Unit 5 Generic types

UD

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Introduction on Generics

```
<u>Casting needed – without Generics:</u>
                                                 Casting not needed - with Generics:
class Gen {
                                                 class Gen<T> { // Generic with Diamond operator
         private Object obj; // Take up any
                                                    T obj; // obj is of type T
                                                    Gen(T obj) \{ this.obj = obj; \}
values
         Gen(Object obj) { this.obj = obj; }
                                                    T getObj() {return obj;}
         Object getObj() { return obj;}
                                                    void showType() { System.out.println("Type: " +
                                                 obj.getClass().getName()); }
class GenDemo {
                                                 class GenDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                    public static void main(String[] args) {
         Gen o1 = new Gen(50); // int
                                                       Gen<Integer> o1=new Gen<Integer>(50);
         int i = (int) o1.getObj(); // Casting
                                                        o1.showType();
         System.out.println("value: " + i);
                                                        int i = o1.getObj();// No casting needed
                                                        System.out.println("value: " + i);
         Gen o2 = new Gen("TMSL"); //
                                                        Gen<String> o2 = new Gen<String>("TMSL");
String
                                                        o2.showType();
         String str = (String) o2.getObj(); //
                                                        String str = o2.getObj();// No casting needed
                                                        System.out.println("value: " + str);
         System.out.println("value: " + str);
```

Why Generics?

1. Stronger type checks at compile time

- Early detection of error

2. Elimination of casts

```
- Casting required without generics:
List list = new ArrayList();
list.add("hello");
String s = (String) list.get(0);
- Casting not required with generics:
List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();
list.add("hello");
String s = list.get(0); // no cast
```

3. Implement generic algorithms

- Generics used for implementing generic algorithms . Refer demo on previous slide
- Works on collections of different types
- Customizable, type safe and easier to read
- 4. Generic code: Reusable feature in Java. Similar features in C#, C++ (templates)

Demonstration on GenSimpleStack

Please click <u>here</u> for demo programs.

Compile using:

javac GenSimpleStackDemo.java IGenSimpleStack.java GenSimpleStack.java SimpleStackEsc.java

Run using:

java GenSimpleStackDemo.java

Output:

Demonstrating String Stack Pushing: alpha beta gamma Popping: gamma beta alpha

Demonstrating Integer Stack

Pushing: 10 20 30 Popping: 30 20 10