangle, we can put a Square

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@0verride
public void setHeight(double height) {
    super.setHeight(height);
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}

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- By LSP, anywhere that expects Rectangle, we can put a Square
- Imagine a method that takes in a Rectangle
 - It will expect properties of rectangle

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@Override
public void setHeight(double height) {
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- By LSP, anywhere that expects Rectangle, we can put a Square
- Imagine a method that takes in a Rectangle
 - It will expect properties of rectangle
- If we pass in Square this no longer works

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@Override
public void setHeight(double height) {
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}
```

- By LSP, anywhere that expects Rectangle, we can put a Square
- Imagine a method that takes in a Rectangle
 - It will expect properties of rectangle
- If we pass in Square this no longer works
- We fixed 4 sides being same but violated other property

```
@Override
public void setHeight(double height) {
    super.setHeight(height);
    super.setWidth(height);
}

@Override
public void setWidth(double width) {
    super.setHeight(width);
    super.setWidth(width);
}
```

So then does it make sense for Rectangle to inherit from Square

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No

- So then does it make sense for Rectangle to inherit from Square
 - No
 - Square has a constraint that all 4 sides must be of equal length

Q1 d

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 - No
 - Square has a constraint that all 4 sides must be of equal length
 - Rectangle relaxes this constraint

- So then does it make sense for Rectangle to inherit from Square
 - No
 - Square has a constraint that all 4 sides must be of equal length
 - Rectangle relaxes this constraint
 - Better for Square and Rectangle to not inherit from each other at all

```
public interface Shape {
    public double getArea();
}

public interface Printable {
    public void print();
}

Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

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public interface Shape {
    public double getArea();
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    public void print();
}

Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

- Which statements are allowed?
 - s.print();

```
public interface Shape {
  public double getArea();
}

public interface Printable {
  public void print();
}
```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

```
Which statements are allowed?
```

```
s.print();p.print();
```

```
public interface Shape {
   public double getArea();
}

public interface Printable {
   public void print();
}
```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

```
    Which statements are allowed?
```

```
s.print();p.print();s.getArea();
```

```
public interface Shape {
  public double getArea();
}

public interface Printable {
  public void print();
}
```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
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Which statements are allowed?
```

```
s.print();p.print();s.getArea();p.getArea();
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```
public interface Shape {
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```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

Which statements are allowed?

```
s.print();p.print();s.getArea();p.getArea();
```

• Why does the compiler not allow some of these statements?

```
public interface Shape {
   public double getArea();
}

public interface Printable {
   public void print();
}
```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

```
s.print();p.print();s.getArea();p.getArea();
```

- Why does the compiler not allow some of these statements?
 - Preserve type safety

```
public interface Shape {
   public double getArea();
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public interface Printable {
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}
```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
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```
s.print();p.print();s.getArea();p.getArea();
```

- Why does the compiler not allow some of these statements?
 - Preserve type safety
 - Compiler doesn't know RTT

```
public interface Shape {
   public double getArea();
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```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
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```

```
s.print();p.print();s.getArea();p.getArea();
```

- Why does the compiler not allow some of these statements?
 - Preserve type safety
 - Compiler doesn't know RTT
 - Only knows about the CTT methods

```
public interface Shape {
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public interface Printable {
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```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

```
s.print();p.print();s.getArea();p.getArea();
```

- Why does the compiler not allow some of these statements?
 - Preserve type safety
 - Compiler doesn't know RTT
 - Only knows about the CTT methods
 - Only allow methods that is guaranteed to exist for that compile type

```
public interface Shape {
  public double getArea();
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public interface Printable {
  public void print();
}
```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

Q2b

• Ok then can we implement as an abstract class then?

```
public abstact class Shape {
    public double getArea();
}

public abstract class Printable {
    public void print();
}

Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

Q2b

- Ok then can we implement as an abstract class then?
 - No, java doesn't allow classes to inherit from multiple classes

```
public abstact class Shape {
   public double getArea();
}

public abstract class Printable {
   public void print();
}
```

```
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

Q2c

 Ok then can we have another interface that extends both Shape and Printable?

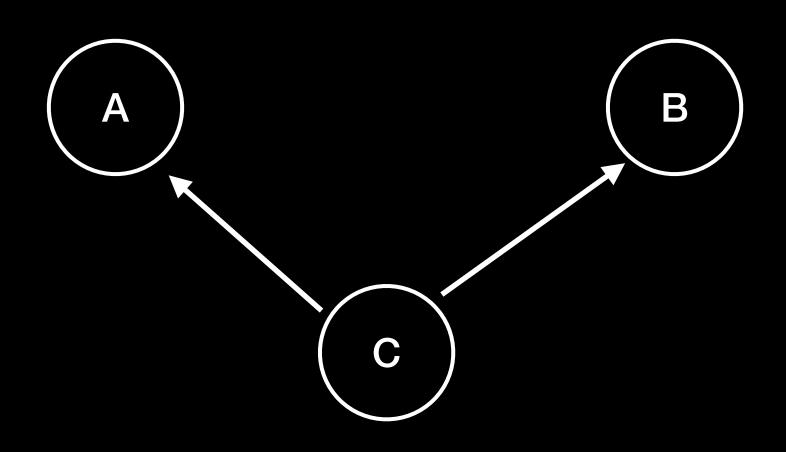
```
public interface Shape {
        public double getArea();
      public interface Printable {
        public void print();
      public interface PrintableShape
          extends Printable, Shape {
Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

