Stars is due tomorrow.
Stars grades should be out by next Monday.
Javascript lab out today. How you make interactive webby GUIs.
Today we’re going to cover a bit of a hodge podge.
Scope, Collections & Generics

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/course/cs0320/www/lectures/

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A little food for thought on Stars

- “Should my program do this obviously correct thing?” Yes.
- What do you do if two stars have the same coordinate?
- What do you do if two stars have the same name?
- Do you report more that one error in a CSV?
- Do you report where an error in CSV occurred?
- Can you easily you add new commands?
- Is your command processing reusable?
- How did you write tests for your command processing?
- Can you add() to your KdTree? remove()?
Dynamic / Static Dispatch

```java
1  class Person {
2      String confess(Object msg) { return msg.toString(); }
3  }
4  class Spy extends Person {
5      String confess(String msg) { return "Never!"; }
6  }
7  Person p = new Person();
8  p.confess("The dock, at 11am");
9  Spy s1 = new Spy();
10 s1.confess("The airport, at 12pm");
11 Person p2 = s1;
12 p2.confess("The depot, at 6pm");
13 Spy s3 = new Spy();
14 s3.confess(new StringBuilder("The stadium, at 3pm"));
```
equals / hashCode

```java
class Label {
    private final String text;
    public Label(String t) { text = t; }
}
Set<Label> seen = new HashSet<>();
seen.add(new Label("John"));
seen.contains(new Label("John"));
```
```java
class Label {
    private final String text;

    public Label(String t) { text = t; }

    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        /* assume correct, basically comparing text */
    }
}

Set<Label> seen = new HashSet<>();
seen.add(new Label("John"));
seen.contains(new Label("John"));
```
Snapshot Diagrams

A “standard” way to draw the execution state of a program.

Primitives are drawn “bare.”

Objects are shown as circles, labeled by type. Details as needed.
Mutability

Modifying an object is changing what’s in the circle.

We show immutable objects with a double border. “Changing” them is really reassignment. We use a double arrow to show a reference that can’t be changed. ("final").
class Payment {
    public double value;
    public static double taxRate = 0.05;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Payment p = new Payment();
        p.value = 100;
        taxRate = 0.05;
        System.out.println(p.value * (1 + taxRate));
    }
}
Now we can talk about scopes

The basics:

- static methods can “see” their own local variables, and static fields of their class.
- instance methods can see their locals, the static fields and the instance fields (through `this`).
- In both, variables of “inner” blocks can’t be seen outside.
- Strive to minimize scope.
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Now the tricky stuff. Inner class, both static and “normal”.
Generics

- Many abstractions are “generic” across types.
  - Holders: Optional, ThreadLocal
  - Factory methods: ImmutableList.of(), DB.getObject(Company.class, id)
  - Collections: List<String>, Map<Label, Person>

- Before Generics, these abstractions took/returned Object.
- Return values were cast to the (statically known) return type.
- The compiler couldn’t help with mistakes, refactoring.
  - ClassCastException was a common error.
Generic comparison

```java
/**
 * @param words must contain only String
 */

void swear(Collection words) {
  for (Object o : words) {
    String word = (String)o;
    if (word.length() == 4)
      System.out.println(word);
  }
}

void swear(Collection<String> words) {
  for (String word : words)
    if (word.length() == 4)
      System.out.println(word);
}
```
You’ve probably all used generic abstractions.
Have you written any? What?
Simple things are pretty simple.
Complex things can be very, very complex.
public class Pair<A, B> {
  private final A left;
  private final B right;

  public Pair(A a, B b) {
    left = a;
    right = b;
  }

  @Override
  public String toString() {
    return "(" + left + " . " + right + ")";
  }
}
Why isn't this legal?

1. `List<Pair<Integer, String>> lst =`  
2. `ImmutableList.of(new Pair<>(4, "john"),
   new Pair<>(2, "mary"),
   new Pair<>(7, "pat"));`  
3. `Collections.sort(a);`
Why isn't this legal?

```java
List<Pair<Integer, String>> lst =
    ImmutableList.of(new Pair<>(4, "john"),
                   new Pair<>(2, "mary"),
                   new Pair<>(7, "pat"));

Collections.sort(a);
```

Because `Pair<Integer, String>` does not implement `Comparable<Pair<Integer, String>>`
Can we implement Comparable?

```java
public class Pair<A, B> {
    public int compareTo(Pair<A, B> other) {
        ... a.compareTo(other.a) ...
    }
}
```

No. The types A & B might not, themselves, be Comparable<A> and Comparable<B>.
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Manipulating generic objects

- Suppose your `printAll()` handles any `Collection`.
  - Iterates over the members and calls `toString()`
- What’s the signature of `printAll()`?

