

CSC 347 - Concepts of Programming Languages

Parametric Polymorphism

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Learning Objectives

- ❓ Inheritance for container classes?
 - Understand type parameters vs. inheritance



Monomorphic Linked Lists (C)

- Implement for each pointer type?

```
1 typedef struct Node Node;
2 struct Node {
3     int* item;
4     Node* next;
5 };
6
7 int* get_last (Node* xs) {
8     while (xs->next != NULL) {
9         xs = xs->next;
10    }
11    return xs->item;
12 }
```

- Can inheritance solve this?

```
1 abstract class Node {
2     Node next;
3     Node getLast() {
4         Node xs = this;
5         while (xs.next != null) xs = xs.next;
6         return ???; // no xs.item!
7     }
8 }
9 class IntNode extends Node {
10     int item;
11     // duplicate getLast in every concrete class?
12 }
```

❓ Benefits? Downsides?



Generic Linked Lists (C)

- Use type `(void*)` in C

```
1 typedef struct Node Node;
2 struct Node {
3     void* item;
4     Node* next;
5 };
6
7 void* get_last (Node* xs) {
8     while (xs->next != NULL) {
9         xs = xs->next;
10    }
11    return xs->item;
12 }
```

? Benefits? Downsides?



Generic Linked Lists (C)

! No static protection against casts from `(void *)`

```
1 typedef struct Node Node;
2 struct Node {
3     void* item;
4     Node* next;
5 };
6 int main () {
7     int* p      = (int*) malloc (sizeof(int));
8     *p          = 2123456789;
9     Node* xs    = (Node*) malloc (sizeof(Node));
10    xs->next     = NULL;
11    xs->item     = p;           // store int pointer
12    double* q = get_last(xs);  // alias of p
13    printf ("q=%f\n", *q);     // unsafe access
14 }
```

```
1 $ clang -m32 parametric-03.c && ./a.out
2 q=96621069057346178268049192388430659584.000000
```



Generic Linked Lists (Java)

- Generic list using subtype polymorphism

```
1 static class Node {  
2     Object item;  
3     Node next;  
4 }  
5  
6 static Object getLast (Node xs) {  
7     while (xs.next != null) {  
8         xs = xs.next;  
9     }  
10    return xs.item;  
11 }
```



Generic Linked Lists (Java)

- Subtype polymorphism
- `ClassCastException` better than unsafe access

```
1 static class Node    {
2     Object  item;
3     Node    next;
4 }
5 public static void main (String[] args) {
6     Integer p = Integer.valueOf(2123456789);
7     Node xs   = new Node();
8     xs.next   = null;
9     xs.item   = p;           // store Integer
10    Double q  = (Double) getLast(xs); // ClassCastException
11    System.out.printf ("d=%f\n", q);  // unsafe access
12 }
```

```
1 $ javac Parametric2.java
2 $ java Parametric2
3 java.lang.ClassCastException: Integer cannot be cast to Double
4     at Parametric.main(Parametric2.java:10)
```



Generic Linked Lists (Java)

- Generic list using parametric polymorphism

```
1 static Node<X> {  
2     X      item;  
3     Node<X> next;  
4 }  
5  
6 static <X> X getLast (Node<X> xs) {  
7     while (xs.next != null) {  
8         xs = xs.next;  
9     }  
10    return xs.item;  
11 }
```



Parametric Polymorphism

- Compiler errors better than runtime exceptions

```
1 static class Node<X> {  
2     X      item;  
3     Node<X> next;  
4 }  
5 public static void main (String[] args) {  
6     Integer p = Integer.valueOf(2123456789);  
7     Node<Integer> xs = new Node<>();  
8     xs.next      = null;  
9     xs.item      = p;           // store Integer  
10    Double q     = (Double) getLast(xs); // compiler error  
11    System.out.printf ("d=%f\n", q);    // unsafe access  
12 }
```

```
1 $ javac Parametric1.java  
2 error: incompatible types: Integer cannot be converted to Double  
3     Double q = (Double) getLast(xs); // compiler error  
4                             ^
```



Java Type Parameter Erasure

- Java type parameters are not part of runtime type information

```
1 static class ArrayList<X> {  
2     X[] a;  
3  
4     ArrayList(int n) {  
5         a = new X[n];  
6     }  
7  
8     void put (int i, X item) { a[i] = item; }  
9     X      get (int i)      { return a[i]; }  
10 }
```

```
1 $ javac Parametric3.java  
2 error: generic array creation  
3     a = new X[n];  
4             ^
```



Java Type Parameter Erasure

- Cast is not checked at runtime

```
1 static class ArrayList<X> {  
2     X[] a;  
3  
4     ArrayList(int n) {  
5         a = (X[]) new Object[n];  
6     }  
7  
8     void put (int i, X item) { a[i] = item; }  
9     X      get (int i)       { return a[i]; }  
10 }
```

```
1 $ javac -Xlint:unchecked Parametric4.java  
2 warning: [unchecked] unchecked cast  
3     a = (X[]) new Object[n];  
4             ^
```

? Why is cast not checked at runtime?



Java Type Parameter Erasure

- Okay to ignore, since array is empty

```
1 static class ArrayList<X> {  
2     X[] a;  
3  
4     @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")  
5     ArrayList(int n) {  
6         a = (X[]) new Object[n];  
7     }  
8  
9     void put (int i, X item) { a[i] = item; }  
10    X      get (int i)      { return a[i]; }  
11 }
```

```
1 $ javac -Xlint:unchecked Parametric4.java
```



Java Type Parameter Erasure

- Not possible to check casts when writing to unparameterized list

```
1 ArrayList<String> ss = new ArrayList<>(10);  
2 ArrayList os = ss;  
3 os.put (1, 2123456789);  
4 String s = ss.get (1);
```

```
1 $ javac Parametric6.java  
2 Note: Parametric6.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.  
3 Note: Recompile with -Xlint:unchecked for details.
```

```
1 $ java Parametric6  
2 ClassCastException: Integer cannot be cast to class String  
3   at Parametric.main(Parametric6.java:4)
```



Arrays Checked When Assigned

- Java stores types with arrays

```
1 String[] ss = new String[10];
2 Object[] os = ss;
3 os[1] = 2123456789;
4 String s = ss[1];
```

```
1 $ javac Parametric7.java
2 // no warnings
```

```
1 $ java Parametric7
2 ArrayStoreException: Integer
3     at Parametric.main(Parametric7.java:3)
```



Parametric Polymorphism

- In Java, C#, Ada, Haskell, Scala, Rust, etc
- First developed in [ML](#) (1970s, modern descendants: F#, oCaml, Standard ML)
- Strong connection to mathematical logic: [Agda](#), [Coq](#), etc.
- C++ templates are different
 - Template itself has no executable form: `List<T>`
 - Executable generated for each instantiation: `List<int>`, `List<string>`



Summary

- Parametric polymorphism allows independence between container class and types of contained objects
- Type safety when reading from and writing to containers
- Not all languages retain type parameters at runtime (Java: compiler knows generics, JVM does not)