Discussion: Would you ever quit your job to protest a decision?
Reminders

- If you don’t know where to start, read answers-hw6.txt!
- Don’t add generics to HW6

Upcoming Deadlines

- Prep. Quiz: HW6 due Monday (7/24)
- HW6 due Thursday (7/27)
Last Time...

• True Subtypes vs. Subclasses
• Designing for Inheritance
• Ethics I

Today’s Agenda

• Intro to Generics
• Generic Methods
• Generics and Subtyping
• Arrays
• Type Bounds
• Wildcards
• Type Erasure

(over next two lectures)
Where are we?

• Now:
  – basics of generic types for classes and interfaces
  – basics of *bounding* generics
  – generic *methods* [not just using type parameters of class]
  – generics and *subtyping*
  – related digression: Java’s *array subtyping*
  – using *bounds* for more flexible subtyping
  – using *wildcards* for more convenient bounds
  – Java realities: type erasure
    • unchecked casts
    • *equals* interactions
    • creating generic arrays
This lecture will get into the gritty details of generics

In practice:
- you will constantly need to use generic classes
  • e.g., the collections library
- but you will rarely need to write generic classes
  • (generic methods are a little more common)
  • unless you are writing a container class, you are probably making a mistake by making it generic

We will go through all the details so that you have seen it once
Pre-generic Collection Use

Checking types were correct was done at run-time.

```java
Hashtable h = new Hashtable();
h.put("abc", new Integer(3));
...
Integer val = (Integer) h.get("abc");
```

No compiler help to ensure type constraints are satisfied
Alternative: Many, Many Classes

```java
interface ListOfNumbers {
    boolean add(Number elt);
    Number get(int index);
}
```

```java
interface ListOfIntegers {
    boolean add(Integer elt);
    Integer get(int index);
}
```

... and many, many more
Why we *love* abstraction

*Hide details*
- avoid getting lost in details (readability)
- permit details to change later on (changeability)

Give a *meaningful name* to a concept (readability)

Permit *reuse* in new contexts
- avoid duplication: error-prone, confusing, less changeable
- save reimplementation effort
Varieties of abstraction

Abstraction over *computation*: procedures (methods)

```java
int x1, y1, x2, y2;
Math.sqrt(x1*x1 + y1*y1);
Math.sqrt(x2*x2 + y2*y2);
```

Abstraction over *data*: ADTs (classes, interfaces)

```java
Point p1, p2;
```

Abstraction over *types*: polymorphism (generics)

```java
Point<Integer>, Point<Double>
```
Related abstractions

interface ListOfNumbers {
    boolean add(Number elt);
    Number get(int index);
}
interface ListOfIntegers {
    boolean add(Integer elt);
    Integer get(int index);
}

... and many, many more

// abstracts over element type
interface List<E> {
    boolean add(E n);
    E get(int index);
}
An analogous parameter

interface ListOfIntegers {
    boolean add(Integer elt);
    Integer get(int index);
}

interface List<E> {
    boolean add(E n);
    E get(int index);
}

• Declares a new variable, called a parameter
• Instantiate with any expression of the right type
  - e.g., lst.add(7)
• Type of add is Integer -> boolean

• Declares a new type variable, called a type parameter
• Instantiate with any (reference) type
  - e.g., List<String>
• “Type” of List is Type -> List<Type>
  - never just use List (allowed for backward-compatibility only)
Type variables are types

class NewSet<T> implements Set<T> {
    // rep invariant:
    // non-null, contains no duplicates
    // ...
    List<T> theRep;
    T lastItemInserted;

    public remove(T t) { ... }
    ...
}

Declaration

Use
Declaring and instantiating generics

class Name<TypeVar1, ..., TypeVarN> {...}
interface Name<TypeVar1, ..., TypeVarN> {...}
  – often one-letter name such as:
    T for Type, E for Element,
    K for Key, V for Value, ...

