Java - Generics

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Generic Methods: Part I

```
public class GenericMethodTest {
  // generic method printArray
   public static < E > void printArray(E[] inputArray) {
     // Display array elements
     for(E element : inputArray) {
        System.out.printf("%s_", element);
     System.out.println();
   public static void main(String args[]) {
     // Create arrays of Integer, Double and Character
     Integer[] intArray = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
     Double [] double Array = \{1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4\};
     Character[] charArray = { 'H', 'E', 'L', 'L', 'O' }:
     System.out.println("Array_integerArray_contains:");
      printArray(intArray); // pass an Integer array
```

Generic Methods: Part II

```
System.out.println("\nArray_doubleArray_contains:");
printArray(doubleArray); // pass a Double array

System.out.println("\nArray_characterArray_contains:");
printArray(charArray); // pass a Character array
}
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
Array integerArray contains:
1 2 3 4 5
Array doubleArray contains:
1.1 2.2 3.3 4.4
Array characterArray contains:
H E L L O
```

Generic Classes: Example 1: Part I

```
public class Box<T> {
   private T t;
   public void add(T t) {
      this.t = t:
   public T get() {
     return t;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Box<Integer> integerBox = new Box<Integer>();
      Box < String > string Box = new Box < String > ():
      integerBox.add(new Integer(10));
      stringBox.add(new String("Hello_World"));
      System.out.printf("Integer_Value_:%d\n\n",
```

Generic Classes: Example 1: Part II

```
integerBox.get());
System.out.printf("String_Value_:%s\n", stringBox.get());
}
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
Integer Value :10 String Value :Hello World
```

Generic Classes: Example 2: Part I

```
// A Simple Java program to show working of user defined
// Generic classes
// We use < > to specify Parameter type
class Test<T>
        // An object of type T is declared
        T obj;
        Test(T obj) { this.obj = obj; } // constructor
        public T getObject() { return this.obj; }
// Driver class to test above
class Main
        public static void main (String[] args)
                // instance of Integer type
```

Generic Classes: Example 2: Part II

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
15
GeeksForGeeks
```

Generic Classes: Example 3: Part I

```
// A Simple Java program to show multiple
// type parameters in Java Generics
// We use < > to specify Parameter type
class Test<T, U>
        T obj1; // An object of type T
        U obj2; // An object of type U
        // constructor
        Test (T obj1, U obj2)
                this.obj1 = obj1;
                this.obi2 = obi2;
        // To print objects of T and U
        public void print()
```

Generic Classes: Example 3: Part II

```
System.out.println(obj1);
                 System.out.println(obj2);
   Driver class to test above
class Main
        public static void main (String[] args)
                 Test \langle String, Integer \rangle obj =
                          new Test<String , Integer > ("GfG", 15);
                 obj.print();
```

Generic Classes: Example 3: Part III

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

GfG

References



DEITEL, Java How to Program, 11/e



Java: the complete reference, Herbert Schildt, McGraw-Hill Education Group