FINAL REVIEW
Stronger vs Weaker (one more time!)

• Requires more?

    weaker

• Promises more? (stricter specifications on what the effects entail)

    stronger
Stronger vs Weaker

@requires key is a key in this
@return the value associated with key
@throws NullPointerException if key is null

A. @requires key is a key in this and key != null
   @return the value associated with key  WEAKER
B. @return the value associated with key if key is a key in this, or null if key is not associated with any value  NEITHER
C. @return the value associated with key
   @throws NullPointerException if key is null
   @throws NoSuchElementException if key is not a key this  STRONGER
Subtypes & Subclasses

- Subtypes are substitutable for supertypes
- If Foo is a subtype of Bar, G<Foo> is a **NOT** a subtype of G<Bar>
  - Aliasing resulting from this would let you add objects of type Bar to G<Foo>, which would be bad!
- Example:
  ```java
  List<String> ls = new ArrayList<String>();
  List<Object> lo = ls;
  lo.add(new Object());
  String s = ls.get(0);
  ```
- Subclassing is done to reuse code (extends)
  - A subclass can override methods in its superclass
Typing and Generics

• `<?>` is a wildcard for unknown
  • Upper bounded wildcard: type is wildcard or subclass
    • Eg: `List<? extends Shape>`
    • Illegal to write into (no calls to add!) because we can’t guarantee type safety.
  • Lower bounded wildcard: type is wildcard or superclass
    • Eg: `List<? super Integer>`
    • May be safe to write into.
Subtypes & Subclasses

class Student extends Object { ... }
class CSEStudent extends Student { ... }

List<Student> ls;
List<? extends Student> les;
List<? super Student> lss;
List<CSEStudent> lcse;
List<? extends CSEStudent> lecse;
List<? super CSEStudent> lscse;
Student scholar;
CSEStudent hacker;

ls = lcse;  x
les = lscse; x
lcse = lscse; x
les.add(scholar); x
lscse.add(scholar); x
lss.add(hacker); ✓
scholar = lscse.get(0); x
hacker = lecse.get(0); ✓
Subclasses & Overriding

class Foo extends Object {
    Shoe m(Shoe x, Shoe y) { ... }
}

class Bar extends Foo {...}
Method Declarations in Bar

- The result is method overriding
- The result is method overloading
- The result is a type-error
- None of the above

Object \downarrow Footwear
\downarrow Foo
\downarrow Shoe
\downarrow Bar
\downarrow HighHeeledShoe

• FootWear m(Shoe x, Shoe y) { ... }  type-error
• Shoe m(Shoe q, Shoe z) { ... }  overriding
• HighHeeledShoe m(Shoe x, Shoe y) { ... }  overriding
• Shoe m(FootWear x, HighHeeledShoe y) { ... }  overloading
• Shoe m(FootWear x, FootWear y) { ... }  overloading
• Shoe m(Shoe x, Shoe y) { ... }  overriding
• Shoe m(Shoe x, Shoe y) { ... }  overloading
• Shoe m(Shoe y) { ... }  overloading
• Shoe z(Shoe x, Shoe y) { ... }  none (new method declaration)
Design Patterns

• Creational patterns: get around Java constructor inflexibility
  • Sharing: singleton, interning, flyweight
  • Telescoping constructor fix: builder
  • Returning a subtype: factories

• Structural patterns: translate between interfaces
  • Adapter: same functionality, different interface
  • Decorator: different functionality, same interface
  • Proxy: same functionality, same interface, restrict access
  • All of these are types of wrappers
Design Patterns

• **Interpreter pattern:**
  • Collects code for similar objects, spreads apart code for operations (classes for objects with operations as methods in each class)
  • Easy to add objects, hard to add methods
  • Instance of Composite pattern

• **Procedural patterns:**
  • Collects code for similar operations, spreads apart code for objects (classes for operations, method for each operand type)
  • Easy to add methods, hard to add objects
  • Ex: Visitor pattern
Design Patterns

- What pattern would you use to...
  - add a scroll bar to an existing window object in Swing
    - Decorator
  - We have an existing object that controls a communications channel. We would like to provide the same interface to clients but transmit and receive encrypted data over the existing channel.
    - Proxy
  - When the user clicks the “find path” button in the Campus Maps application (hw9), the path appears on the screen.
    - MVC
    - Observer