To instantiate a generic class/interface, supply type arguments:
  Name<Typ1, ..., TypN>
Restricting instantiations by clients

```java
boolean add1(Object elt);
boolean add2(Number elt);
add1(new Date());  // OK
add2(new Date());  // compile-time error
```

```java
interface List1<E extends Object> {...}
interface List2<E extends Number> {...}
List1<Date>  // OK, Date is a subtype of Object
List2<Date>  // compile-time error, Date is not a subtype of Number
```
Revised definition

class Name<TypeVar1 extends Type1, 
    ..., 
    TypeVarN extends TypeN> {...} 
- (same for interface definitions) 
- (default upper bound is Object) 

To instantiate a generic class/interface, supply type arguments: 
    Name<Type1, ..., TypeN> 

Compile-time error if type is not a subtype of the upper bound
Using type variables

Code can perform any operation permitted by the bound
- because we know all instantiations will be subtypes!
- an enforced precondition on type instantiations

```java
class Foo1<E extends Object> {
    void m(E arg) {
        arg.intValue();  // compiler error, E might not
                         // support intValue
    }
}

class Foo2<E extends Number> {
    void m(E arg) {
        arg.intValue();  // OK, since Number and its
                         // subtypes support intValue
    }
}
```
public class Graph<N> implements Iterable<N> {
    private final Map<N, Set<N>> node2neighbors;
    public Graph(Set<N> nodes, Set<Pair<N, N>> edges)
    {
        ...
    }
}

public interface Path<N, P extends Path<N, P>>
    extends Iterable<N>, Comparable<Path<? super N, ? super P>> {
    public Iterator<N> iterator();
    ...
}

(Note: you don’t want to use this code in your HW6 – we’ll do it in HW7.)
More bounds

<TypeVar extends SuperType>
  - an upper bound; accepts given supertype or any of its subtypes

<TypeVar extends ClassA & InterfaceB & InterfaceC & ...>
  - multiple upper bounds (superclass/interfaces) with &

Example:

// tree set works for any comparable type
public class TreeSet<T extends Comparable<T>> {

  ...

}
Where are we?

• Done:
  – basics of generic types for classes and interfaces
  – basics of *bounding* generics

• Now:
  – *generic methods* [not just using type parameters of class]
  – generics and *subtyping*
  – related digression: Java’s *array subtyping*
  – using *bounds* for more flexible subtyping
  – using *wildcards* for more convenient bounds
  – Java realities: type erasure
    • unchecked casts
    • *equals* interactions
    • creating generic arrays
Not all generics are for collections

class Utils {
    static double sumList(List<Number> lst) {
        double result = 0.0;
        for (Number n : lst) {
            result += n.doubleValue();
        }
        return result;
    }
    static Number choose(List<Number> lst) {
        int i = ... // random number < lst.size()
        return lst.get(i);
    }
}
Weaknesses

• Would like to use `sumList` for any subtype of `Number`
  – for example, `Double` or `Integer`
  – but as we will see, `List<Double>` is not a subtype of `List<Number>`

• Would like to use `choose` for any element type
  – i.e., any subclass of `Object`
  – no need to restrict to subclasses of `Number`
  – want to tell clients more about return type than `Object`

• Class `Utils` is not generic, but the `methods` should be generic
class Utils {
    public static <T extends Number> double sumList(List<T> lst) {
        double result = 0.0;
        for (Number n : lst) { // T also works
            result += n.doubleValue();
        }
        return result;
    }
    public static <T> T choose(List<T> lst) {
        int i = … // random number < lst.size
        return lst.get(i);
    }
}
Using generics in methods

• Instance methods can use type parameters of the class

• Instance methods can have their own type parameters
  – generic methods

• Callers to generic methods need not explicitly instantiate the methods’ type parameters
  – compiler just figures it out for you
  • example of type inference
More examples

```java
<T extends Comparable<T>> T max(Collection<T> c) {
    ...
}

<T extends Comparable<T>> void sort(List<T> list) {
    // ... use list.get() and T's compareTo
}
```

(This works but will be even more useful later with more bounds)
```java
<T> void copyTo(List<T> dst, List<T> src) {
    for (T t : src)
        dst.add(t);
}
```
Where are we?

