

# CSE 12 – Basic Data Structures and Object-Oriented Design

## Lecture 6

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# Announcements

- Quiz 6 due Monday @ 12pm
- Survey 2 due tonight @ 11:59pm
- PA2 released yesterday – closed PA

# Topics

- Generics & Exception Exercises

# Generics and Exceptions

# Java Generics

```
public interface Collection<E> extends Iterable<E>
```

What does the <E> mean in the above code?

- A. That this collection can only be used with objects of a built-in Java type called E
- B. That an object reference that implements Collection can be instantiated to work with (almost) any object type
- C. That a single collection can hold objects of different types

# Java Generics

Java Generics use parameterized types in class definitions

```
public class RecentRememberer<T> {  
    private ArrayList<T> elements;
```

```
    public RecentRememberer()  
    {  
        elements = new ArrayList<T>();  
    }
```

```
    public T add( T element )  
    {  
        ...
```

```
}
```

```
...
```



Type parameter

# Java Generics

Java Generics use parameterized types in class definitions

```
public class RecentRememberer<T> {  
    private ArrayList<T> elements;
```

```
    public RecentRememberer() {...}  
    public T add(T element) {...}  
    public int getNumElements() {...}  
    public T getLastElement() {...}
```

```
}
```



Type parameter

# Java Generics

```
public class RecentRememberer<T> {
```

```
    private ArrayList<T> elements;
```

```
    public RecentRememberer()  
    {  
        elements = new ArrayList<T>();  
    }
```

```
    public T add( T element )  
    { ...  
}  
...
```

Is this line legal Java code?

A. Yes

B. No



# Java Generics

```
public class RecentRememberer<T> {  
  
    private ArrayList<T> elements;  
  
    public RecentRememberer()  
    {  
        elements = new ArrayList<T>();  
    }  
  
    public T add( T element )  
    { ...  
}  
...
```

T can be used to stand for a type  
(to be specified later anywhere in  
this class (and its inner classes!))

# Java Generics

```
public class RecentRememberer<T> {  
    private ArrayList<T> elements;
```

```
    public RecentRememberer() {...}  
    public T add(T element) {...}  
    public int getNumElements() {...}  
    public T getLastElement() {...}
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        RecentRememberer<T> rr = new RecentRememberer<T>();  
        RecentRememberer<T> rr2 = new RecentRememberer<T>();  
        rr.add(1);  
        rr.add(2);  
        rr2.add("three");  
        System.out.println(rr.getNumElements() + "elems added");  
        System.out.println("Last elem was " + rr.getLastElement());  
    }  
}
```

Will the main method compile?

A. Yes

B. No

# Java Generics

```
public class RecentRememberer<T> {  
    private ArrayList<T> elements = new ArrayList<T>();  
  
    public RecentRememberer() {...}  
    public T add(T element) {...}  
    public int getNumElements() {...}  
    public T getLastElement() {...}  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        RecentRememberer<Integer> rr = new RecentRememberer<Integer>();  
        RecentRememberer<String> rr2 = new RecentRememberer<String>();  
        rr.add(1);  
        rr.add(2);  
        rr2.add("three");  
        System.out.println(rr.getNumElements() + "elems added");  
        System.out.println("Last elem was " + rr.getLastElement());  
    }  
}
```

Will the main method compile?

A. Yes

B. No

# A few Notes

You are not allowed to use Generics as follows

- In creating an object of that type:

```
new T() // error
```

- In creating an array with elements of that type:

```
new T[100] // error
```

- As an argument to instanceof:

```
someref instanceof T // error
```

- Note: To ensure that certain methods can be called, we can constrain the generic type to be subclass of an interface or class

```
public class MyGenerics <E extends Comparable>{ .....}
```

# Some quick words on Generics

- Important for data structures in general

- ```
public class MyList<E>{  
    //codes that use E  
}
```

- Type erasure during compile time

- Compiler checks if generic type is used properly. Then replace them with Object
  - Runtime doesn't have different generic types

```
MyList<String> ref1 = new MyList<String>();  
MyList<Integer> ref2 = new MyList<Integer>();
```

- Compile time

- Runtime

# More words on generics

- Pro

- Avoid type casting (i.e. limit runtime errors)

Before Java 5

```
ArrayList list = new ArrayList(); // a list of objects
list.add("paul")
list.add(new Integer(12));
```

```
Integer data = list.get(1);
```

- Con

- Type erasure

# Generics

- Convert LinkedList to be a generic

```

public interface List<Element> {
    /* Add an element at the end of the list */
    void add(Element s);

    /* Get the element at the given index */
    Element get(int index);

    /* Get the number of elements in the list */
    int size();
}

class Node {
    String value;
    Node next;
    public Node(String value, Node next) {
        this.value = value;
        this.next = next;
    }
}

```

```

public class LinkedList implements StringList {
    Node front;
    int size;

    public LinkedList() {
        this.front = new Node(null, null);
        this.size = 0;
    }

    public String get(int index) {
        Node temp = this.front.next;
        for (int i = 0; i < index; i += 1) {
            temp = temp.next;
        }
        return temp.value;
    }

    public int size() {
        return this.size;
    }

    public void add(String s) {
        Node temp = this.front;
        while (temp.next != null) {
            temp = temp.next;
        }
        temp.next = new Node(s, null);
        this.size += 1;
    }
}

```



# Exceptions

- What happens if an invalid index is passed to get()?
- Modify get() to throw an exception if the index is invalid

```
public String get(int index) {  
    Node temp = this.front.next;  
    for (int i = 0; i < index; i += 1) {  
        temp = temp.next;  
    }  
    return temp.value;  
}
```

- Write a test to verify get() throws an exception with an invalid index

```
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import org.junit.Test;

public class TestList {

    @Test(expected = IndexOutOfBoundsException.class)
    public void testNegativeIndex() {
        List<String> slist = new ArrayList<String>();
        slist.add("banana");
        slist.get(-1);
    }

}
```