# 泛型 (Generics)

@M了个J 李明杰

https://github.com/CoderMJLee http://cnblogs.com/mjios

> 小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 实力IT教育 www.520it.com

码拉松





## 小四哥教育 泛型 (Generics)

- 从 Java 5 开始,增加了泛型技术
- 什么是泛型?
- □将类型变为参数,提高代码复用率

#### ■建议的类型参数名称

□T: Type

□E: Element

□K: Key

■N: Number

**□**V : Value

■S、U、V: 2nd, 3rd, 4th types

## 小門司教育 泛型类型 (Generic Type)

- 什么是泛型类型?
- □使用了泛型的类或者接口
- □比如
- ✓ java.util.Comparator
- ✓ java.util.Comparable

```
public class Student<T> {
    private T score;
    public T getScore() {
        return score;
    }
    public void setScore(T score) {
        this.score = score;
    }
}
```

```
// Java 7以前的写法
// Student<String> stu1 = new Student<String>();

// 从Java 7开始,可以省略右边<>中的类型
Student<String> stu1 = new Student<>();
stu1.setScore("A");
String score1 = stu1.getScore();

Student<Double> stu2 = new Student<>();
stu2.setScore(98.5);
Double score2 = stu2.getScore();
```

## 小四哥教育 SEEMYGO 多个类型参数

```
public class Student<N, S> {
   private N no;
   private S score;
   public Student(N no, S score) {
      this.no = no;
      this.score = score;
```

```
Student<String, String> s1 = new Student<>("E9527", "A++");
Student<Integer, Double> s2 = new Student<>(18, 96.5);
```

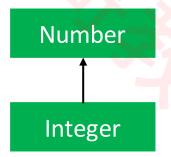


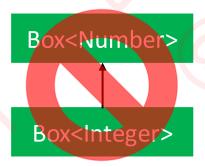
#### 小門司教育 SEEMYGO 泛型类型的继承

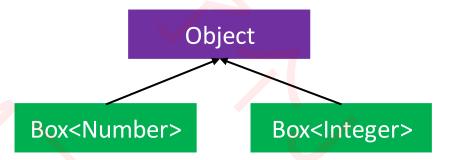
```
public class Box<E> {
    private E element;
    public E getElement() {
        return element;
    }
    public void setElement(E element) {
        this.element = element;
    }
}
```

```
Box<String> strBox = new Box<>();
Box<Integer> intBox = new Box<>();
Box<Object> objBox = new Box<>();
strBox = intBox; // error
objBox = strBox; // error

// 如果上面代码正确的话,请思考下面代码
objBox.setElement(new Object());
// 将Object直接转成String?
String str = strBox.getElement();
```









#### 小門司教育 SEEMYGO 泛型类型的继承

```
Iterable<String>
Collection<String>
List<String>
ArrayList<String>
```



```
public interface Collection<E> extends Iterable<E>
public interface List<E> extends Collection<E>
public class ArrayList<E> implements List<E>
```

```
Iterable<String> it = null;
Collection<String> col = null;
List<String> li = null;
ArrayList<String> al = null;

it = col;
col = li;
li = al;
```

```
List<Object> list = null;
ArrayList<String> al = null;
list = al; // error
```



#### SEEMYGO 泛型类型的继承

```
List<String> li = null;
public interface MyList<E, T> extends List<E> {
                                                           MyList<String, Integer> ml1 = null;
   void setNo(T no);
                                                           MyList<String, Double> ml2 = null;
                                                           MyList<String, String> ml3 = null;
                                                           li = ml1;
                           Iterable<String>
                                                           li = ml2;
                                                           1i = m13;
                          Collection<String>
                             List<String>
                                               MyList<String, Double>
MyList<String, Integer>
                        MyList<String, String>
```



## 原始类型 (Raw Type)

- 什么是原始类型?
- □没有传递具体的类型给泛型的类型参数

```
// Box称为是Box<E>的原始类型 (Raw Type)
Box rawBox = new Box(); // warning: rawtypes
Box<String> strBox = new Box<>();
Box<Object> objBox = new Box<>();
rawBox = strBox; // ok
rawBox = objBox; // ok
strBox = rawBox; // warning: unchecked
objBox = rawBox; // warning: unchecked
```

- 当使用了原始类型时,编译器会给出 rawtypes 警告 (可以用 @SuppressWarnings 消除)
- ■将非原始类型赋值给原始类型时,编译器没有任何警告和错误
- 将原始类型赋值给非原始类型时,编译器会给出 unchecked 警告 (可以用 @SuppressWarnings 消除)
- Box 是原始类型,Box<Object> 是非原始类型



## 公型の表現 (Generic Method)

- 什么是泛型方法?
- ■使用了泛型的方法(实例方法、静态方法、构造方法),比如 Arrays.sort(T[], Comparator<T>)

