Principles of Software Construction: Objects, Design, and Concurrency
(Part 1: Designing Classes)

Design for Reuse (class level)

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Learning goals for today

• Explain the need for and challenges of design for reuse
• Apply inheritance and delegation appropriately and understand their tradeoffs
• Behavioral subtyping and implications for specification and testing
  – The Object contracts in Java
• Identify applicability of and apply the decorator and template method design patterns
• Read and write UML interaction diagrams
Design goals, principles, and patterns for reuse

• Design goals
  – Design for reuse
  – Design for division of labor

• Design principles
  – Small interfaces
  – Information hiding

• Design patterns
  – Decorator design pattern
  – Template method design pattern

• Language features that support reuse
  – Inheritance
  – Subtype polymorphism (dynamic dispatch)
  – Parametric polymorphism (generics)
The limits of exponentials

- Computing capability
- Human capacity

![Graph showing the limits of exponentials with time on the x-axis and capability on the y-axis.](image)
Building complex systems

- Division of labor
- Division of knowledge and design effort
- Reuse of existing implementations
Reuse and variation
Reuse: Family of development tools
Reuse: Web browser extensions
Reuse and variation: Flavors of Linux
Reuse and variation: Flavors of Linux
The promise:

Costs

Development with reuse

# Products
Agenda

• This week:
  – Class-level reuse with inheritance and delegation

• Later in the course:
  – System level reuse with libraries and frameworks
  – Systematic reuse with software product lines
COMPOSITION AND DELEGATION
Recall our earlier sorting example:

```java
public class Sorter {
    void sort(int[] list, Comparator cmp) {
        ...
        boolean mustswap;
        mustswap = cmp.compare(list[i], list[j]);
        ...
    }
}

interface Comparator {
    boolean compare(int i, int j);
}

class UpComparator implements Comparator {
    boolean compare(int i, int j) { return i<j; }
}

class DownComparator implements Comparator {
    boolean compare(int i, int j) { return i>j; }
}
```
Delegation

• *Delegation* is simply when one object relies on another object for some subset of its functionality
  
  – In the previous example, the Sorter is delegating functionality to some Comparator implementation
Delegation

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• Judicious delegation enables code reuse
Delegation

• *Delegation* is simply when one object relies on another object for some subset of its functionality
  – In the previous example, the Sorter is delegating functionality to some Comparator implementation

• Judicious delegation enables code reuse
  – Sorter can be reused with arbitrary sort orders
  – Comparators can be reused with arbitrary client code that needs to compare integers
Using delegation to extend functionality

• Consider the java.util.List (excerpted):

  public interface List<E> {
    public boolean add(E e);
    public E remove(int index);
    public void clear();
    ...
  }

• Suppose we want to create a list that logs its operations to the console...
Using delegation to extend functionality

• One solution:

```java
public class LoggingList<E> {
    private List<E> list;
    public LoggingList<E>(List<E> list) { this.list = list; }
    public boolean add(E e) {
        System.out.println("Adding " + e);
        return this.list.add(e);
    }
    public E remove(int index) {
        System.out.println("Removing at " + index);
        return this.list.remove(index);
    }
    ...
}
```

The LoggingList is composed of a List, and delegates (the non-logging) functionality to that List.
Aside: A sequence diagram for the LoggingList
Delegation and design

- Small interfaces
- Classes to encapsulate algorithms
  - E.g., the Comparator, the Strategy pattern
Delegation and design

• Small interfaces with clear contracts
• Classes to encapsulate algorithms, behaviors
  – E.g., the Comparator, the Strategy pattern, the RoutePlanner, the RoutePlannerBuilder, …
CLASS INHERITANCE
AND ABSTRACT CLASSES
An introduction to inheritance

- A dog of an example:
  - Dog.java
  - AbstractDog.java
  - Chihuahua.java
  - GermanShepherd.java

- Typical roles:
  - An interface defines expectations / commitment for clients
  - An abstract class is a convenient hybrid between an interface and a full implementation
  - A subclass overrides a method definition to specialize its implementation
Inheritance: a glimpse at the hierarchy

• Examples from Java
  – java.lang.Object
  – Collections library
Java Collections API (excerpt)
Benefits of inheritance

• Reuse of code
• Modeling flexibility
• A Java aside:
  – Each class can directly extend only one parent class
  – A class can implement multiple interfaces
Another example: different kinds of bank accounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>«interface» CheckingAccount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>getBalance() : float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deposit(amount : float)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdraw(amount : float) : boolean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer(amount : float, target : Account) : boolean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getFee() : float</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>«interface» SavingsAccount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>getBalance() : float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deposit(amount : float)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withdraw(amount : float) : boolean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer(amount : float, target : Account) : boolean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getInterestRate() : float</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A better design: An account type hierarchy

- **CheckingAccount** extends Account. All methods from Account are inherited (copied to CheckingAccount).

