



CSE341: Programming Languages

Lecture 25

Subtyping for OOP; Comparing/Combining Generics and Subtyping

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Now...

Use what we learned about subtyping for records and functions to understand subtyping for class-based OOP

- Like in Java/C#

Recall:

- Class names are also types
- Subclasses are also subtypes
- Substitution principle: Instance of subclass should usable in place of instance of superclass

An object is...

- Objects: mostly records holding fields and methods
 - Fields are mutable
 - Methods are immutable functions that also have access to **self**
- So *could* design a type system using types very much like record types
 - Subtypes could have extra fields and methods
 - Overriding methods could have contravariant arguments and covariant results compared to method overridden
 - Sound only because method “slots” are immutable!

Actual Java/C#...

Compare/contrast to what our “theory” allows:

1. Types are class names and subtyping are explicit subclasses
 2. A subclass can add fields and methods
 3. A subclass can override a method with a covariant return type
 - (No contravariant arguments; instead makes it a non-overriding method of the same name)
- (1) Is a subset of what is sound (so also sound)
- (3) Is a subset of what is sound and a different choice (adding method instead of overriding)

Classes vs. Types

- A class defines an object's behavior
 - Subclassing inherits behavior and changes it via extension and overriding
- A type describes an object's methods' argument/result types
 - A subtype is substitutable in terms of its field/method types
- These are separate concepts: try to use the terms correctly
 - Java/C# confuse them by requiring subclasses to be subtypes
 - A class name is both a class and a type
 - Confusion is convenient in practice

Optional: More details

Java and C# are sound: They do not allow subtypes to do things that would lead to “method missing” or accessing a field at the wrong type

Confusing (?) Java example:

- Subclass can declare field name already declared by superclass
- Two classes can use any two types for the field name
- Instance of subclass have two fields with same name
- “Which field is in scope” depends on which class defined the method

self/this *is special*

- Recall our Racket encoding of OOP-style
 - “Objects” have a list of fields and a list of functions that take **self** as an explicit extra argument
- So if **self/this** is a function argument, is it contravariant?
 - No, it is *covariant*: a method in a subclass can use fields and methods only available in the subclass: essential for OOP

```
class A {  
    int m() { return 0; }  
}  
class B extends A {  
    int x;  
    int m() { return x; }  
}
```

- Sound because calls always use the “whole object” for **self**
- This is why coding up your own objects manually works much less well in a statically typed languages

What are generics good for?

Some good uses for parametric polymorphism:

- Types for functions that combine other functions:

```
fun compose (g,h) = fn x => g (h x)
(* compose : ('b -> 'c) * ('a -> 'b) -> ('a -> 'c) *)
```

- Types for functions that operate over generic collections

```
val length : 'a list -> int
val map : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list
val swap : ('a * 'b) -> ('b * 'a)
```

- Many other idioms
- General point: When types can “be anything” but multiple things need to be “the same type”

Generics in Java

- Java generics a bit clumsier syntactically and semantically, but can express the same ideas
 - Without closures, often need to use (one-method) objects
 - See also earlier optional lecture on closures in Java/C
- Simple example without higher-order functions (optional):

```
class Pair<T1, T2> {
    T1 x;
    T2 y;
    Pair(T1 _x, T2 _y) { x = _x; y = _y; }
    Pair<T2, T1> swap() {
        return new Pair<T2, T1>(y, x);
    }
    ...
}
```

Subtyping is not good for this

- Using subtyping for containers is much more painful for clients
 - Have to **downcast** items retrieved from containers
 - Downcasting has run-time cost
 - Downcasting can fail: no static check that container holds the type of data you expect
 - (Only gets more painful with higher-order functions like **map**)

```
class LamePair {
    Object x;
    Object y;
    LamePair(Object _x, Object _y) { x=_x; y=_y; }
    LamePair swap() { return new LamePair(y,x); }
}

// error caught only at run-time:
String s = (String) (new LamePair("hi",4).y);
```

What is subtyping good for?

Some good uses for subtype polymorphism:

- Code that “needs a Foo” but fine to have “more than a Foo”
- Geometry on points works fine for colored points
- GUI widgets specialize the basic idea of “being on the screen” and “responding to user actions”

Awkward in ML

ML does not have subtyping, so this simply does not type-check:

```
(* {x:real, y:real} -> real *)  
fun distToOrigin ({x=x,y=y}) =  
    Math.sqrt(x*x + y*y)  
  
val five = distToOrigin {x=3.0,y=4.0,color="red"}
```

Cumbersome workaround: have caller pass in getter functions:

```
(* ('a -> real) * ('a -> real) * 'a -> real *)  
fun distToOrigin (getx, gety, v) =  
    Math.sqrt((getx v)*(getx v)  
              + (gety v)*(gety v))
```

- And clients still need different getters for points, color-points

Wanting both

- Could a language have generics and subtyping?
 - Sure!
- More interestingly, want to combine them
 - “Any type $\mathbf{T1}$ that is a subtype of $\mathbf{T2}$ ”
 - Called **bounded polymorphism**
 - Lets you do things naturally you cannot do with generics or subtyping separately

Example

Method that takes a list of points and a circle (center point, radius)

- Return new list of points in argument list that lie within circle

Basic method signature:

```
List<Point> inCircle(List<Point> pts,  
                    Point center,  
                    double r) { ... }
```

Java implementation straightforward assuming `Point` has a `distance` method:

```
List<Point> result = new ArrayList<Point>();  
for(Point pt : pts)  
    if(pt.distance(center) < r)  
        result.add(pt);  
return result;
```

Subtyping?

```
List<Point> inCircle(List<Point> pts,  
                    Point center,  
                    double r) { ... }
```

- Would like to use `inCircle` by passing a `List<ColorPoint>` and getting back a `List<ColorPoint>`
- Java rightly disallows this: While `inCircle` would “do nothing wrong” its type does not prevent:
 - Returning a list that has a non-color-point in it
 - Modifying `pts` by adding non-color-points to it

Generics?

```
List<Point> inCircle(List<Point> pts,  
                    Point center,  
                    double r) { ... }
```

- We could change the method to be

```
<T> List<T> inCircle(List<T> pts,  
                    Point center,  
                    double r) { ... }
```

- Now the type system allows passing in a `List<Point>` to get a `List<Point>` returned or a `List<ColorPoint>` to get a `List<ColorPoint>` returned
- But cannot implement `inCircle` properly: method body should have *no* knowledge of type `T`

Bounds

- What we want:

```
<T> List<T> inCircle(List<T> pts,  
                    Point center,  
                    double r) where T <: Point  
  
{ ... }
```

- Caller uses it generically, but must instantiate **T** with some subtype of **Point** (including **Point**)
- Callee can assume **T <: Point** so it can do its job
- Callee must return a **List<T>** so output will contain only elements from **pts**

Real Java

- The actual Java syntax:

```
<T extends Pt> List<T> inCircle(List<T> pts,
                                Pt center,
                                double r) {
    List<T> result = new ArrayList<T>();
    for(T pt : pts)
        if(pt.distance(center) < r)
            result.add(pt);
    return result;
}
```

- Note: For backward-compatibility and implementation reasons, in Java there is actually always a way to use casts to get around the static checking with generics ☹
 - With or without bounded polymorphism