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   Student<String, String> s1 = new Student<>();
  Main. <String, String> set(s1, "K99", "C++");
   Student<Integer, Double> s2 = new Student<>();
   // 编译器可以自动推断出类型参数的具体类型
   set(s2, 25, 99.5);
static <T1, T2> void set(Student<T1, T2> stu, T1 no, T2 score) {
   stu.setNo(no);
   stu.setScore(score);
```

### SEEMYGO 泛型方法一示例

```
public class Box<E> {
   private E element;
   public Box() {}
   public Box(E element) {
       this.element = element;
```

```
<T> void addBox(T element, List<Box<T>> boxes) {
   Box<T> box = new Box<>(element);
   boxes.add(box);
```

```
List<Box<Integer>> boxes = new ArrayList<>();
addBox(11, boxes);
addBox(22, boxes);
addBox(33, boxes);
```



## 小門司教育 SEEMYGO 泛型方法 - 类型推断

```
public class Collections {
   @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
   public static final <T> List<T> emptyList() {
      return (List<T>) EMPTY_LIST;
```

```
List<String> list1 = Collections.emptyList();
List<Integer> list2 = Collections.emptyList();
```

## SEEMYG 泛型方法 — 构造方法

```
public class Person<T> {
   private T age;
   public <E> Person(E name, T age) {
```

```
Person<Integer> p1 = new Person<>("Jack", 20);
Person<Double> p2 = new Person <> (666, 20.6);
Person<String> p3 = new Person<>(12.34, "80后");
```

#### 限制类型参数

- ■可以通过 extends 对类型参数增加一些限制条件,比如 <T extends A>
- □extends 后面可以跟上类名、接口名,代表 T 必须是 A 类型,或者继承、实现 A

```
public class Person<T extends Number> {
    private T age;
    public Person(T age) {
        this.age = age;
    }
    public int getAge() {
        return (age == null) ? 0 : age.intValue();
    }
}
```

```
Person<Double> p1 = new Person<>(18.7);
System.out.println(p1.getAge()); // 18
Person<Integer> p2; // OK
Person<String> p3; // Error
```

■可以同时添加多个限制,比如 <T extends A & B & C>, 代表 T 必须同时满足 A、B、C

#### SEEMYGO 限制类型参数-示例

```
<T extends Comparable<T>> T getMax(T[] array) {
   if (array == null || array.length == 0) return null;
   T max = array[0];
   for (int i = 1; i < array.length; <math>i++) {
      if (array[i] == null) continue;
      if (array[i].compareTo(max) <= 0) continue;</pre>
      max = array[i];
   return max;
```

```
Double[] ds = \{ 5.6, 3.4, 8.8, 4.6 \};
System.out.println(getMax(ds)); // 8.8
Integer[] is = \{4, 19, 3, 28, 56\};
System.out.println(getMax(is)); // 56
```

### SEEMYGO 限制类型参数-示例

```
public class Student<T extends Comparable<T>> implements Comparable<Student<T>> {
   private T score;
   public Student(T score) {
       this.score = score;
   @Override
   public int compareTo(Student s) {
       if (s == null) return 1;
       if (score != null && s.score != null) return score.compareTo(s.score);
       if (score == null && s.score == null) return 0;
       return s.score == null ? 1 : -1;
   @Override
   public String toString() {
       return "[score=" + score + "]";
                                              Student<Integer>[] stus = new Student[3];
                                              stus[0] = new Student <> (18);
                                              stus[1] = new Student<>(38);
                                              stus[2] = new Student<>(28);
                                              // [score=38]
                                              System.out.println(getMax(stus));
```



## 

- 在泛型中,问号(?)被称为是通配符
- ■通常用作变量类型、返回值类型的类型参数
- ■不能用作泛型方法调用、泛型类型实例化、泛型类型定义的类型参数



## SEEMYGO 通配符 — 上界

■ 可以通过 extends 设置类型参数的上界

```
// 类型参数必须是Number类型或者是Number的子类型
void testUpper(Box<? extends Number> box) {}
Box<Integer> p1 = null;
Box<Number> p2 = null;
Box<? extends Number> p3 = null;
Box<? extends Integer> p4 = null;
testUpper(p1);
testUpper(p2);
testUpper(p3);
testUpper(p4);
```

## SEEMYGO 通配符 — 上界 — 示例

```
double sum(List<? extends Number> list) {
    double s = 0.0;
    for (Number n : list) {
        s += n.doubleValue();
    return s;
```

```
List<Integer> is = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3);
  6.0
System.out.println(sum(is));
List<Double> ds = Arrays.asList(1.2, 2.3, 3.5);
System.out.println(sum(ds));
```



## 小四哥教育 SEEMYGO 通配符 - 下界

■ 可以通过 super 设置类型参数的下界