- SavingsAccount is a subtype of Account. Account is a supertype of SavingsAccount.

- **Account**
  - getBalance() : float
  - deposit(amount : float)
  - withdraw(amount : float) : boolean
  - transfer(amount : float, target : Account) : boolean
  - monthlyAdjustment()

- **CheckingAccount**
  - getFee() : float

- **SavingsAccount**
  - getInterestRate() : float

- **InterestCheckingAccount**

If we know we have a CheckingAccount, additional methods are available.

Multiple interface extension.
The power of object-oriented interfaces

• Subtype polymorphism
  – Different kinds of objects can be treated uniformly by client code
    • e.g., a list of all accounts
  – Each object behaves according to its type
    • If you add new kind of account, client code does not change
  – Consider this pseudocode:

```plaintext
If today is the last day of the month:
  For each acct in allAccounts:
    acct.monthlyAdjustment();
```

– See

DogWalker example (out of class)
One implementation:
public abstract class AbstractAccount implements Account {
    protected float balance = 0.0;
    public float getBalance() {
        return balance;
    }
    abstract public void monthlyAdjustment();
    // other methods...
}

public class CheckingAccountImpl extends AbstractAccount implements CheckingAccount {
    public void monthlyAdjustment() {
        balance -= getFee();
    }
    public float getFee() { /* fee calculation */ }
}
public abstract class AbstractAccount implements Account {
    protected float balance = 0.0;
    public float getBalance() {
        return balance;
    }
    abstract public void monthlyAdjustment();
    // other methods...
}

public class CheckingAccountImpl extends AbstractAccount implements CheckingAccount {
    public void monthlyAdjustment() {
        balance -= getFee();
    }
    public float getFee() { /* fee calculation */ }
}
Inheritance and subtyping

• Inheritance is for code reuse
  – Write code once and only once
  – Superclass features implicitly available in subclass

• Subtyping is for polymorphism
  – Accessing objects the same way, but getting different behavior
  – Subtype is substitutable for supertype

```java
class A extends B
```

```java
class A implements I
class A extends B
```
Challenge: Is inheritance necessary?

- Can we get good code reuse without inheritance?
Yes! (Reuse via composition and delegation)

```java
public class CheckingAccountImpl implements CheckingAccount {
    BasicAccountImpl basicAcct = new(...);
    public float getBalance() {
        return basicAcct.getBalance();
    }
    // ...
}
```

**«interface» Account**
- `getBalance() : float`
- `deposit(amount : float)`
- `withdraw(amount : float) : boolean`
- `transfer(amount : float, target : Account) : boolean`
- `monthlyAdjustment()`

**«interface» CheckingAccount**
- `getFee() : float`

**CheckingAccountImpl**
- `monthlyAdjustment() { ... }`
- `getFee() : float { ... }`
- `getBalance() : float`
- `deposit(amount : float)`
- `withdraw(amount : float) : boolean`
- `transfer(amount : float, target : Account) : boolean`

**BasicAccountImpl**
- `balance : float`
- `getBalance() : float`
- `deposit(amount : float)`
- `withdraw(amount : float) : boolean`
- `transfer(amount : float, target : Account) : boolean`

CheckingAccountImpl is composed of a BasicAccountImpl
Java details: extended reuse with super

```java
public abstract class AbstractAccount implements Account {
    protected float balance = 0.0;
    public boolean withdraw(float amount) {
        // withdraws money from account (code not shown)
    }
}
```

```java
public class ExpensiveCheckingAccountImpl extends AbstractAccount implements CheckingAccount {
    public boolean withdraw(float amount) {
        balance -= HUGE_ATM_FEE;
        boolean success = super.withdraw(amount)
        if (!success)
            balance += HUGE_ATM_FEE;
        return success;
    }
}
```

