

Lab 11

1. Consider the following code fragments. For each, if there is a compiler error, identify where it occurs.

a. First fragment:

```
List<Integer> ints = new ArrayList<>();
ints.add(1);
ints.add(2);
List<Number> nums = ints;
nums.add(3.14);
```

b. Second fragment:

```
List<Integer> ints = new ArrayList<>();
ints.add(1);
ints.add(2);
List<? extends Number> nums = ints;
nums.add(3.14);
```

2. A *group* is a collection of elements having one special element. An example of a group is the set of integers $\{ \dots -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots \}$, with special element 0.

Here is a representation of a group as a Java class:

```
public class Group<T> {
    private T specialElement;
    private List<T> elements = new ArrayList<>();
    public Group(T special, List<T> elements) {
        this.specialElement = special;
        this.elements = elements;
    }
}
```

The following static method attempts to make a copy of a given instance of a Group, reproducing the state of the group in the copy.

```
public static Group<?> copy(Group<?> group) {
    List<?> elements = group.getElements();
    Group<?> grp = new Group<?>(group.getSpecialElement(), elements);
    return grp;
}
```

The code does not compile. Fix the code by capturing the wildcard with a helper method. Startup code is provided in the directory for this lab problem. Use the main method provided there to test your implementation. Note that the Group class has a `toString` method that will help in your test.

3. Recall the definition of `sum` given in the slides:

```
public static double sum(Collection<? extends Number> nums {  
    double s = 0.0;  
    for(Number num : nums) s += num.doubleValue();  
    return s;  
}
```

- a. Is there a compiler error in the following lines of code? If so, where?

```
List<Integer> ints = new ArrayList<>();  
ints.add(1);  
ints.add(2);  
List<? extends Number> nums = ints;  
double dbl = sum(nums);  
nums.add(3.14);
```

- b. Is there a compiler error in the following lines of code? If so, where?

```
List<Object> objs = new ArrayList<>();  
objs.add(1);  
objs.add("two");  
List<? super Integer> ints = objs;  
ints.add(3);  
double dbl = sum(ints);
```

4. Create a generic programming solution to the problem of finding the second smallest element in a list. In other words, devise a `public static method secondSmallest` so that it can handle the biggest possible range of types.