```
// 类型参数必须是Integer类型或者是Integer的父类型
void testLower(Box<? super Integer> box) {}
Box<Integer> p1 = null;
Box<Number> p2 = null;
Box<? super Integer> p3 = null;
Box<? super Number> p4 = null;
testLower(p1);
testLower(p2);
testLower(p3);
testLower(p4);
```

## 小門司教育 通配符 - 下界 - 示例

```
void addNumbers(List<? super Integer> list) {
   for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
      list.add(i);
```

```
List<Integer> is = new ArrayList<>();
addNumbers(is);
// [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
System.out.println(is);
List<Number> ns = new ArrayList<>();
addNumbers(ns);
// [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
System.out.println(ns);
```

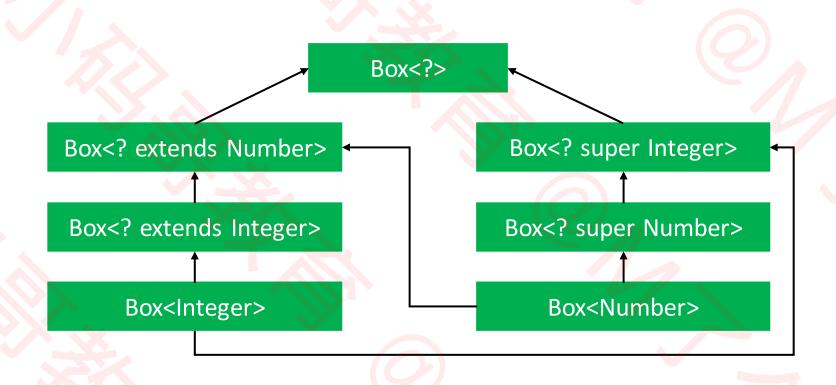
## SEEMYGO 通配符 — 无限制

```
// 类型参数是什么类型都可以
void test(Box<?> box) {}
Box<Integer> p1 = null;
Box<String> p2 = null;
Box<Object> p3 = null;
Box<? extends Number> p4 = null;
Box<? super String> p5 = null;
Box<?> p6 = null;
test(p1);
test(p2);
test(p3);
test(p4);
test(p5);
test(p6);
```

```
void printList(List<?> list) {
   for (Object obj: list) {
      System.out.print(obj + " ");
   System.out.println();
List<Integer> is = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3);
printList(is);
List<Double> ds = Arrays.asList(1.2, 2.3, 3.5);
// 1.2 2.3 3.5
printList(ds);
```



## 小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 通配符 — 继承



## SEEMYGO 通配符 一注意

■ 编译器在解析 List < E > .set(int index, E element) 时,无法确定 E 的真实类型,所以报错

```
void foo(List<?> list) {
   Object obj = list.get(0); // ok
   list.set(0, obj); // error
   list.set(0, list.get(0)); // error
```

```
void foo(List<?> list) {
   fooHelper(list); // ok
<T> void fooHelper(List<T> 1) {
   1.set(0, 1.get(0));
```

```
void swapFirst(List<? extends Number> 11, List<? extends Number> 12) {
   Number temp = 11.get(0); // ok
   11.set(0, 12.get(0)); // error
   12.set(0, temp); // error
```

■基本类型不能作为类型参数

```
// error
Map<int, char> map1 = new HashMap<>();
// ok
Map<Integer, Character> map2 = new HashMap<>();
```

■不能创建类型参数的实例

```
public class Box<E> {
   public void add(Class<E> cls) throws Exception {
      // error
      E e1 = new E();
      // ok
      E e2 = cls.newInstance();
```



■ 不能用类型参数定义静态变量

```
public class Box<E> {
   // error
   private static E value;
Box<Integer> box1 = new Box<>();
Box<String> box2 = new Box<>();
// 请问静态变量value是什么类型?Integer还是String?
```

■泛型类型的类型参数不能用在静态方法上

```
public class Box<E> {
   // error
   public static void show(E value) {}
```

■ 类型参数不能跟 instanceof 一起使用

```
ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
  error
  (list instanceof ArrayList<Integer>) {
```

■ 不能创建带有类型参数的数组

```
error
Box<Integer>[] boxes1 = new Box<Integer>[4];
// ok
Box<Integer>[] boxes2 = new Box[4];
```

■下面的方法不属于重载

```
// error
void test(Box<Integer> box) {
void test(Box<String> box) {
```

```
error
void foo(Box<? extends Number> box) {
void foo(Box<String> box) {
```

■不能定义泛型的异常类

```
error
public class MyException<T> extends Exception {
```

■ catch 的异常类型不能用类型参数

```
public static <T extends Exception> void test(Box<T> box) {
    try {
      error
    } catch (T e) {}
```



## 小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 泛型的使用限制

■下面的代码是正确的

```
class Parser<T extends Exception> {
   // ok
   public void parse(File file) throws T {
```