Overrides `withdraw` but also uses the superclass `withdraw` method.
Java details: constructors with this and super

public class CheckingAccountImpl
    extends AbstractAccount implements CheckingAccount {

    private float fee;

    public CheckingAccountImpl(float initialBalance, float fee) {
        super(initialBalance);
        this.fee = fee;
    }

    public CheckingAccountImpl(float initialBalance) {
        this(initialBalance, 5.00);
    }

    /* other methods... */

    Invokes another constructor in this same class
    Invokes a constructor of the superclass. Must be the first statement of the constructor.
Java details: final

- A final field: prevents reassignment to the field after initialization
- A final method: prevents overriding the method
- A final class: prevents extending the class
  - e.g., public final class CheckingAccountImpl { ...
Note: type-casting in Java

- Sometimes you want a different type than you have
  - e.g.,
    
    float pi = 3.14;
    int indianaPi = (int) pi;

- Useful if you know you have a more specific subtype:
  - e.g.,
    
    Account acct = ...;
    CheckingAccount checkingAcct =
        (CheckingAccount) acct;
    float fee = checkingAcct.getFee();
  - Will get a ClassCastException if types are incompatible

- Advice: avoid downcasting types
  - Never(?) downcast within superclass to a subclass
Note: instanceof

- Operator that tests whether an object is of a given class
  public void doSomething(Account acct) {
    float adj = 0.0;
    if (acct instanceof CheckingAccount) {
      checkingAcct = (CheckingAccount) acct;
      adj = checkingAcct.getFee();
    } else if (acct instanceof SavingsAccount) {
      savingsAcct = (SavingsAccount) acct;
      adj = savingsAcct.getInterest();
    }
  }
  ...
}
- Advice: avoid instanceof if possible
  – Never(?) use instanceof in a superclass to check type against subclass
THE TEMPLATE-METHOD DESIGN PATTERN
The *Template Method* design pattern

```
public abstract class AbstractClass {
    protected final TemplateMethod() {
        #PrimitiveOperation();
    }
    ...
}

public class ConcreteClass extends AbstractClass {
    #PrimitiveOperation();
    ...
}
```
Note: instanceof

- Operator that tests whether an object is of a given class
  ```java
  public void doSomething(Account acct) {
    float adj = 0.0;
    if (acct instanceof CheckingAccount) {
      checkingAcct = (CheckingAccount) acct;
      adj = checkingAcct.getFee();
    } else if (acct instanceof SavingsAccount) {
      savingsAcct = (SavingsAccount) acct;
      adj = savingsAcct.getInterest();
    }
    ...
  }
  ```
- Advice: avoid instanceof if possible
  - Never(?) use instanceof in a superclass to check type against subclass
Avoiding `instanceof` with the Template Method pattern

```java
public interface Account {
    ...
    public float getMonthlyAdjustment();
}

public class CheckingAccount implements Account {
    ...
    public float getMonthlyAdjustment() {
        return getFee();
    }
}

public class SavingsAccount implements Account {
    ...
    public float getMonthlyAdjustment() {
        return getInterest();
    }
}
```
Avoiding `instanceof` with the Template Method pattern

```java
public void doSomething(Account acct) {
    float adj = 0.0;
    if (acct instanceof CheckingAccount) {
        checkingAcct = (CheckingAccount) acct;
        adj = checkingAcct.getFee();
    } else if (acct instanceof SavingsAccount) {
        savingsAcct = (SavingsAccount) acct;
        adj = savingsAcct.getInterest();
    }
    ...
}
```

Instead:

```java
public void doSomething(Account acct) {
    float adj = acct.getMonthlyAdjustment();
    ...
}
```
The *Template Method* design pattern

- **Applicability**
  - When an algorithm consists of varying and invariant parts that must be customized
  - When common behavior in subclasses should be factored and localized to avoid code duplication
  - To control subclass extensions to specific operations

- **Consequences**
  - Code reuse
  - Inverted “Hollywood” control: don’t call us, we’ll call you
  - Ensures the invariant parts of the algorithm are not changed by subclasses
Template Method vs. the Strategy Pattern

- Both support variations in larger common context
- Template method uses inheritance + an abstract method
- Strategy uses an interface and polymorphism (via object composition)
  - Strategy objects are reusable across multiple classes
  - Multiple strategy objects are possible per class
THE DECORATOR DESIGN PATTERN
Limitations of inheritance

• Suppose you want various extensions of a Stack data structure...
  – UndoStack: A stack that lets you undo previous push or pop operations
  – SecureStack or LockedStack: A stack that requires a password to let you access the data
  – SynchronizedStack: A stack that serializes concurrent accesses
Limitations of inheritance

• Suppose you want various extensions of a Stack data structure...
  – UndoStack: A stack that lets you undo previous push or pop operations
  – SecureStack or LockedStack: A stack that requires a password to let you access the data
  – SynchronizedStack: A stack that serializes concurrent accesses
  – SecureUndoStack: A stack that requires a password to let you access the data, and also lets you undo previous operations
  – SynchronizedUndoStack: A stack that serializes concurrent accesses, and also lets you undo previous operations
  – SecureSynchronizedStack: ...
  – SecureSynchronizedUndoStack: ...

