

Generic Methods

```
Static void swap(Object x, Object y){  
    Object t = x;  
    x = y;  
    y = t;  
    Sysout ("x = " + x + ", y = " + y);  
}
```

```
Static void main(String[] args) {  
    String s1 = "A", s2 = "B";  
    swap(s1, s2);  
    // x = B, y = A  
    Integer i = 12;  
    Double d = 3.14;  
    swap(i, d);  
    // x = 3.14, y = 12  
}
```

```
Static <T> void swap(T x, T y){  
    T t = x;  
    x = y;  
    y = t;  
    Sysout ("x = " + x + ", y = " + y);  
}
```

```
Static void main(String[] args) {  
    String s1 = "A", s2 = "B";  
    swap(s1, s2); // T = String  
    // x = B, y = A  
    Integer i = 12;  
    Double d = 3.14;  
    swap(i, d); // T = Number  
    // x = 3.14, y = 12  
    ClsName. <Double> swap(i, d); // T = Double  
    // example → compiler error: Integer * Double  
}
```

↑ type inference
↑ type given manually



// pre-defined class

class Object {

//...

public boolean equals(Object o);

}

class Fraction extends Object {

private int n, d;

//...

public boolean equals(Object o) {

//...

Fraction other = (Fraction) o;

if (n == other.n && d == other.d)

return true;

return false;

}

}

main()

Fraction f1 = new Fraction("");

f1.equals("22/7");



Comparable

Comparable is standard for comparing "this" object with the given "other" object.

```
// pre-defined 'interface (1.4)
interface Comparable {
```

```
    int compareTo(Object o);
}
```

```
class Fraction implements Comparable {
```

```
    private int n, d;
```

```
    public double value() {
```

```
        return (double) n/d;
```

```
    }
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    public int compareTo(Object o) {
```

```
        Fraction other = (Fraction) o;
```

```
        if (this.value() == other.value())
```

```
            return 0;
```

```
        if (this.value() > other.value())
```

```
            return +1;
```

```
        else return -1;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

compareTo() method should return diff between this and other object.

0 → if this == other

+ve → if this > other

-ve → if this < other