• Done:
  – basics of generic types for classes and interfaces
  – basics of bounding generics

• Now:
  – generic methods [not just using type parameters of class]
  – generics and subtyping
  – related digression: Java’s array subtyping
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Generics and subtyping

- **Integer** can be used wherever **Number** is expected
  - this is the notion of a subtype
    - (specifically, the Liskov substitutability principle)
  - i.e., **Integer** satisfies a *stronger spec* than **Number**
    - only adds methods and strengthens existing methods

- Can you safely substitute **List<Integer>** wherever a **List<Number>** is used without possibility of error?
Generics and subtyping

List<Number> numList = new List<Number>();
List<Integer> intList = new List<Integer>();

intList.add(new Integer(3));
    -> numList.add(new Integer(3));       // okay
numList.add(new Double(3.0));
    -> intList.add(new Double(3.0));     // not legal

Number n = numList.get(0);
    -> Number n = intList.get(0);        // okay
Integer n = intList.get(0);
    -> Integer n = numList.get(0);      // illegal

Neither type can be substituted for the other legally in all situations!
List<Number> and List<Integer>

interface List<T> {
    boolean add(T elt);
    T get(int index);
}

So type List<Number> has:
    boolean add(Number elt);
    Number get(int index);

So type List<Integer> has:
    boolean add(Integer elt);
    Integer get(int index);

Java subtyping is invariant with respect to generics
- Not covariant and not contravariant
- Neither List<Number> nor List<Integer> subtype of other
If `Type2` and `Type3` are different, then `Type1<Type2>` is not a subtype of `Type1<Type3>`.

Previous example shows why:
- Observer method prevents “one direction”
- Mutator/producer method prevents “the other direction”

If our types have only observers or only mutators, then one direction of subtyping would be sound
- But Java’s type system does not “notice this” so such subtyping is never allowed in Java.
interface List<T> {
    T get(int index);
}

So type List<Number> has:
    Number get(int index);

So type List<Integer> has:
    Integer get(int index);

So covariant subtyping would be correct:
    - List<Integer> a subtype of List<Number>

**But** Java does not analyze interface definitions like this
    - conservatively disallows this subtyping
Write-only allows contravariance

```java
interface List<T> {
    boolean add(T elt);
}
```

So type `List<Number>` has:
```
    boolean add(Number elt);
```

So type `List<Integer>` has:
```
    boolean add(Integer elt);
```

So **contravariant** subtyping would be correct:
- `List<Number>` a subtype of `List<Integer>`

But Java does not analyze interface definitions like this
- conservatively disallows this subtyping
Co- and Contra-variance

interface List<T> {
    boolean add(T elt);
    T get(int index);
}

In general, `List<T>` should be
- covariant if `T` only appears as a return value
- contravariant if `T` only appears as an argument

Some languages (e.g., Scala and C#) allow this
Java does not:
    - cannot substitute `List<T1>` for `List<T2>` unless `T1 = T2`
About the parameters

- So we have seen List<Integer> and List<Number> are not subtype-related.

- There is “as expected” subtyping on the generic types themselves.

- Example: If HeftyBag extends Bag, then
  - HeftyBag<Integer> is a subtype of Bag<Integer>
  - HeftyBag<Number> is a subtype of Bag<Number>
  - HeftyBag<String> is a subtype of Bag<String>
  - ...
Where are we?

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Java arrays

We know how to use arrays:
- declare an array holding `Type` elements: `Type[]`
- get an element: `x[i]`
- set an element `x[i] = e;`

Java included the syntax above because it’s common and concise.

But can reason about how it should work the same as this:
```java
class Array<T> {
    public T get(int i) { ... “magic” ... }
    public T set(T newVal, int i) {... “magic” ...}
}
```

So: If `Type1` is a subtype of `Type2`, how should `Type1[]` and `Type2[]` be related??
Java Arrays

- Given everything we have learned, if `Type1` is a subtype of `Type2`, then `Type1[]` and `Type2[]` should be unrelated
  - invariant subtyping for generics
  - because arrays are mutable
Surprise!

