

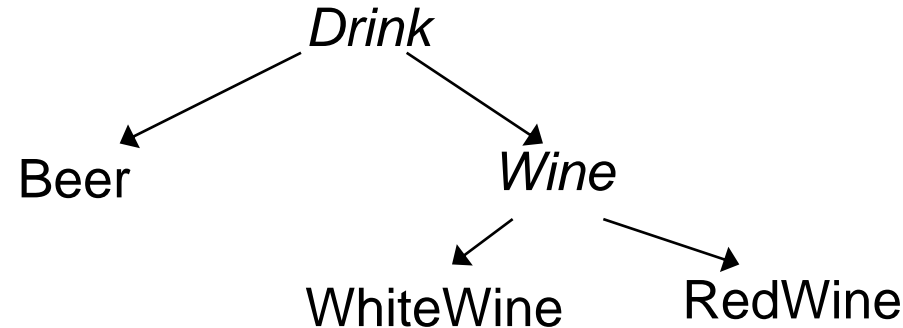
Programmierkurs Java

UE 23 - Generics

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- Generics / Motivation
- Generische Klassen
 - Klassendefinition
 - Typ-Parameter mit Einschränkungen
 - Wildcards
 - Einschränkungen
- Generische Methoden

- Simulation eines Getränkehandels
- Quelle: J. Nowak: Fortgeschr. Programmierung mit Java 5, dpunkt.
- Gegeben: vielerlei Getränke



- Gewünscht: typisierte Flaschen, die nur mit Bier, Rotwein oder Weißwein gefüllt werden können

```
abstract class Drink { }
```

```
class Beer extends Drink {  
    private String brewery;  
    public Beer(String brewery) { this.brewery = brewery; }  
    public String getBrewery() { return this.brewery; }  
    public String toString() { return this.getClass().getName() +  
                               "[" + this.brewery + "]; }  
}
```

```
abstract class Wine extends Drink {  
    private String region;  
    public Wine(String region) { this.region = region; }  
    public String getRegion() { return this.region; }  
    public String toString() { return this.getClass().getName() +  
                               "[" + this.region + "]; }  
}
```

```
class WhiteWine extends Wine {  
    public WhiteWine(String region) { super(region); }  
}
```

```
class RedWine extends Wine {  
    public RedWine(String region) { super(region); }  
}
```

```
class Bottle {
    private Drink content;
    public boolean isEmpty() {
        return this.content == null;
    }
    public void fill(Drink content) {
        this.content = content;
    }
    public Drink empty() {
        Drink content = this.content;
        this.content = null;
        return content;
    }
}
```

...

```
Bottle beerBottle = new Bottle();
beerBottle.fill(new WhiteWine("Burgunder"));
```

...

```
Beer beer = (Beer)beerBottle.empty(); // ClassCastException!
```

Lösung: polymorphe Klasse

Probleme:

- keine korrekte Lösung
- Typ-Unsicherheit



```
abstract class DrinkBottle {}
```

```
class BeerBottle extends DrinkBottle {  
    private Beer cont;  
    public void fill(Beer content) { this.cont = content; }  
    public Beer empty() { Beer c=this.cont; this.cont=null; return c; }  
}
```

```
abstract class WineBottle extends DrinkBottle {}
```

```
class WhiteWineBottle extends WineBottle {  
    private WhiteWine cont;  
    public void fill(WhiteWine content) { this.cont = content; }  
    public WhiteWine empty() { WhiteWine c=this.cont; this.cont=null; return c; }  
}
```

```
class RedWineBottle extends WineBottle {  
    private RedWine cont;  
    public void fill(RedWine content) { this.cont = content; }  
    public RedWine empty() { RedWine c = this.cont; this.cont = null; return c; }  
}
```

Lösung: Getränk-spezifische Flaschen

Problem: Keine Vererbung, keine wirkliche Polymorphie!

```
class Bottle<T> {  
  
    private T content;  
  
    public boolean isEmpty() { return this.content == null; }  
    public void fill (T content) { this.content = content; }  
    public T empty() {  
        T content = this.content;  
        this.content = null;  
        return content;  
    }  
}
```

Lösung:

- Generische (parametrisierte) Klasse
- T ist formaler Typ-Parameter (Typ-Variable) der Klasse **Bottle**

```
Bottle<Beer> beerBottle = new Bottle<Beer>();  
Bottle<WhiteWine> whiteWineBottle = new Bottle<WhiteWine>();
```