Goal: arbitrarily composable extensions
Limitations of inheritance
Workarounds?

• Combining inheritance hierarchies
  – Combinatorical explosion
  – Massive code replication

• Multiple inheritance
  – Diamond problem
The *Decorator* design pattern

```
<<stereotype>>
Component
{ abstract }
+Operation() { abstract }

<<stereotype>>
ConcreteComponent
+Operation() 

<<stereotype>>
Decorator
{ abstract }
+Operation() 

Operation() {
  component.Operation();
}

<<stereotype>>
ConcreteDecorator
-addedState:
+Operation() 
-AddedBehaviour()

Operation() {
  super.Operation();
  AddedBehaviour();
}
```
The *Decorator* design pattern

- **Applicability**
  - To add responsibilities to individual objects dynamically and transparently
  - For responsibilities that can be withdrawn
  - When extension by subclassing is impractical
- **Consequences**
  - More flexible than static inheritance
  - Avoids monolithic classes
  - Breaks object identity
  - Lots of little objects
Using the Decorator for our Stack example
Decorators from java.util.Collections

• Helper methods in java.util.Collections:
  – static List<T> unmodifiableList(List<T> lst);
  – static Set<T> unmodifiableSet( Set<T> set);
  – static Map<K,V> unmodifiableMap( Map<K,V> map);

• Turn a mutable list into an immutable list
  – All mutation operations on resulting list throw UnsupportedOperationException

• Similar for synchronization:
  – static List<T> synchronizedList(List<T> lst);
  – static Set<T> synchronizedSet( Set<T> set);
  – static Map<K,V> synchronizedMap( Map<K,V> map);
The UnmodifiableCollection (simplified excerpt)

```java
public static <T> Collection<T> unmodifiableCollection(Collection<T> c) {
    return new UnmodifiableCollection<>(c);
}

class UnmodifiableCollection<E> implements Collection<E>, Serializable {
    final Collection<E> c;
    UnmodifiableCollection(Collection<> c) {this.c = c; }
    public int size() {return c.size();}
    public boolean isEmpty() {return c.isEmpty();}
    public boolean contains(Object o) {return c.contains(o);}
    public Object[] toArray() {return c.toArray();}
    public <T> T[] toArray(T[] a) {return c.toArray(a);}
    public String toString() {return c.toString();}
    public boolean add(E e) {throw new UnsupportedOperationException();}
    public boolean remove(Object o) {throw new UnsupportedOperationException();}
    public boolean containsAll(Collection<?> coll) { return c.containsAll(coll);}
    public boolean addAll(Collection<? extends E> coll) { throw new UnsupportedOperationException();}
    public boolean removeAll(Collection<?> coll) { throw new UnsupportedOperationException();}
    public boolean retainAll(Collection<?> coll) { throw new UnsupportedOperationException();}
    public void clear() { throw new UnsupportedOperationException();}
}
```
The Decorator pattern vs. inheritance

- Composition at runtime vs compile-time
- Inheritance can add methods
- Decorator allows mix and match of extensions
- Can apply decorators multiple times
- Multiple inheritance has conceptual problems
- Inheritance produces single object, decorator consists of multiple collaborating objects
  - Multiple clients: Danger of inconsistent references, possibility of different perspectives
BEHAVIORAL SUBTYPING
Behavioral subtyping

Let $q(x)$ be a property provable about objects $x$ of type $T$. Then $q(y)$ should be provable for objects $y$ of type $S$ where $S$ is a subtype of $T$.  

