# Programare avansata pe obiecte – laborator 5 (233)

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#### Generice

- Le putem intalni in metode, clase/interfete
- Ne permit sa refolosim aceleasi clase/metode pe diferite tipuri de date
- Reguli pentru **metodele generice**:
  - Daca folosim ca parametru un tip generic, acesta trebuie sa preceada si return type-ul metodei (il scriem intre < >)
  - Putem avea mai multe tipuri generice separate prin ','
    - Naming convensions:
      - E Element and is mainly used by Java Collections framework.
      - K Key and is mainly used to represent parameter type of key of a map.
      - V Value and is mainly used to represent parameter type of value of a map.
      - N Number and is mainly used to represent numbers.
      - T Type and is mainly used to represent first generic type parameter.
      - S Type and is mainly used to represent second generic type parameter.
      - U Type and is mainly used to represent third generic type parameter.
      - V Type and is mainly used to represent fourth generic type parameter.
- Reguli pentru clasele generice:
  - Dupa numele clasei specificam tipul generic intre < >
  - Putem avea mai multe tipuri generice specificate intre ','. Se aplica aceleasi naming convensions.
- Restrictii:
  - o Ca si tipuri generice NU putem folosi primitive
  - o Tipurile generice (T, S, etc) NU se pot instantia
- Putem restrictiona tipurile generice prin:
  - Bounded types params:
    - Upper bound (T extends SomeClass): tipul elementelor trebuie sa fie clasa dupa extends sau o subclasa a acesteia
    - Lower bound (T super SomeClass): tipul elementelor trebuie sa fie clasa dupa super sau o superclasa a acesteia
  - Wildcards, vrem sa folosim o structura generica ca parametru insa nu vrem sa limitam tipul de date
- Type erasure este mecanismul prin care compilatorul inlocuieste la compile time parametrii de genericitate ai unei clase generice cu prima lor aparitie, sau cu Object daca parametrii nu apar (Raw type)
  - E o buna practica mereu sa indicam tipul obiectelor folosite in cazul instantierii claselor generice

- Mai multe: <a href="https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java-generics/index.htm">https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java-generics/index.htm</a>

### Exercitii

Let's say you have an integer array and a string array. You have to write a single method printArray that can print all the elements of both arrays. The method should be able to accept both integer arrays or string arrays.

The code should print the following lines:

1

2

3

Hello

World

## Functional interfaces

- Termenul apare din Java 8
- Este o interfata care are o singura metoda abstracta (fara implementare)
- Poate contine metode default sau statice
- Poate fi implementata intr-o expresie lambda (expresia lambda implementeaza o singura metoda dintr-o interfata java, de aceea ca sa stie pe care o va implementa, interfata trebuie sa fie una functionala)

Quiz: <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-gq/abstract-class-and-interface-in-java-gq/">https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-gq/abstract-class-and-interface-in-java-gq/</a> ex 1, 2, 3 si 5