Aktueller Typ-Parameter (Klasse)



```
beerBottle.fill(new Beer("Veltins"));  
beerBottle.fill(new WhiteWine("Burgunder"));  
    // Fehlermeldung durch Compiler!  
whiteWineBottle.fill(new WhiteWine("Burgunder"));  
  
Beer beer = beerBottle.empty ();  
System.out.println (beer);  
WhiteWine whiteWine = whiteWineBottle.empty ();  
System.out.println (whiteWine);
```



```
class C<T> { ... }
```



T kann im weiteren Klassenkopf und im Klassenrumpf (fast) überall da verwendet werden, wo Klassennamen stehen können

```
class D<T> extends T { }
```

```
class E<T> { T obj; }
```

```
interface I<T1, T2> {
```

```
    public void setze(T1 obj1, T2 obj2);
```

```
}
```

```
class F<T4, T5, T6> implements I<T4, T6> {
```

```
    public T5 liefere() { ... }
```

```
    public void setze(T4 obj1, T6 obj2) { ... }
```

```
}
```

```
class C<T> {  
    public T f(T t) {...}  
}
```

Formaler Typ-Parameter

```
class A { }  
class B { }
```

Parametrisierte Klasse / Typ

```
C<A> obj = new C<A> ();
```

Aktueller Typ-Parameter (Klasse, kein Standarddatentyp)

```
C<B> obj2 = new C<B> ();  
A a = obj.f(new A());  
B b = obj2.f(new B());  
A a2 = obj.f(new B()); // Compilerfehler
```

```
class C<T> {  
    T t;  
    T f(T t) {  
        T t1 = t; this.t = t1;  
        String str = t.toString();  
        return this.t;  
    }  
}
```

↓ Compiler

```
class C {  
    Object t;  
    Object f(Object t) {  
        Object t1 = t; this.t = t1;  
        String str = t.toString();  
        return this.t;  
    }  
}
```

+ Meta-Informationen!

Raw-Type

Daher erlaubt:

C obj = new C();

- Motivationsproblem: `Bottle<Object>` ist keine Getränkeflasche!
- Lösung: Einschränkung des Typ-Parameters

```
class Bottle<T extends Drink> { /* wie auf Folie 7 */ }
```

```
class Petrol { }
```

```
class Stout extends Beer { ... }
```

```
Bottle<Drink> drinkBottle = new Bottle<Drink>();
```

```
Bottle<Beer> beerBottle = new Bottle<Beer>();
```

```
Bottle<Stout> stoutBottle = new Bottle<Stout>();
```

```
new Bottle<Object>(); // Compilerfehler
```

```
new Bottle<Petrol>(); // Compilerfehler
```

```
class A {  
    public void doIt() {...}  
}
```

```
class C<T extends A> {  
    T t;  
    T f(T t) {  
        T t1 = t;  
        this.t = t1;  
        this.t.doIt();  
        return this.t;  
    }  
}
```

Compiler
→

```
class C {  
    A t;  
    A f(A t) {  
        A t1 = t;  
        this.t = t1;  
        this.t.doIt();  
        return this.t;  
    }  
}
```

- Motivationsproblem: Klasse für Getränke-spezifische Getränkekästen
- Problem: Arrays mit parametrisierten Klassen sind nicht erlaubt

```
class BottleBox<T extends Drink> {  
  
    private Object[] bottles; private int count = 0;  
  
    public BottleBox(int number) {  
        // this.bottles = new T[number]; nicht erlaubt  
        this.bottles = new Object[number];  
    }  
    public void add(Bottle<T> bottle) {  
        this.bottles[this.count] = bottle; this.count++;  
    }  
    public Bottle<T> getBottle(int index) {  
        return (Bottle<T>)this.bottles[index];  
    }  
}
```

Internes sicheres (!) Cast



```
BottleBox<Beer> beerBottleBox = new BottleBox<Beer>(6);  
// Bierkasten füllen  
for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {  
    Bottle<Beer> beerBottle = new Bottle<Beer>();  
    beerBottle.fill(new Beer("Jever"));  
    beerBottleBox.add(beerBottle);  
}  
Bottle<RedWine> wineBottle = new Bottle<RedWine>();  
beerBottleBox.add(wineBottle); // Compilerfehler  
...  
// Bierkasten leeren  
for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {  
    Bottle<Beer> beerBottle = beerBottleBox.getBottle(i);  
    Beer beer = beerBottle.empty ();  
    System.out.println(beer);  
}
```