- `void printAll(Collection c);`?
- `void printAll(Collection<Object> c);`?
- `void printAll(Collection<?> c);`?

- What if you want to call `draw()` on a list of any `Shapes`?
  - `draw(List<Shape> shapes);`?
  - Can you pass in a `List<Circle>`?
  - `draw(List<?>);`?
  - `draw(List<? extends Shape>);`
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  - `draw(List<?> extends Shape);`
Your KDTree

- You should have a generic KDTree.
  - You’ll thank me later.
  - What makes KDTree<T> harder than List<T>?
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You should have a generic KDTree.
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KDTrees are not \textit{completely} generic.

Items \textit{must} have positions.

In 3D space? KD?

You want a constraint like \texttt{draw()} has.
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- In 3D space? KD?
- You want a constraint like draw() has.
- If you have internal classes, they probably need the same constraint.
Consider implementing Collection.

Someone else has thought about “completeness.”

You will interoperate with more code.

But (it seems like) you need to implement 15 methods!
Consider implementing Collection.
Someone else has thought about “completeness.”
You will interoperate with more code.
But (it seems like) you need to implement 15 methods!
You can extend AbstractCollection to get a leg up.
  ▶ You’ll “just” need size and iterator.
  ▶ You ought to provide a constructor from Collection.
  ▶ How about add?

That iterator is a bit challenging.
Allows for (Star s : tree) { }
// Old style
static void swear(Collection<String> c) {
    for (Iterator<String> i = c.iterator(); i.hasNext(); )
        String word = i.next();
    if (word.length() == 4)
        System.out.println(word);
}

// New style
static void swear(Collection<String> c) {
    for (String word : c)
        if (word.length() == 4)
            System.out.println(word);
}
How does the new for loop work?

- It’s just “syntactic sugar”
- Essentially compiles to the Iterator code.
- What’s required?
  - c.iterator()
  - A new interface: Iterable
- Key point: c is Iterable, not an Iterator.
- An Iterator abstracts one iteration, Iterable abstracts the ability to be iterated over.
- When will you still use the iterator code pattern?
  - When you need access to Iterator.remove()
Why should you bother?

- Java made many things Iterable
  - Arrays
  - Collections or all kinds
- So why should you bother making your types Iterable?
  - You could just return one of the iterable types.
  - And clients would still get to use the nice for-loops.
  - Remember to copy or wrap modifiable objects.

But consider allowing iteration over a binary tree.

- Or your KDTree.
- Why can't we lean on the existing collections?
  - You don't want to have to copy your (possibly big) tree into another collection for each call.
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Making BitSet Iterable

- Java library provides BitSet
  - A compact representation for a set of (small) integers.
  - Uses an array of integers internally.
  - Each 32-bit integer records the presence/absence of 32 integers.

- But it isn’t Iterable

- How would we make an Iterable BitSet?
  - What primitives do you need BitSet to have?
  - Anything else you would like?
  - How do you structure the classes?
Write a test first

```java
@Test public void testConstruction() {
    IntSet set = new IntSet(21, 10, 13);
    Set<Integer> hs = Sets.newHashSet(13, 10, 21);
    assertEquals(hs.size(), set.cardinality());
    assertTrue(set.get(21));
    assertTrue(set.get(10));
    assertTrue(set.get(13));
    assertFalse(set.get(0));
    assertFalse(set.get(1));
    assertFalse(set.get(11));

    for (int i : set) {
        assertTrue(hs.contains(i));
        hs.remove(i);
    }
    assertTrue(hs.isEmpty());
}
```
public class IntSet extends BitSet implements Iterable<Integer> {
    public IntSet(Integer... ints) {
        super();
        for (int i : ints)
            set(i);
    }
    public Iterator<Integer> iterator() {
        return new Itr();
    }
    private class Itr implements Iterator<Integer> {
        ...
    }
}
private class ltr implements Iterator<Integer> {
    int cursor = -1;
    public boolean hasNext() {
        return nextSetBit(cursor + 1) >= 0;
    }
    public Integer next() {
        int bit = nextSetBit(cursor + 1);
        if (bit < 0)
            throw new NoSuchElementException();
        cursor = bit;
        return cursor;
    }
    public void remove() { clear(cursor); }
}