

ГЕНЕТИЧНИ КЛАСОВЕ

ЛЕКЦИОНЕН КУРС “ПРОГРАМИРАНЕ НА JAVA”



СТРУКТУРА НА ЛЕКЦИЯТА

- Общ стек
- Клас Object
- Класове-обвивки
- Смесени стекове
- Генетични класове
- Примери

ПРОБЛЕМ: СТЕК ЗА ЕЛЕМЕНТИ ОТ РАЗЛИЧЕН ТИП

- За char-елементи (сегашен вариант)

```
class Stack {  
    private char[] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
    ...  
    public void push(char x) {  
        top++; stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Как да реализираме генерализация ?

Съществува ли елегантно решение ?

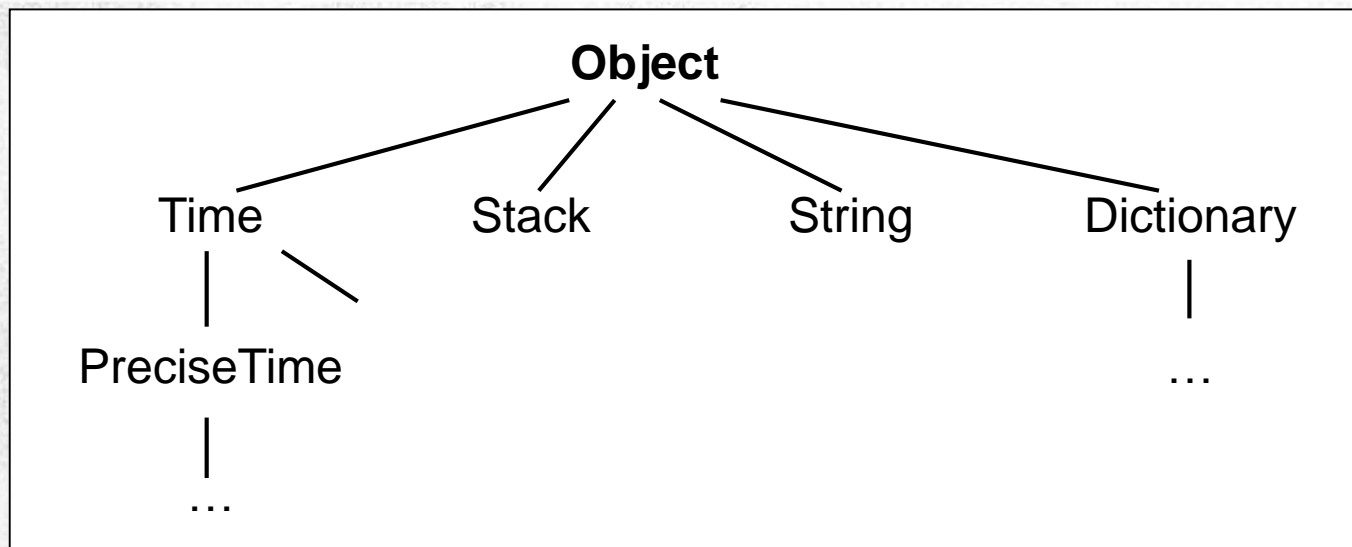
- За int-елементи
- За времена: клас 'Time'

→ 3 (обобщ. n) класа с общ код в по-голямата си част

ОБЩ СТЕК: ТИП НА ЕЛЕМЕНТИТЕ 'OBJECT'

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object[n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
  
    public void push(Object x) {  
        top++;  
        stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```


ПОВТОРЕНИЕ: ПРАВИЛА ЗА СЪВМЕСТИМОСТ В ЙЕРАРХИЯТА НА КЛАСОВЕТЕ



Обектите на един подклас могат да стоят там, където се допускат обекти на суперкласа

```
Time t;  
t = new PreciseTime(12, 10, 1);  
t.printTime();
```

ОБЩ СТЕК:ИЗПОЛЗВАНЕ ПРИ 'TIME'

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object[n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
  
    public void push(Object x) {  
        top++; stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