- Given everything we have learned, if `Type1` is a subtype of `Type2`, then `Type1[]` and `Type2[]` should be unrelated
  - invariant subtyping for generics
  - because arrays are mutable

- But in Java, if `Type1` is a subtype of `Type2`, then `Type1[]` is a subtype of `Type2[]` (covariant subtyping)
  - not true subtyping: the subtype does not support setting an array element to hold a `Type2` (spoiler: throws an exception)
  - Java (and C#) made this decision in pre-generics days
    - needed to write reusable sorting routines, etc.
    - also ゐ(ツ)/ー
What can happen: the good

Programmers can use this subtyping to “do okay stuff”

```java
void maybeSwap(LibraryHolding[] arr) {
    if(arr[17].dueDate() < arr[34].dueDate())
        // … swap arr[17] and arr[34]
}
```

// client with subtype
Book[] books = …;
maybeSwap(books); // relies on covariant
    // array subtyping
What can happen: the bad

Something in here must go wrong!

```java
void replace17(LibraryHolding[] arr, LibraryHolding h) {
    arr[17] = h;
}

// client with subtype
Book[] books = ...;
LibraryHolding theWall = new CD("Pink Floyd",
    "The Wall", ...);
replace17(books, theWall);
Book b = books[17]; // would hold a CD
b.getChapters();    // so this would fail
```

LibraryHolding
Book
CD
Java’s choice

• Java normally guarantees run-time type is a subtype of the compile-time type
  – this was violated for the Book b variable

• To preserve the guarantee, Java must never get that far:
  – each array “knows” its actual run-time type (e.g., Book [])
  – storing a supertype into an index causes ArrayStoreException (at run time)

• So the body of replace17 would raise an exception
  – even though replace17 is entirely reasonable
    • and fine for plenty of “careful” clients
  – every Java array-update includes this run-time check
    • (array-reads never fail this way – why?)
  – beware careful with array subtyping
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interface Set<E> {
    // Adds all elements in c to this set
    // (that are not already present)
    void addAll(_______ c);
}

What is the best type for addAll’s parameter?
- Allow as many clients as possible...
- ... while allowing correct implementations
Best type for `addAll`

```java
interface Set<E> {
    // Adds all elements in c to this set
    // (that are not already present)
    void addAll(_______ c);
}

void addAll(Set<E> c);
```

Too restrictive:
- does not let clients pass other collections, like `List<E>`
- better: use a supertype interface with just what `addAll` needs
interface Set<E> {
    // Adds all elements in c to this set
    // (that are not already present)
    void addAll(_______ c);
}

void addAll(Collection<E> c);

Still too restrictive:
- cannot pass a List<Integer> to addAll for a Set<Number>
- that should be okay because addAll implementations only need to read from c, not put elements in it
- but Java does not allow it
  • this is the invariant-subtyping limitation
Best type for `addAll`

```java
interface Set<E> {
    // Adds all elements in c to this set
    // (that are not already present)
    voidaddAll(_______ c);
}

<T extends E> voidaddAll(Collection<T> c);
```

The fix: bounded generic type parameter
- *can* pass a `List<Integer>` to `addAll` for a `Set<Number>`
- `addAll` implementations won't know what element type `T` is, but will know it is a subtype of `E`
  - it cannot add anything to collection `c` refers to
  - but this is enough to implement `addAll`
Generic methods get around invariance

You cannot pass List<Integer> to method expecting List<Number>
- Java subtyping is invariant with respect to type parameters

Get around it by making your method generic:

```java
<T extends Number> void sumList(List<T> nums) {
    double s = 0;
    for (T t : nums)
        s += t.doubleValue();
    return s;
}
```

Compiler will automatically infer type argument
Revisit copy method

Earlier we saw this:

```java
<T> void copyTo(List<T> dst, List<T> src) {
    for (T t : src)
        dst.add(t);
}
```

Now we can do this (which is more general):

```java
<T1, T2 extends T1> void copyTo(List<T1> dst, List<T2> src) {
    for (T2 t : src)
        dst.add(t);
}
```
Where are we?

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Examples

[Compare to earlier version]

interface Set<E> {
    void addAll(Collection<? extends E> c);
}

• More idiomatic (but equally powerful) compared to
  <T extends E> void addAll(Collection<T> c);

• More powerful than void addAll(Collection<E> c);
Wildcards

Syntax: for a type-parameter instantiation (inside the <...>), can write:
- `? extends Type`, some unspecified subtype of `Type`
- `?` is shorthand for `? extends Object`

A wildcard is essentially an **anonymous type variable**
- each `?` stands for some possibly-different unknown type
? versus Object

? indicates a particular but unknown type

```java
void printAll(List<??> lst) {...}
```