```
main();
```

```
Fraction f1 = new Fraction(10, 2);
```

```
Fraction f2 = new Fraction(20, 2);
```

```
diff = f1.compareTo(f2);
```

```
    ↳ -1 (f1 < f2)
```

```
diff = f1.compareTo("9/3");
```

```
    ↳ ClassCastException
```



Comparable<T>

Comparable is standard for comparing "this" object with the given "other" object.

// pre-defined 'interface' (5:0)
interface Comparable<T> {

int compareTo(T o);
}

class Fraction implements Comparable<Fraction> {

private int n, d;

public double value() {

return (double) n/d;

}

@Override

public int compareTo(Fraction o) {

if (this.value() == o.value())

return 0;

if (this.value() > o.value())

return +1;

else return -1;

}

}

compareTo() method should return diff between this and other object.

0 → if this == other

+ve → if this > other

-ve → if this < other

main();

Fraction f1 = new Fraction(10, 2);

Fraction f2 = new Fraction(20, 2);

diff = f1.compareTo(f2); ✓

↳ -1 (f1 < f2)

diff = f1.compareTo("9/3");

Compiler error ←



Java Collection Framework

Java 1.0 → Limited collection classes

✓ Vector, Hashtable, Stack, ...

Java 1.2 → Collection Framework

✓ efficient data processing

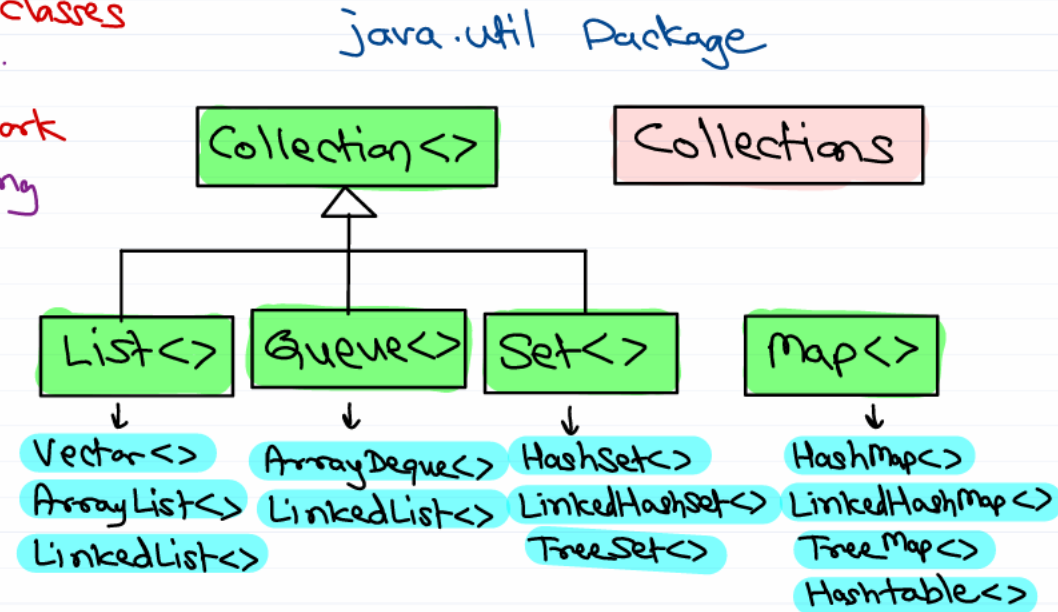
- space & time

✓ Collection Framework

- interfaces

- implementations

- algorithms



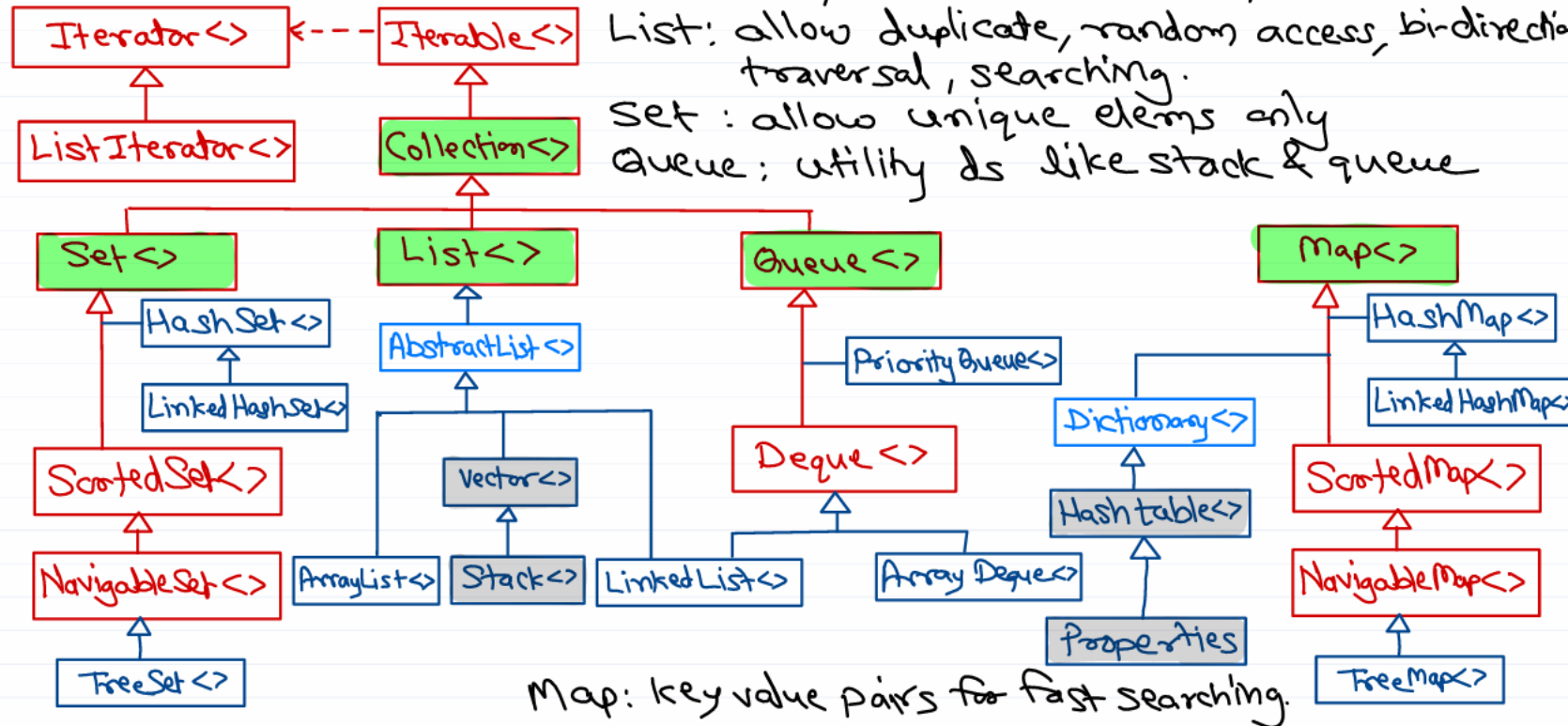
Java collection framework

Collection: basic collection i.e. add ele, remove ele, traverse collection, etc.

List: allow duplicate, random access, bi-direction traversal, searching.

Set: allow unique elems only

Queue: utility ds like stack & queue



Map: key value pairs for fast searching.