Barbara Liskov

• e.g., Compiler-enforced rules in Java:
  – Subtype (subclass, subinterface, object implementing interface) can add, but not remove methods
  – Overriding method must return same type or subtype
  – Overriding method must accept the same parameter types
  – Overriding method may not throw additional exceptions
  – Concrete class must implement all undefined interface methods and abstract methods
Behavioral subtyping

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  - Concrete class must implement all undefined interface methods and abstract methods

- Also applies to behavior: A subclass must fulfill all contracts its superclass does:
  - Same or stronger invariants
  - Same or stronger postconditions for all methods
  - Same or weaker preconditions for all methods

This is called the Liskov Substitution Principle.
Behavioral subtyping in a nutshell

• If `Cowboy.draw()` overrides `Circle.draw()` somebody gets hurt!
abstract class Vehicle {
    int speed, limit;
    //@ invariant speed < limit;
    //@ requires speed != 0;
    //@ ensures speed < \old(speed)
    void brake();
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int fuel;
    boolean engineOn;
    //@ invariant speed < limit;
    //@ invariant fuel >= 0;
    //@ requires fuel > 0 && !engineOn;
    //@ ensures engineOn;
    void start() { … }
    void accelerate() { … }
    //@ requires speed != 0;
    //@ ensures speed < \old(speed)
    void brake();
}

Subclass fulfills the same invariants (and additional ones)
Overridden method has the same pre and postconditions
class Car extends Vehicle {
    int fuel;
    boolean engineOn;
    //@ invariant fuel >= 0;
    //@ requires fuel > 0 && !engineOn;
    //@ ensures engineOn;
    void start() { … }

    void accelerate() { … }

    //@ requires speed != 0;
    //@ ensures speed < old(speed)
    void brake() { … }
}

class Hybrid extends Car {
    int charge;
    //@ invariant charge >= 0;
    //@ requires (charge > 0 || fuel > 0) && !engineOn;
    //@ ensures engineOn;
    void start() { … }

    void accelerate() { … }

    //@ requires speed != 0;
    //@ ensures speed < old(speed) //@ ensures charge > old(charge)
    void brake() { … }
}

Subclass fulfills the same invariants (and additional ones)
Overridden method start has weaker precondition
Overridden method break has stronger postcondition
Behavioral subtyping (Liskov Substitution Principle)

```java
class Rectangle {
    int h, w;

    Rectangle(int h, int w) {
        this.h = h;
        this.w = w;
    }

    //methods
}

class Square extends Rectangle {
    Square(int w) {
        super(w, w);
    }
}
```

Is this Square a behavioral subtype of Rectangle?
Behavioral subtyping (Liskov Substitution Principle)

```java
class Rectangle {
    int h, w;
    Rectangle(int h, int w) {
        this.h = h;
        this.w = w;
    }
    //methods
}
class Square extends Rectangle {
    Square(int w) {
        super(w, w);
    }
    //methods
}
```

Is this Square a behavioral subtype of Rectangle? (Yes.)
Behavioral subtyping (Liskov Substitution Principle)

class Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
    int h, w;

    Rectangle(int h, int w) {
        this.h=h; this.w=w;
    }

    //methods
}

class Square extends Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
    //@ invariant h==w;
    Square(int w) {
        super(w, w);
    }
}

Is this Square a behavioral subtype of Rectangle?
Behavioral subtyping (Liskov Substitution Principle)

class Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
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Is this Square a behavioral subtype of Rectangle? (Yes.)
Behavioral subtyping (Liskov Substitution Principle)

class Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
    int h, w;

    Rectangle(int h, int w) {
        this.h=h; this.w=w;
    }

    //@ requires factor > 0;
    void scale(int factor) {
        w=w*factor;
        h=h*factor;
    }
}

class Square extends Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
    //@ invariant h==w;
    Square(int w) {
        super(w, w);
    }
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Behavioral subtyping (Liskov Substitution Principle)

class Rectangle {
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    int h, w;

    Rectangle(int h, int w) {
        this.h = h; this.w = w;
    }

    //@ requires factor > 0;
    void scale(int factor) {
        w = w * factor;
        h = h * factor;
    }

    //@ requires neww > 0;
    void setWidth(int neww) {
        w = neww;
    }
}

class Square extends Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
    //@ invariant h==w;
    Square(int w) {
        super(w, w);
    }
}