Difference between `List<??>` and `List<Object>`:
- can instantiate ? with any type: Object, String, ...
- `List<Object>` much more restrictive:
  - e.g., wouldn't take a `List<String>`

Difference between `List<Number>` and `List<? extends Number>`:
- can instantiate ? with Number, Integer, Double, ...
- first version is much more restrictive
Non-example

\<T \text{ extends} \text{ Comparable}\<T>> \ T \text{ max}(\text{Collection}\<T> \ c)\; ;

No change because \text{T} used \textit{more than once}
  - must choose a name to say that two types must match
Wildcards

Syntax: for a type-parameter instantiation (inside the <...>), can write:
- `? extends Type`, some unspecified subtype of `Type`
- `?` is shorthand for `? extends Object`

A wildcard is essentially an **anonymous type variable**
- each `?` stands for some possibly-different unknown type
- use a wildcard when you would use a type variable only once (no need to give it a name)
- communicates to readers of your code that the type’s “identity” is not needed anywhere else
Wildcards

Syntax: for a type-parameter instantiation (inside the <...>), can write:
- `? extends Type`, some unspecified subtype of `Type`
- `?` is shorthand for `? extends Object`
- `? super Type`, some unspecified superclass of `Type`

Wildcard can have lower bounds instead of upper bounds!
- says that `?` must be `Type` or a superclass of `Type`
Type Bounds

Upper Bound

? extends Number

Number

Integer

Lower bound

? super Number

Number

Integer
Revisit copy method

First version:

```java
<T> void copyTo(List<T> dst, List<T> src) {
    for (T t : src)
        dst.add(t);
}
```

More general version:

```java
<T1, T2 extends T1> void copyTo(List<T1> dst,
                                List<T2> src) {
    for (T2 t : src)
        dst.add(t);
}
```
More examples

```java
<T> void copyTo(List<? super T> dst,
               List<? extends T> src) {
    for (T t : src)
        dst.add(t);
}
```

Why this works:
- lower bound of T for where callee puts values
- upper bound of T for where callee gets values
- callers get the subtyping they want
  - Example: `copy(numberList, integerList)`
  - Example: `copy(stringList, stringList)`
PECS: Producer Extends, Consumer Super

Should you use `extends` or `super` or neither?

- use `? extends T` when you get values (from a producer)
  - no problem if it's a subtype
  - (the co-variant subtyping case)
- use `? super T` when you put values (into a consumer)
  - no problem if it's a supertype
  - (the contra-variant subtyping case)
- use neither (just `T`, not `?`) if you both get and put
  - can't be as flexible here

```java
<T> void copyTo(List<? super T> dst,
                 List<? extends T> src);
```
More on lower bounds

• As we’ve seen, lower-bound ? super T is useful for “consumers”

• Upper-bound ? extends T could be rewritten without wildcards, but wildcards preferred style where they suffice

• But lower-bound is only available for wildcards in Java
  – this does not parse:
    
    \[
    \langle T \text{ super } \text{Foo} \rangle \text{ void m(Bar}<T> \text{ x)}; \]
  
  – no good reason for Java not to support such lower bounds except designers decided it wasn’t useful enough to bother
    
    • ＿(´ explores ＿)／
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? extends Integer> lei;

First, which of these is legal?
lei = new ArrayList<Object>();
lei = new ArrayList<Number>();
lei = new ArrayList<Integer>();
lei = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>();
lei = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>();
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? extends Integer> lei;

First, which of these is legal?
lei = new ArrayList<Object>();
lei = new ArrayList<Number>();
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Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;
List<? extends Integer> lei;

First, which of these is legal?
lei = new ArrayList<Object>();
lei = new ArrayList<Number>();
lei = new ArrayList<Integer>();
lei = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>();
lei = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>();

Which of these is legal?
o = lei.get(0);
n = lei.get(0);
i = lei.get(0);
p = lei.get(0);
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? extends Integer> lei;

Which of these is legal?
lei = new ArrayList<Object>();
lei = new ArrayList<Number>();
lei = new ArrayList<Integer>();
lei = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>();
lei = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>();

First, which of these is legal?
lei = new ArrayList<Object>();
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First, which of these is legal?