Q2c

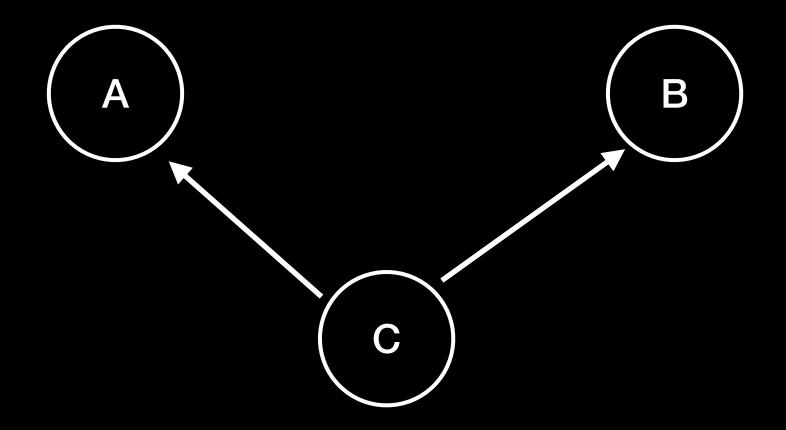
 Ok then can we have another interface that extends both Shape and Printable?

Yeah

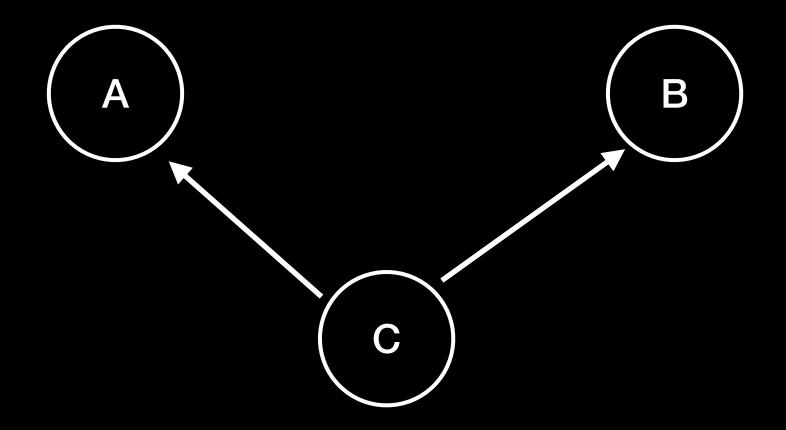
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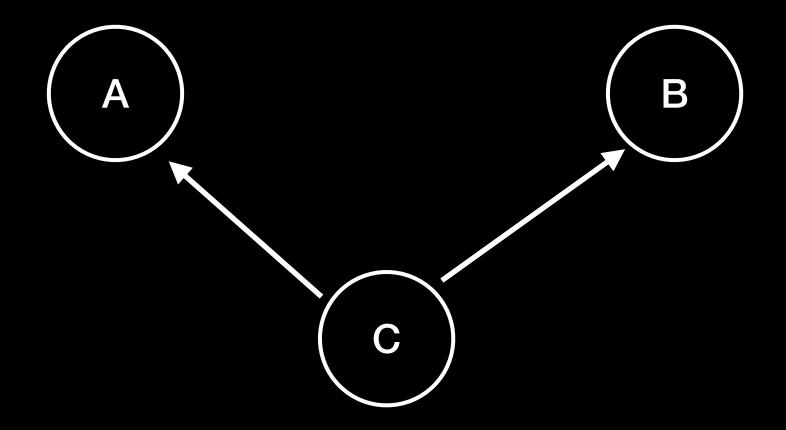
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Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
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```