- Motivationsproblem: Klasse für Getränkekästen mit beliebigen Flaschen
- Lösung: „Wildcards“

```
class BottleBox {
    private Object[] bottles; private int count = 0;

    public BottleBox(int number) {
        this.bottles = new Object[number];
    }
    public void add(Bottle<? extends Drink> bottle) {
        this.bottles[this.count] = bottle; this.count++;
    }
    public Bottle<? extends Drink> getBottle(int index) {
        return (Bottle<? extends Drink>)this.bottles[index];
    }
}
```



```
BottleBox box = new BottleBox(6);
```

```
// Füllen
```

```
Bottle<Beer> beerBottle = new Bottle<Beer>();
```

```
beerBottle.fill(new Beer("Veltins"));
```

```
box.add (beerBottle);
```

```
Bottle<WhiteWine> whiteWineBottle = new Bottle<WhiteWine>();
```

```
whiteWineBottle.fill (new WhiteWine("Burgunder"));
```

```
box.add (whiteWineBottle);
```

```
// Leeren
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
```

```
    Bottle<? extends Drink> bottle = box.getBottle (i);
```

```
    Drink drink = bottle.empty ();
```

```
    System.out.println(drink);
```

```
}
```

- Motivationsproblem: Klasse für Getränke-spezifische Getränkekästen
- Problem der Lösung auf Folie 14: `BottleBox<Beer>`

↙
Semantische Ungereimtheit

```
class BottleBox<T extends Bottle<? extends Drink>> {  
  
    private Object[] bottles; private int count = 0;  
  
    public BottleBox(int number) {  
        this.bottles = new Object[number];  
    }  
    public void add(T bottle) {  
        this.bottles[this.count] = bottle; this.count++;  
    }  
    public T getBottle(int index) {  
        return (T) this.bottles[index];  
    }  
}
```

```
BottleBox<Bottle<Beer>> beerBottleBox =  
    new BottleBox<Bottle<Beer>>(6);  
  
// Bierkasten füllen  
for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {  
    Bottle<Beer> beerBottle = new Bottle<Beer>();  
    beerBottle.fill(new Beer("Jever"));  
    beerBottleBox.add(beerBottle);  
}  
  
...  
  
// Bierkasten leeren  
for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {  
    Bottle<Beer> beerBottle = beerBottleBox.getBottle(i);  
    Beer beer = beerBottle.empty();  
    System.out.println(beer);  
}
```

- Keine Arrays vom formalen Typ-Parameter:
`new T[number] // Compilerfehler`
- Keine Objekte vom formalen Typ-Parameter:
`new T() // Compilerfehler`
- Keine statischen Attribute vom formalen Typ-Parameter
`static T t; // Compilerfehler`

- Motivationsproblem: Umfüllen von Flaschen
- Mögliche Lösung:

```
class BottleTransfuser<T extends Drink> {  
    void transfuse(Bottle<T> fromBottle,  
                  Bottle<T> toBottle) {  
        T drink = fromBottle.empty();  
        toBottle.fill(drink);  
    }  
}
```

```
BottleTransfuser<Beer> beerTransfuser = new  
    BottleTransfuser<Beer>();
```

...

- **Problem: beerTransfuser kann nur Bierflaschen umfüllen!**

- allgemeinere Lösung: Generische Methoden

```
class BottleTransfuser {
    <T extends Drink> void transfuse (Bottle<T> fromBottle,
                                     Bottle<T> toBottle) {

        T drink = fromBottle.empty();
        toBottle.fill(drink);
    }
}
```

```
BottleTransfuser transfuser = new BottleTransfuser ();
```

```
Bottle<Beer> b1 = new Bottle<Beer>(); b1.fill(new Beer("Jever"));
Bottle<Beer> b2 = new Bottle<Beer>();
transfuser.transfuse(b1, b2);
```

```
Bottle<WhiteWine> b3 = new Bottle<WhiteWine>();
b3.fill(new WhiteWine("Burgunder"));
Bottle<WhiteWine> b4 = new Bottle<WhiteWine>();
transfuser.transfuse(b3, b4);
```

```
transfuser.transfuse(b1, b4); // Fehlermeldung
```

```
class A { public void f() {} }  
class B extends A { }
```

```
class C {  
    public <T> void f1(T t) {  
        String str = t.toString();  
    }  
  
    public static <T extends A> void f2(T t) {  
        t.f();  
    }  
}
```

```
C obj = new C();      C.f2(new A());  
obj.f1("Hallo");    C.f2(new B());  
obj.f1(4711);        C.f2("Hallo"); // Compilerfehler
```

- Generics: Parametrisierte Klassen
- Sinn und Zweck:
 - Semantische Korrektheit
 - Vermeidung von Type-Casts
 - Vermeidung von ClassCast-Exceptions