lei = new ArrayList<Object>();
lei = new ArrayList<Number>();
lei = new ArrayList<Integer>();
lei = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>();
lei = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>();

Which of these is legal?

o = lei.get(0);
n = lei.get(0);
i = lei.get(0);
p = lei.get(0);
lei.add(o);
lei.add(n);
lei.add(i);
lei.add(p);
lei.add(null);
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object \( o \);
Number \( n \);
Integer \( i \);
PositiveInteger \( p \);

List\(<? \text{extends} \text{Integer}>\) \( lei \);

First, which of these is legal?
lei = new ArrayList\(<\text{Object}>\)();
lei = new ArrayList\(<\text{Number}>\)();
lei = new ArrayList\(<\text{Integer}>\)();
lei = new ArrayList\(<\text{PositiveInteger}>\)();
lei = new ArrayList\(<\text{NegativeInteger}>\)();

Which of these is legal?
o = lei.get(0);
n = lei.get(0);
i = lei.get(0);
p = lei.get(0);
lei.add(o);
lei.add(n);
lei.add(i);
lei.add(p);
lei.add(null);
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? super Integer> lsi;

First, which of these is legal?
lsi = new ArrayList<Object>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Number>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Integer>;
lsi = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>;
lsi = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>;
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? super Integer> lsi;

First, which of these is legal?
lsi = new ArrayList<Object>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Number>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Integer>;
lsi = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>;
lsi = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>;
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? super Integer> lsi;

Which of these is legal?
lsi = new ArrayList<Object>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Number>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Integer>;
lsi = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>;
lsi = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>;

lsi.add(o);
lsi.add(n);
lsi.add(i);
lsi.add(p);
lsi.add(null);

First, which of these is legal?
lsi = new ArrayList<Object>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Number>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Integer>;
lsi = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>;
lsi = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>;

lsi.add(o);
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Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? super Integer> lsi;

First, which of these is legal?
lsi = new ArrayList<Object>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Number>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Integer>;
lsi = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>;
lsi = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>;

Which of these is legal?
lsi.add(o);
lsi.add(n);
lsi.add(i);
lsi.add(p);
lsi.add(null);
o = lsi.get(0);
n = lsi.get(0);
i = lsi.get(0);
p = lsi.get(0);
Legal operations on wildcard types

Object o;
Number n;
Integer i;
PositiveInteger p;

List<? super Integer> lsi;

First, which of these is legal?
lsi = new ArrayList<Object>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Number>;
lsi = new ArrayList<Integer>;
lsi = new ArrayList<PositiveInteger>;
lsi = new ArrayList<NegativeInteger>;

Which of these is legal?
lsi.add(o);
lsi.add(n);
lsi.add(i);
lsi.add(p);
lsi.add(null);
o = lsi.get(0);
n = lsi.get(0);
i = lsi.get(0);
p = lsi.get(0);
Where are we?

• Done:
  - basics of generic types for classes and interfaces
  - basics of bounding generics

• Now:
  - generic methods [not just using type parameters of class]
  - generics and subtyping
  - related digression: Java’s array subtyping
  - using bounds for more flexible subtyping
  - using wildcards for more convenient bounds
  - Java realities: type erasure
    • unchecked casts
    • equals interactions
    • creating generic arrays
Type erasure

All generic types become type `Object` once compiled

```java
List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
```

at runtime, becomes

```java
List<Object> lst = new ArrayList<Object>();
```

Generics are purely a `compiler` feature!
Type erasure example

```java
import java.util.*;

public class Erasure {

    public static void foo() {
        List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
        lst.add("abc");
        lst.add("def");
    }
}
```
Type erasure example

Compile-time signature is `add(String)` but the bytecodes say...

```java
public static void foo();
  Code:
  0: new #7          // class java/util/ArrayList
  3: dup
  4: invokespecial #9 // Method java/util/ArrayList."<init">:()V
  7: astore_0
  8: aload_0
  9: ldc #10          // String abc
 11: invokeinterface #12, 2 // InterfaceMethod java/util/List.add:(Ljava/lang/Object;)
 16: pop
 17: aload_0
 18: ldc #18          // String def
 20: invokeinterface #12, 2 // InterfaceMethod java/util/List.add:(Ljava/lang/Object;)
 25: pop
 26: return
```
Type erasure