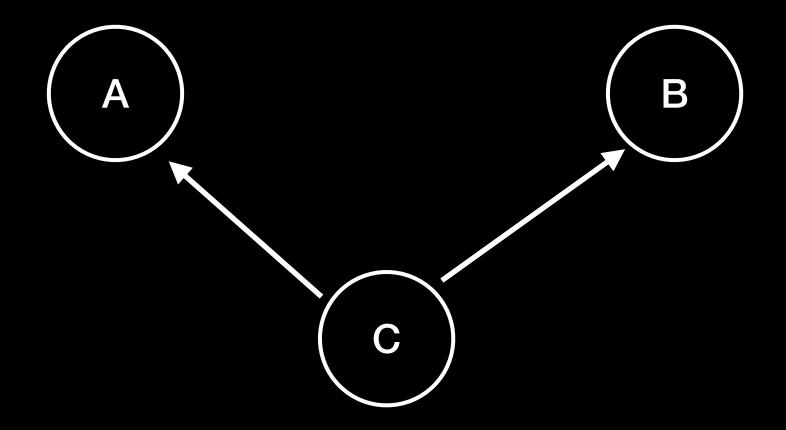
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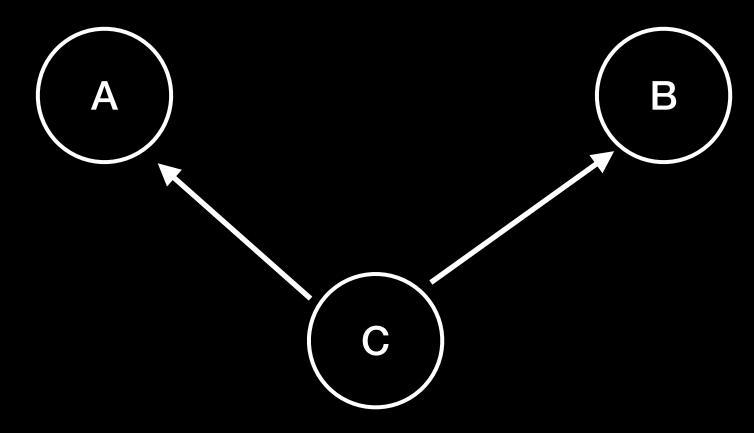


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      public interface PrintableShape
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Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```

 Ok why multiple interface can but multiple classes cannot?



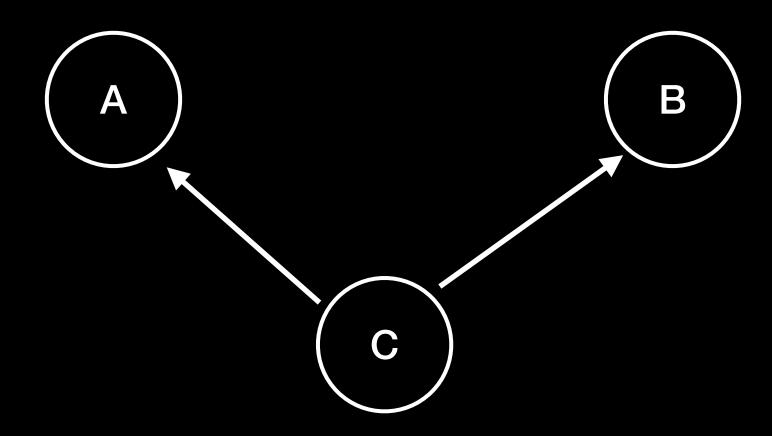
What if A and B both have an implementation of some method foo

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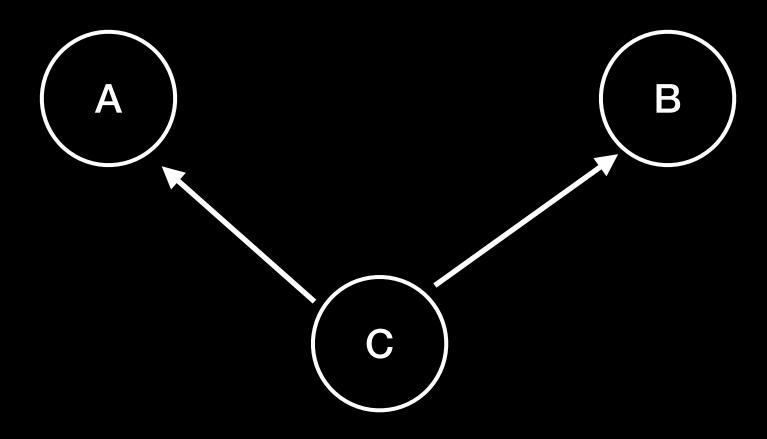
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- What if A and B both have an implementation of some method foo
- Which does C inherit?

```
public interface Shape {
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Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
Shape s = c;
Printable p = c;
```



- What if A and B both have an implementation of some method foo
- Which does C inherit?
- If interface there is no implementation so its fine, a concrete class has to implement

```
public interface Shape {
        public double getArea();
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      public interface PrintableShape
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Circle c = new Circle(new Point(0,0), 10);
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Thank you see you next week:)