

# Generics

# Genericidade

- Generics introduces an extra level of abstraction in programming.
- The same code can be used for different data types.
- Again, generics requires that the programmer finds what is common in an algorithm and what changes according to the different data types that it can be used with.

# Design

```
public class Point {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    ...  
}
```



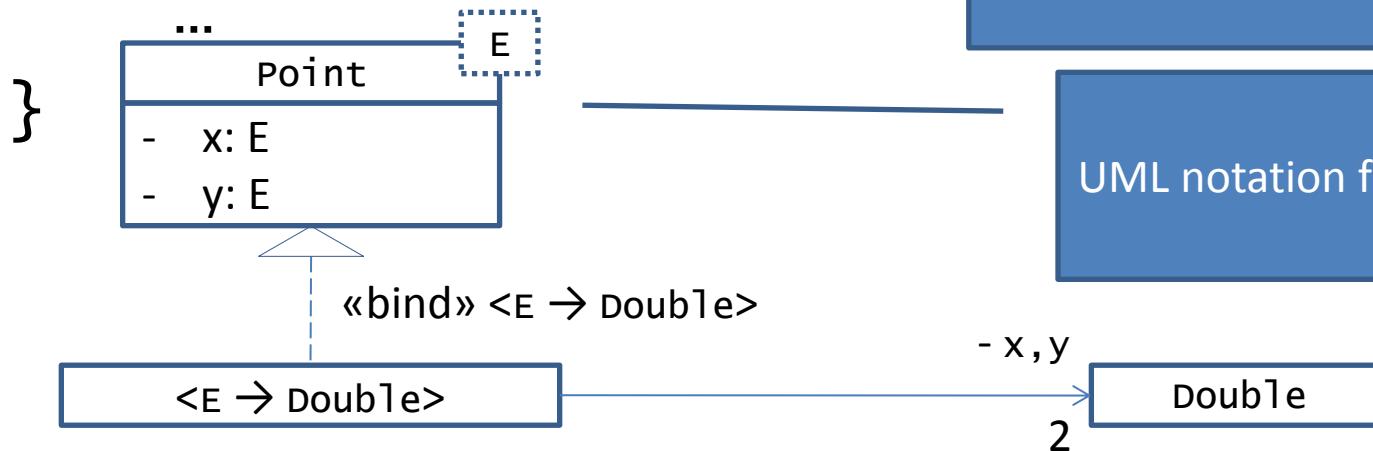
Which is best?

```
public class Point {  
    private double x;  
    private double y;  
    ...  
}
```

# Generic point

```
public class Point<E> {  
    private E x;  
    private E y;  
}
```

Generic class. E is a parameter.  
Must be instantiated with a (non-primitive) type.



UML notation for generics.

# Using a generic point

```
Point<Integer> a = new Point<Integer>(1, 2);
```

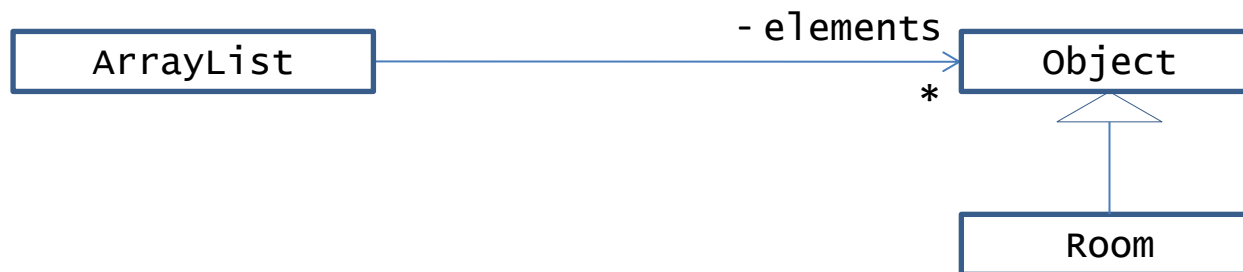
```
Point<Double> b = new Point<Double>(2.0, 1.0);
```

# Point: implementing

```
public class Point<E> {  
  
    private E x;  
    private E y;  
  
    public Point(E x, E y) {  
  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

# Generic list?

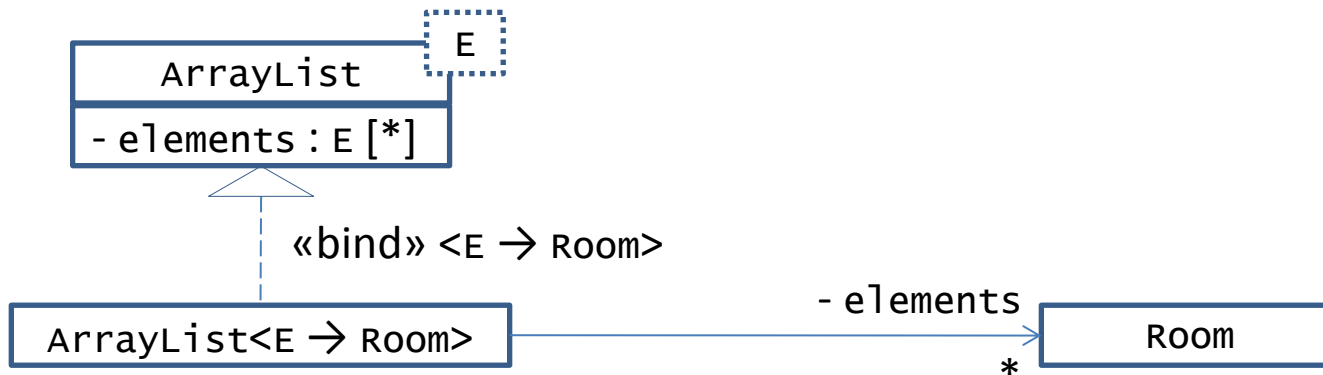
```
public class ArrayList {  
    private Object[] elements;  
  
    ...  
}
```



# Generic list

```
public class ArrayList<E> {  
    private E[] elements;  
    ...  
}
```

Generics. This implementation is not possible in Java, although it is equivalent to the actual one.





# Generic list

```
public class Floor {  
  
    private ArrayList<Room> rooms =  
        new ArrayList<Room>();  
  
    public Floor(final int numberOfRooms) {  
        for (int roomNumber = 1;  
            roomNumber != numberOfRooms + 1;  
            roomNumber++)  
            rooms.addLast(new Room(roomNumber));  
    }  
  
    public void show() {  
        while (rooms.hasNext())  
            out.println(rooms.next());  
    }  
}
```

# Generic list

```
public class ArrayList<E> {  
  
    private E[] elements;  
    private numberOfElements;  
  
    public void addLast(E element) {  
        if (full()) {  
            duplicateSize();  
        }  
        elements[numberOfElements] = element;  
        numberOfElements++;  
    }  
  
    ...  
  
}
```

# References

- Y. Daniel Liang, *Introduction to Java Programming*, 7.<sup>a</sup> edição, Prentice-Hall, 2008.

# Summary

- Generics