



Java OOP

10128

Generics

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Generics

- Allows writing reusable code that works with various object types.
- Added in Java 5 and is now a core language feature.
- Enables creation of classes, interfaces, and methods with type parameters.
- Benefits
 - Promotes code reusability and flexibility
 - Makes code easier to maintain
 - Helps catch type-related errors at compile-time, simplifying debugging

Errors at compile-time

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    List list1 = new ArrayList(); // ⚠ Row-Type – need Object Type –  
    list1.add("Hello");           // For Supporting previous versions  
    list1.add(123);  
  
    for (Object item : list1) {  
        String str = (String) item; // ✖ runTime Exception - ClassCastException  
        System.out.println(str.toUpperCase());  
    }  
    List<String> list2 = new ArrayList<>();  
    list2.add("Hello");  
    list2.add(123); // ✖ compilation Error  
}
```

Generic Classes

```
public class Box<T> {
    private T contents;

    public void setContents(T contents) {
        this.contents = contents;
    }

    public T getContents() {
        return contents;
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Box<Integer> box1 = new Box<Integer>();
    box1.setContents(42);
    int contents1 = box1.getContents(); // No casting required
    System.out.println("Content is: " + contents1);

    Box<String> box2 = new Box<String>();
    box2.setContents("Hello");
    String contents2 = box2.getContents(); // No casting required
    System.out.println("Content is: " + contents2);
}
```

Console

Contents is : 42

Contents is : Hello

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Holder<Number> h1 = new Holder<>(42);  
        System.out.println("h1: " + h1.get());  
  
        Holder raw = h1;  
        raw = new Holder<>("forty two");  
        System.out.println("raw: " + raw.get());  
  
        Holder<Integer> h2 = raw;  
        System.out.println("h2: " + h2.get());  
  
        Integer result = h2.get();  
        System.out.println("result: " + (result + 1));  
    }  
}
```



תרגיל 1 : מה יקרה בהרצת
הקוד הבא?

```
class Holder<T> {  
    private final T data;  
  
    Holder(T data) {  
        this.data = data;  
    }  
  
    public T get() {  
        return data;  
    }  
}
```

Wildcard Types

- A wildcard is a type argument that represents an **unknown** type.
- We use the **"?"** symbol to specify a wildcard.
- We can use wildcards to create more flexible generic classes and methods.

Wildcard

```
public class Main {  
    public static void printList(List<?> list) {  
        for (Object item : list) {  
            System.out.println("Item: " + item);  
        }  
        list.add(null); //  Allowed, throw RunTime error, Why?  
        // list.add("new item"); //  Compilation error: cannot add  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List<String> stringList = Arrays.asList("A", "B", "C");  
        List<Integer> intList = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3);  
        printList(stringList);  
        printList(intList);  
    }  
}
```

Arrays.asList create constant size
and not allow add/remove, throw
UnsupportedOperationException

Item: A
Item: B
Item: C

Item: 1
Item: 2
Item: 3

Upper Bounds

<? extends Animal>

```
class Animal {
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Animal speaks");
    }
}

class Dog extends Animal {
    @Override
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Dog barks");
    }
}

class Cat extends Animal {
    @Override
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Cat meows");
    }
}
```

```
public class Main {
    // Accepts a list of Animal or any subclass of Animal
    public static void printAnimalSounds(
        List<? extends Animal> animals) {
        for (Animal a : animals) {
            a.speak(); // Reading is allowed
        }
        // animals.add(new Dog()); // ✗ Compilation error: can't add
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Dog> dogs = new ArrayList<>();
        dogs.add(new Dog());
        List<Cat> cats = new ArrayList<>();
        cats.add(new Cat());
        printAnimalSounds(dogs);
        printAnimalSounds(cats);
    }
}
```




תרגיל 2 : מה יקרה בהרצת הקוד הבא?

```
class Animal {  
    void sound() {  
        System.out.println("animal");  
    }  
}  
  
class Cat extends Animal {  
    @Override  
    void sound() {  
        System.out.println("meow");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List<Cat> cats = new ArrayList<>();  
        cats.add(new Cat());  
        cats.add(new Cat());  
        List<? extends Animal> zoo = cats;  
        zoo.add(new Cat());  
        System.out.println(zoo.size());  
    }  
}
```



תרגיל 3 : מה יקרה בהרצת הקוד הבא?

```
class Animal {  
    void sound() {  
        System.out.println("animal");  
    }  
}  
  
class Cat extends Animal {  
    @Override  
    void sound() {  
        System.out.println("meow");  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List<Cat> cats = new ArrayList<>();  
        cats.add(new Cat());  
        cats.add(new Cat());  
        List<? extends Animal> zoo = cats;  
        Animal first = zoo.get(0);  
        Cat c = (Cat) first;  
        Animal a = first;  
        System.out.println(zoo.size());  
        System.out.println(c == a);  
    }  
}
```

Lower Bounds

<? **super Dog**>

```
class Animal {
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Animal speaks");
    }
}
class Dog extends Animal {
    @Override
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Dog barks");
    }
}
class Bulldog extends Dog {
    @Override
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Bulldog growls");
    }
}
```

```
public class Main {
    // Accepts a list of Dog or any superclass of Dog
    public static void addDogs(List<? super Dog> dogList) {
        dogList.add(new Dog());
        dogList.add(new Bulldog());
        // Object obj = dogList.get(0); // ✓ OK, but result is Object
        // Dog d = dogList.get(0); // ✗ Not allowed: unsafe cast
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Animal> animals = new ArrayList<>();
        List<Object> objects = new ArrayList<>();
        addDogs(animals); // Allowed
        addDogs(objects); // Also allowed
    }
}
```

תרגיל 4 : מה יקרה בהרצת הקוד הבא?





```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        List<Animal> animals = new ArrayList<>();  
        animals.add(new Animal());  
  
        List<? super Dog> kennel = animals;  
  
        kennel.add(new Dog());  
        kennel.add(new Bulldog());  
  
        Dog d = (Dog) kennel.get(0);  
        System.out.println(kennel.size());  
    }  
}
```

```
class Animal { }
```

```
class Dog extends Animal { }
```

```
class Bulldog extends Dog { }
```

Summary

| Wildcard | Example Method | Allowed Action |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
| <? extends T> | printAnimalSounds() |  Read
 Write |
| <? super T> | addDogs() |  Read as T
 Write |

<? extends T> can read (Producer)

<? super T> can write (Consumer)



PECS = Producer Extends, Consumer Super

Type Erasure

- Generics in Java use type erasure to ensure backward compatibility with pre-existing code.
- Type erasure removes the type parameter at compile time and replaces it with the upper bound or Object.

```
Box<Integer> box = new Box<Integer>();  
box.setContents(42);
```

```
// After type erasure:  
Box box = new Box();  
box.setContents(Integer.valueOf(42));
```

תרגיל 5: איסוף ובקרה במחסן מוצרים

[קישור לקובץ התרגיל](#)

[קישור ל-starter](#)

[אתר להורדת ספריות מ-github.](#)