All generic types become type Object once compiled
- gives backward compatibility (a selling point at time of adoption)
- at run-time, all generic instantiations have the same type

Cannot use instanceof to discover a type parameter

```java
Collection<? super String> cs = new ArrayList<String>();
if (cs instanceof Collection<String>) { // illegal
    ...
}
```
Generics and casting

Casting to generic type results in an important warning

```java
List<?>
lg = new ArrayList<String>(); // ok
List<String> ls = (List<String>) lg; // warn
```

Compiler gives a warning because the runtime system *will not check for you*

Usually, if you think you need to do this, you're wrong
- a real need to do this is extremely rare

`Object` can also be cast to any generic type 😊

```java
public static <T> T badCast(T t, Object o) {
    return (T) o; // unchecked warning
}
```
The bottom-line

- Java guarantees a `List<String>` variable always holds a (subtype of) the raw type `List`.

- Java does not guarantee a `List<String>` variable always has only `String` elements at run-time.
  - Will be true if no unchecked cast warnings are shown.
  - Compiler inserts casts to/from `Object` for generics.
    - If these casts fail, **hard-to-debug errors result**: often far from where conceptual mistake occurred.

- So, two reasons not to ignore warnings:
  1. You’re violating good style/design/subtyping/generics.
  2. You’re risking difficult debugging.
Recall **equals**

class Node {
    
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!((obj instanceof Node))) {
            return false;
        }
        Node n = (Node) obj;
        return this.data.equals(n.data);
    } 
    
    ...
}
equals for a parameterized class

class Node<E> {
    ...
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof Node<E>)) {
            return false;
        }
        Node<E> n = (Node<E>) obj;
        return this.data.equals(n.data);
    }
    ...
}
equals for a parameterized class

class Node<E> {
    ...
    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!((obj instanceof Node<E>))) {
            return false;
        }
        Node<E> n = (Node<E>) obj;
        return this.data.equals(n.data);
    }
    ...
}
equals for a parameterized class

class Node<E> {  
  ...  
  @Override  
  public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
    if (!(obj instanceof Node<?>)) {  
      return false;  
    }  
    Node<?> n = (Node<?>) obj;  
    return this.data.equals(n.data);  
  }  
  ...  
}

Works if the type of obj is Node<Elephant> or Node<String> or ...

Node<? extends Object>  

Node<Elephant>  

Node<String>  

Leave it to here to “do the right thing” if this and n differ on element type
Generics and arrays

public class Foo<T> {
    private T field; // ok
    private T[] anArray; // ok

    public Foo() {
        field = new T(); // compile-time error
        anArray = new T[10]; // compile-time error
    }
}

• You cannot create objects or arrays of a parameterized type
  – type info is not available at runtime
Necessary array cast

```java
public class Foo<T> {
    private T aField;
    private T[] anArray;

    @ SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public Foo(T param) {
        aField = param;
        anArray = (T[]) new Object[10];
    }
}
```

You can declare variables of type T, accept them as parameters, return them, or create arrays by casting Object[].

- casting to generic types is not type-safe (hence the warning)
- Effective Java: use ArrayList instead

CSE 331 Summer 2023
Generics clarify your code

interface Map {
    Object put(Object key, Object value);
    ...
}

interface Map<Key,Value> {
    Value put(Key key, Value value);
    ...
}

• Generics always make the client code prettier and safer
• Generics usually clarify the implementation
  – (but sometimes uglify: wildcards, arrays, instantiation)

plus casts in client code
→ possibility of run-time errors
Tips when writing a generic class

• Think through whether you **really need** to make it generic
  – if it’s not really a container, most likely a **mistake**

• Start by writing a concrete instantiation
  – get it correct (testing, reasoning, etc.)
  – consider writing a second concrete version

• Generalize it by adding type parameters
  – think about which types are the same or different
  – the compiler will help you find errors

• It will become easier with practice to write generic from the start
Before next class...

   - Review of the concepts we’ve seen this quarter
   - A bit longer than what we normally give you

2. Read over spec for HW6 and do answers-hw6.txt early
   - Implement your specification from HW5
   - Can be tricky!
   - Probably shouldn’t use generics yet (we do this in HW7)