```
Time t1 = new Time(8, 30);  
Stack timeStack = new Stack(10);  
timeStack.push(t1.copy());  
t1.addMinutes(10);  
timeStack.push(t1.copy());  
t1.addMinutes(30);  
timeStack.push(t1.copy());
```

Какво става при
timeStack.push(t1)?

индиректно:
class Time extends Object

ОБЩ СТЕК: ИЗПОЛЗВАНЕ ПРИ 'CHAR'

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object[n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
  
    public void push(Object x) {  
        top++; stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Wrapper
класове

```
char ch = 'A';  
Stack s = new Stack(10);  
s.push(ch);
```

Очаква обект или подклас

Stackchar.java:52: Incompatible type for method.
Can't convert char to java.lang.Object.

WRAPPER-КЛАСОВЕ

Прост тип → клас

прост Тип 'опакован' в клас

byte	Byte
short	Short
int	Integer
long	Long
double	Double
float	Float
boolean	Boolean
char	Character
void	Void

в java.lang

За всички подкласове на java.lang.Object
→ могат да стоят там, където е разрешено Object.

Class Character[java.lang.Object](#)[java.lang.Character](#)**All Implemented Interfaces:**[Comparable](#), [Serializable](#)public final class **Character**extends [Object](#)implements [Serializable](#), [Comparable](#)The `Character` class wraps a value of the primitive type `char` in an object. An object of type `Character` contains a single field whose type is `char`.

In addition, this class provides several methods for determining a character's category (lowercase letter, digit, etc.) and for converting characters from uppercase to lowercase and vice versa.

Character information is based on the Unicode Standard, version 3.0.

The methods and data of class `Character` are various properties including name and general

The file and its description are available from

- <http://www.unicode.org>

Since:

1.0

See Also:

[Serialized Form](#)**Field Summary**

static byte	COMBINING SPACING	
static byte	CONNECTOR PUNCTUATION	
static byte	CONTROL	General
static byte	CURRENCY SYMBOL	
static byte	DASH PUNCTUATION	
static byte	DECIMAL DIGIT NUMBER	
static byte	DIRECTIONALITY ARABIC	
static byte	DIRECTIONALITY BOUNDARY NEUTRAL	Weak bidirectional character type "BN" in the Unicode specification.
static byte	DIRECTIONALITY COMMON NUMBER SEPARATOR	Weak bidirectional character type "CS" in the Unicode specification.
static byte	DIRECTIONALITY EUROPEAN NUMBER	Weak bidirectional character type "EN" in the Unicode specification.
static byte	DIRECTIONALITY EUROPEAN NUMBER SEPARATOR	Weak bidirectional character type "ES" in the Unicode specification.
static byte	DIRECTIONALITY EUROPEAN NUMBER TERMINATOR	Weak bidirectional character type "ET" in the Unicode specification.
	...	

WRAPPER-CLASS 'CHARACTER'

The `Character` class wraps a value of the primitive type `char` in an object. An object of type `Character` contains a single field whose type is `char`.

In addition, this class provides several methods for determining a character's category (lowercase letter, digit, etc.) and for converting characters from uppercase to lowercase and vice versa.

This file specifies

Constructor Summary

Character(char value) ~~Constructs a newly allocated Char~~

Method Summary

char charValue () Returns the value of this Character object.

```
int compareTo(Character c) { return Character
```

```
int compareTo(Object o)
```

```
static int digit(char ch, int radix)    Returns
```

boolean	<u>equals</u> (Object obj)	Compares this ob
---------	----------------------------	------------------

```
static char forDigit(int digit, int radix) Determines the character representation for a specific digit in the specified radix.
```

```
static byte getDirectionality(char ch) ----- Returns the Unicode directionality property for the given character.
```

```
static int getNumericValue(char ch) public static int getNumericValue(char ch)
```

static int	<u>getType</u> (char ch)	
int	<u>hashCode</u> ()	Returns the int value that the specified Unicode character represents.
static boolean	<u>isDefined</u> (char ch)	

```
int hashCode () Returns
```

```
static boolean isDefined(char ch)
```

static boolean	isDigit	(char ch)	Determines if the specified character is a digit.
----------------	----------------	-----------	---

```
static boolean isIdentifierIgnorable(char c)
```

```
static boolean isISOControl(char ch)    Del
```

```
static boolean isJavaIdentifierPart(char ch)
```

```
static boolean isJavaIdentifierStart(char c)
```

static boolean	isJavaLetter (char ch)	Deprecated. <i>Replaced by isJavaIdentifierStart(char).</i>
----------------	-------------------------------	--

```
static boolean isJavaLetterOrDigit(char
```

```
static boolean isLetter(char ch) ← Determiner
```

```
static boolean isLetterOrDigit(char ch)
```

static boolean	isLowerCase (char ch)	Determines if the specified character is a lowercase character.
----------------	------------------------------	---

```
static boolean isMirrored(char ch)
```

```
static boolean isSpace(char ch)
```

```
static boolean isSpaceChar(char ch)
```

```
static boolean isTitleCase(char ch)
```

...