Is this Square a behavioral subtype of Rectangle?
Behavioral subtyping (Liskov Substitution Principle)

```java
class Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
    int h, w;

    Rectangle(int h, int w) {
        this.h=h; this.w=w;
    }

    void scale(int factor) {
        w=w*factor;
        h=h*factor;
    }

    void setWidth(int neww) {
        w=neww;
    }
}

class Square extends Rectangle {
    //@ invariant h>0 && w>0;
    //@ invariant h==w;
    Square(int w) {
        super(w, w);
    }
}

class GraphicProgram {
    void scaleW(Rectangle r, int factor) {
        r.setWidth(r.getWidth() * factor);
    }
}

Maybe? (If so, it's not a square...)
```

Invalidates stronger invariant \((w==h)\) in subclass
JAVA.LANG.OBJECT
BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTS
The java.lang.Object

• All Java objects inherit from java.lang.Object
• Commonly-used/overridden public methods:
  
  String  toString()
  boolean  equals(Object obj)
  int  hashCode()
  Object  clone()
Overriding `java.lang.Object's .equals`

- The default `Object.equals`:
  ```java
  public class Object {
      public boolean equals(Object obj) {
          return this == obj;
      }
  }
  ```

- An aside: Do you like:
  ```java
  public class CheckingAccountImpl implements CheckingAccount {
      @Override
      public boolean equals(Object obj) {
          return false;
      }
  }
  ```
The `equals(Object obj)` contract

- An equivalence relation
  - Reflexive: \( \forall x \quad x.equals(x) \)
  - Symmetric: \( \forall x, y \quad x.equals(y) \) if and only if \( y.equals(x) \)
  - Transitive: \( \forall x, y, z \quad x.equals(y) \) and \( y.equals(z) \) implies \( x.equals(z) \)
- Consistent
  - Invoking \( x.equals(y) \) repeatedly returns the same value unless \( x \) or \( y \) is modified
- \( x.equals(null) \) is always false
- \( .equals() \) always terminates and is side-effect free
The `.hashCode()` contract

- **Consistent**
  - Invoking `x.hashCode()` repeatedly returns same value unless `x` is modified

- `x.equals(y)` implies `x.hashCode() == y.hashCode()`
  - The reverse implication is not necessarily true:
    - `x.hashCode() == y.hashCode()` does not imply `x.equals(y)`

- **Advice:** Override `.equals()` if and only if you override `.hashCode()`
The `.clone()` contract

- Returns a *deep copy* of an object
- Generally (but not required!):
  - `x.clone() != x`
  - `x.clone().equals(x)`
Conforming to behavioral contracts

- Complete to support object equality checks:

```java
public class Person {
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    public Person(String name) {
        this.firstName = name.split(" ")[0];
        this.lastName = name.split(" ")[1];
    }
}
```
A lesson in equality

```java
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

Recall: The `java.lang.Object`

- All Java objects inherit from `java.lang.Object`
- Commonly-used/overridden public methods:
  - `String toString()`
  - `boolean equals(Object obj)`
  - `int hashCode()`
  - `Object clone()`

Complete to support equality-checking for the `Point` class.
A tempting but incorrect solution

```java
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}

public boolean equals(Point p) {
    return x == p.x && y == p.y;
}
```

Types must match

Recall: The `java.lang.Object`

- All Java objects inherit from `java.lang.Object`
- Commonly-used/overridden public methods:
  - `String toString()`
  - `boolean equals(Object obj)`
  - `int hashCode()`
  - `Object clone()`

`boolean equals(Point p)` does not override
`boolean equals(Object obj)`
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (! (obj instanceof Point))
            return false;
        Point p = (Point) obj;
        return x == p.x && y == p.y;
    }

    public int hashCode() {
        return 31*x + y;
    }
}
A new challenge

Implement `.equals` for the `ColorPoint` class. You may assume `Color` correctly implements `.equals`
A tempting solution

```java
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof Point)
            return false;
        Point p = (Point) obj;
        return x == p.x && y == p.y;
    }
}
```

```java
public class ColorPoint
    extends Point {
    private final Color color;

    public ColorPoint(int x, int y, Color color) {
        super(x, y);
        this.color = color;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof ColorPoint))
            return false;
        ColorPoint cp = (ColorPoint) obj;
        return super.equals(cp) &&
                color.equals(cp.color);
    }
```

A tempting solution

```java
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof Point))
            return false;
        Point p = (Point) obj;
        return x == p.x && y == p.y;
    }
}

public class ColorPoint extends Point {
    private final Color color;

    public ColorPoint(int x, int y, Color color) {
        super(x, y);
        this.color = color;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof ColorPoint))
            return false;
        ColorPoint cp = (ColorPoint) obj;
        return super.equals(cp) &&
                color.equals(cp.color);
    }
}
```

A problem: `p.equals(cp)` but `!cp.equals(p)`:

```java
Point p = new Point(2, 42);
ColorPoint cp = new ColorPoint(2, 42, Color.BLUE);
```
More problems

public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof Point))
            return false;
        Point p = (Point) obj;
        return x == p.x && y == p.y;
    }
}

public class ColorPoint extends Point {
    private final Color color;

    public ColorPoint(int x, int y, Color color) {
        super(x, y);
        this.color = color;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof Point))
            return false;
        if (!(obj instanceof ColorPoint))
            return super.equals(obj);
        ColorPoint cp = (ColorPoint) obj;
        return super.equals(cp) &&
                color.equals(cp.color);
    }
}

Consider:

Point p = new Point(2, 42);
ColorPoint cp1 = new ColorPoint(2, 42, Color.BLUE);
ColorPoint cp2 = new ColorPoint(2, 42, Color.MAUVE);
An abstract solution

```java
public abstract class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof Point))
            return false;
        Point p = (Point) obj;
        return x == p.x && y == p.y;
    }
}

public class ColorPoint extends Point {
    private final Color color;
    public ColorPoint(int x, int y, Color color) {
        super(x, y);
        this.color = color;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof ColorPoint))
            return false;
        ColorPoint cp = (ColorPoint) obj;
        return super.equals(cp) &&
                color.equals(cp.color);
    }
}

public class PointImpl extends Point {
    public PointImpl(int x, int y) { super(x,y); }
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (!(obj instanceof PointImpl))
            return false;
        return super.equals(obj);
    }
}
```
The lesson

- Conforming to behavioral contracts can be difficult
- Advice:
  - Don't allow equality between distinct types
  - Be careful when inheriting from a concrete class

"Overriding the equals method seems simple, but there are many ways to get it wrong and the consequences can be dire." -- Josh Bloch
The lesson

- Conforming to behavioral contracts can be difficult
- Advice:
  - Don't allow equality between distinct types
  - Be careful when inheriting from a concrete class
- Symmetry kills:

```java
public class EvilButTrue {
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        return obj != null;
    }
    public int hashCode() {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

"Overriding the equals method seems simple, but there are many ways to get it wrong and the consequences can be dire." -- Josh Bloch
PARAMETRIC POLYMORPHISM (GENERICS)
Recall the Java Collection API (excerpt)
Consider the `java.util.Stack` class.

```java
public class Stack {
    public void push(Object obj) { ... }
    public Object pop() { ... }
}
```

- Some possible client code:
  ```java
  Stack stack = new Stack();
  String s = "Hello!";
  stack.push(s);
  String t = stack.pop();
  ```
Consider the java.util.Stack

```java
public class Stack {
    public void push(Object obj) { ... }
    public Object pop() { ... }
}
```

- Some possible client code:

```java
Stack stack = new Stack();
String s = "Hello!";
stack.push(s);
String t = (String) stack.pop();
```

To fix the type error with a downcast (urgs!)
Parametric polymorphism via Java Generics

- *Parametric polymorphism* is the ability to define a type generically to allow static type-checking without fully specifying types.
- The `java.util.Stack` instead
  - A stack of some type `T`:
    ```java
    public class Stack<T> {
        public void push(T obj) { ... }
        public T pop() { ... }
    }
    ```
- Improves typechecking, simplifies(?) client code:
  ```java
  Stack<String> stack = new Stack<String>();
  String s = "Hello!";
  stack.push(s);
  String t = stack.pop();
  ```
Many Java Generics details

• Can have multiple type parameters
  – e.g., Map<Integer,String>

• Wildcards
  – e.g., ArrayList<?> or ArrayList<? extends Animal>

• Subtyping
  – ArrayList<String> is a subtype of List<String>
  – ArrayList<String> is not a subtype of ArrayList<Object>

• Cannot create Generic arrays
List<String>[] foo = new List<String>[42];  // won't compile

• Type erasure
  – Generic type info is compile-time only
    • Cannot use instanceof to check generic type
    – But shouldn’t use instanceof anyway
Summary: Designing Reusable Classes

• Reuse implementations with clear contracts (information hiding)
• Provide variation points in classes for reuse
  – Strategy Pattern + Composition
  – Overriding / Template Method Pattern + Inheritance
  – Decorator Pattern <- Adding behavior through delegation
  – Type parameters (generics)