# CS2030S Cheatsheet

for midterms AY23-24, Sem 2

# **Types**

**Subtypes** S <: T or T >: S (S is subtype of T)

- 1. Reflexive S <: S
- 2. Transitive  $S <: T \land T <: U \implies S <: U$
- 3. Antisymmetry  $S <: T \land T <: S \implies S = T$

## **Subtyping Relationship**

byte <: short <: int <: long <: float <: double
char <: int</pre>

Widening and Narrowing Type Conversion

Widening Variable of type T can hold a value of type S if S <: T

Narrowing Variable of type S cannot hold a value of type T if  $S \mathrel{<:} T$ 

## Variance of Types

Covariance  $S <: T \implies C(S) <: C(T)$ Contravariance  $S <: T \implies C(T) <: C(S)$ Invariant Neither

# **OOP Principles**

## **Encapsulation**

Information Hiding Private instance fields

### Abstraction

Do not show actual implementation of methods.

### Inheritance

Ability to reuse code of existing super classes. Models **is-a** relationship.

### **Polymorphism**

Using same method signatures in subclasses to determine behaviour for specific subclasses.

**Tell Don't Ask** The client should not be doing computation on the object's behalf.

# **Method Signature and Descriptor**

**Method Signature** method name, number of parameters, type of each parameter and order of parameters

Method Descriptor method signature + return type

# **Liskov Substitution Principle**

Let  $\phi(x)$  be a property provable about objects x of type T.

Then  $\phi(y)$  should be true for objects y of type S where S <: T

### Interfaces and Abstract Classes

#### Interface

#### Abstract

Can implement multiple Can only extend one Only abstract methods Abstract and non-abstract

## **Dynamic Binding**

- 1. Determine compile-time type of target
- 2. Check all accessible methods (including inherited ones)
- 3. Most specific one callable
- 4. Determine run-time type of target
- 5. Determine method called.

### Wildcards

PECS Producer Extends, Consumer Super

 $\label{local conditions} \mbox{\bf Upper-Bounded Wildcards A} < ? \mbox{ extends S} > \mbox{Covariant.}$ 

**Lower-Bounded Wildcards** A < ? super S > Contravariant.

## **Raw Type**

A<?> Complex type of a specific but unknown type. A<Object> Complex type of Object instances with type checking.

A Complex type of Object instances without type checking.

# Type Inference

### **Constraints**

- 1. Target Type
- 2. Argument Type
- 3. Type Parameter Bound