```
public Character(char value)
```

Constructs a newly allocated Character object that represents the specified char value.

```
public char charValue()
```

Returns the value of this Character object.

```
public static int getNumericValue(char ch)
```

Returns the int value that the specified Unicode character represents.

```
public static boolean isDigit(char ch)
```

Determines if the specified character is a digit.

```
public static boolean isLetter(char ch)
```

Determines if the specified character is a letter.

```
public static boolean isLowerCase(char ch)
```

Determines if the specified character is a lowercase character.

ОБЩ СТЕК: ИЗПОЛЗВАНЕ НА WRAPPER-КЛАС 'CHARACTER'

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object[n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
  
    public void push(Object x) {  
        top++; stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
  
    public Object top() {...}  
    ...  
}
```

```
Character ch;  
Stack s = new Stack(10);  
ch = new Character(Keyboard.readChar());  
s.push(ch);  
ch = (Character)s.top();  
char c = ch.charValue();
```

Typ 'char'

'Character'

'char'

проф. Станимир Стоянов

СЪВМЕСТИМОСТ И TYPE-CAST

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object[n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
  
    public void push(Object x) {  
        top++; stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
  
    public Object top() {...}  
    ...  
}
```

```
Character ch;  
Stack s = new Stack(10);  
ch = new Character(Keyboard.readChar());  
s.push(ch);  
ch = (Character)s.top();  
char c = ch.charValue();
```

Правило за съвместимост:
обектите на един подклас
могат да стоят там, където са
допустими обекти на
суперкласа.

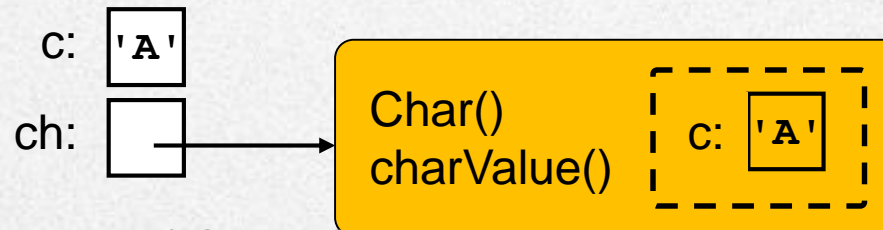
Обратна посока
(суперклас → подклас):
Typ-Cast на 'Object' към 'Character'

проф. Станимир Стоянов

WRAPPER 'CHAR' ЗА 'CHAR': СОБСТВЕНА РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ

```
class Char {  
    private char c;  
    public Char(char ch) {  
        c = ch;  
    }  
    public char charValue() {  
        return c;  
    }  
}
```

```
Char ch;  
ch = new Char('A');  
char c = ch.charValue();
```



ВИНАГИ "ЧИСТИ" STACKS: ЕДИН И СЪЩ БАЗОВ ТИП (НАПР. CHARACTER)?

Общ стек: тип на елементите 'Object'

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object[n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

До сега: Stacks от Time, Character, ...

“СМЕСЕНИ” СТЕКОВЕ ВЪЗМОЖНИ

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object[n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

```
Stack mixedStack = new Stack(10);  
  
mixedStack.push(new Char('A'));  
mixedStack.push(new Time(8,30));  
mixedStack.push(new Integer(20));
```

БИ БИЛО ДОБРЕ, АКО ИМА ТИП-ПАРАМЕТРИ ... (1)

Вместо:

```
class Stack {  
    private Object [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new Object [n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
  
    public void push(Object x) {  
        top++; stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
  
    public Object top() {  
        . . .  
    }  
    . . .  
}
```


БИ БИЛО ДОБРЕ, АКО ИМА ТИП-ПАРАМЕТРИ ... (2)

сега:

```
class Stack <T> {  
    private T [] stackElements;  
    private int top;  
  
    public Stack(int n) {  
        stackElements = new T [n];  
        top = -1;  
    }  
  
    public void push(T x) {  
        top++; stackElements[top] = x;  
    }  
  
    public T top() {  
        . . .  
    }  
    . . .  
}
```

Т.е. произволен, но
твърдо определен тип

... С АКТУАЛИЗИРАНЕ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ТИП-АРГУМЕНТИ

```
Stack <Time> tStack;  
Stack <Character> chStack;  
  
tStack = new Stack <Time> ();  
chStack = new Stack <Character> ();  
  
tStack.push(new Time(1,20));  
chStack.push(new Character('A'));  
chStack.push(new Time(7,10));
```

С това: не са разрешени
„смесени“ стекове

Грешка на типа: компилаторът очаква
параметър от тип 'Character'

ГЕНЕТИЧНИ КЛАСОВЕ: ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ

```
class Pair <T> {  
    private T first;  
    private T second;  
  
    public Pair(T fst, T scd) {  
        first = fst;  
        second = scd;  
    }  
  
    public T getFirst() {  
        return first;  
    }  
  
    public T getSecond() {  
        return second;  
    }  
}
```

Променлива на
ТИП

T: произволен,
но определен тип

С това няма смесени
двойки:
напр. (Integer, String)

от Java 2
(Version 1.5)

ГЕНЕТИЧЕН ТИП: ПРОМЕНЛИВИТЕ НА ТИПОВЕ СЕ АКТУАЛИЗИРАТ

```
class BuildPairs {  
  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        Pair<Integer> pi;  
        Pair<String> ps;   
        Integer i, j;  
  
        i = new Integer(99);  
        j = new Integer(100);  
        pi = new Pair<Integer> (i, j);  
        ps = new Pair<String> ("Hallo", "World");  
  
        System.out.println(ps.getFirst() + " "  
                            + ps.getSecond());  
        System.out.println(pi.getFirst().intValue()  
                            + " " + pi.getSecond().intValue());  
    }  
}
```

Генетичен
тип

Аргумент-тип

ГЕНЕТИЧЕН ТИП: ИЗПОЛЗВАНЕ КАТО НОРМАЛЕН ТИП

```
class BuildPairs {  
  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        Pair<Integer> pi;  
        Pair<String> ps;  
        Integer i, j;  
  
        i = new Integer(99);  
        j = new Integer(100);  
        pi = new Pair<Integer> (i, j);  
        ps = new Pair<String> ("Hello", "World");  
  
        System.out.println(ps.getFirst() + " "  
            + ps.getSecond());  
        System.out.println(pi.getFirst().intValue()  
            + " " + pi.getSecond().intValue());  
    }  
}
```

Задаване на променливи

Извикване на конструктор

Извикване на метод

```
% java BuildPairs
```

```
hello world  
99 100
```

проф. Станимир Стоянов

TYPEBOUNDS: ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ НА ТИП-АРГУМЕНТИ

```
class PairNumber <T extends Number> {  
    private T first;  
    private T second;  
  
    PairNumber(T fst, T scd) {  
        first = fst;  
        second = scd;  
    }  
  
    public T getFirst() {  
        return first;  
    }  
  
    public T getSecond() {  
        return second;  
    }  
  
    public double add () {  
        return first.doubleValue() + second.doubleValue();  
    }  
}
```

Тип-аргументът трябва да бъде изведен от Number: Integer, Double ... (Wrapper-класове, които представят числа)

TYPEBOUNDS: ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ НА ТИП-АРГУМЕНТИ

```
class BuildPairsBounds {  
  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        PairNumber<Integer> pi;  
        // PairNumber<String> ps;  
        Integer i, j;  
  
        i = new Integer(99);  
        j = new Integer(100);  
        pi = new PairNumber<Integer> (i, j);  
  
        System.out.println(pi.getFirst().intValue()  
            + " " + pi.getSecond().intValue() + " "  
            + pi.add());  
    }  
}
```

Integer изведен от Number

грешка!

```
% java BuildPairsBounds
```

```
99 100 199.0
```

БЛАГОДАРЯ ЗА ВНИМАНИЕТО!

КРАЙ “ГЕНЕТИЧНИ КЛАСОВЕ”

