Reflection

Classpath, Casting, Annotations

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Lecture #7 out of 8 90 minutes

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Type Casting

Classpath Scanning

Annotations

Discrimination by Type

Read and Watch

Reflection: Classpath, Casting, Annotations

Chapter #1:

Type Casting

Iterable → Collection (downcasting)

```
Method overloading:
import java.lang.Collection;
2 import java.lang.Iterable;
                                              int sizeOf(Iterable items) {
4 int sizeOf(Iterable items) {
                                                  int size = 0;
    int size = 0;
                                                  for (Object item : items) {
    if (items instanceof Collection) {
                                                    ++size;
      size = ((Collection) items).size();
    } else {
                                                  return size;
      for (Object item : items) {
        ++size;
11
                                              9 int sizeOf(Collection items) {
12
                                                 return items.size();
    return size;
                                              11 }
14 }
```

[Iterable JEP-394]

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[Iterable JEP-394]

Pattern Matching in Java 16

Java 11:

```
int sizeOf(Iterable items) {
   int size = 0;
   if (items instanceof Collection) {
      size = ((Collection) items).size();
   } else {
      for (Object item : items) {
         ++size;
      }
   }
   return size;
}
```

Java 16:

```
int sizeOf(Iterable items) {
  int size = 0;
  if (items instanceof Collection c) {
    size = c.size();
  } else {
    for (Object item : items) {
        ++size;
    }
  }
  return size;
}
```

Chapter #2:

Classpath Scanning

Casting Classpath Annotations Types RW [Class]

Finding Java classes

```
interface Foo {}

class Bar implements Foo {}

Reflections rts =
 new Reflections("");

Set<Class<?>> types = rts.get(
 SubTypes.of(Foo.class).asClass()
);
```

```
public @interface Foo {}
3 @F00
4 class Bar {}
6 Reflections rts =
   new Reflections("");
8 Set<Class<?>> types = rts.get(
   SubTypes.of(
      TypesAnnotated.with(Foo.class)
    ).asClass()
12 );
```

The library is called Reflections.

Casting Classpath Annotations Types RW

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Chapter #3:

Annotations

I lieu of static methods

```
interface Pub
String isbn();

class Book implements Pub
Override public String isbn()
/* ... */
public static String category()
return "book";

class Journal implements Pub
Override public String isbn()
/* ... */
public static String category()
return "journal";
```

```
interface Pub
    String isbn();
  @Target(ElementType.CLASS)
5 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.SOURCE)
6 public @interface Category
    String value();
  @Category("book")
10 class Book implements Pub
    @Override public String isbn()
11
     /* ... */
12
13
14 @Category("journal")
15 class Journal implements Pub
    @Override public String isbn()
16
     /* ... */
17
```

Locating methods

```
0Target(ElementType.METHOD)
0Retention(RetentionPolicy.SOURCE)
public @interface Path
   String url;

class BookController
   @Path("/book-title")
   String title()
   // Build HTML page and return it
```

Dependency Injection Container

```
interface Shipment
int cost();

class Cart
    @Inject private Shipment shmt;
private Book book;
void setBook(Book b)
    this.book = b;
int cost()
    return this.book.price() + this.shmt.cost();

container = new Container();
c = container.make(Cart.class);
c.setBook(new Book("1984"));
x = c.cost();
```

```
class Container {
  private HashMap<Class, Object> cache =
    new ConcurrentHashMap<>();
  T make(Class<T> type) {
    // 1. Find @Inject-annotated "shmt" field;
    // 2. Make an instance of "Shipment";
    // 3. Store it in the "cache";
    // 4. Make an instance of "Cart";
    // 5. Store "cart" in the "cache";
    // 6. Assign "shipment" to "cart.shmt";
    // 7. Return "cart".
}
```

How do you think, at the step no.2, what class will be instantiated?

Dependency Injection without a Container

```
interface Shipment
int cost();

class Cart
    @Inject private Shipment shmt;
private Book book;
void setBook(Book b)
    this.book = b;
int cost()
    return this.book.price() + this.shmt.cost();

container = new Container();
    c = container.make(Cart.class);
    c.setBook(new Book("1984"));
    x = c.cost();
```

```
interface Shipment
int cost();

class Cart
private final Shipment shmt;
private final Book book;
Cart(Shipment s, Book b)
this.shmt = s;
this.book = b;
int cost()
return this.book.price() + this.shmt.cost();

c = new Cart(new MyShipment(), new Book("1984"));
x = c.cost();
```

Chapter #4:

Discrimination by Type

[Polymorphism vs. Casting]

Polymorphism vs. Casting

```
interface Figure
void rotate(int d);

class Circle implements Figure
void rotate(int d) //...
int radius() //...

class Square implements Figure
void rotate(int d) //...
int side() //...
```

```
1 // This is polymorphism:
int surface(Figure f)
   return f.surface()
5 // This is type casting:
6 int surface(Figure f)
   if (f instanceof Circle c) {
     return c.radius()
   } else if (f instanceof Square s) {
     return s.side() * s.side();
   } else {
     throw new Exception("oops");
13
```

Chapter #5:

Read and Watch

Dependency Injection Containers are Code Polluters by me (2014)

Class Casting Is a Discriminating Anti-Pattern by me (2015)

Java Annotations Are a Big Mistake by me (2016)

Reflection Means Hidden Coupling by me (2022)

Java Annotations Are a Bad Idea, at JDK.io conference (2017)

Strong Typing without Types by me (2020)