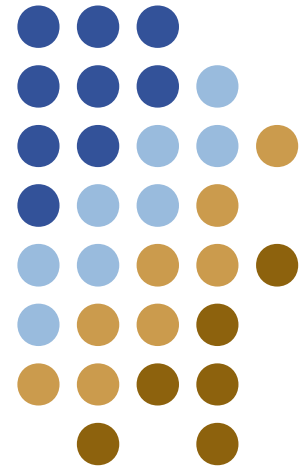


# Things I Wrote On The Board

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Examples from OO Languages course





# Java/C++ References

## Java

```
class A { int i = 0; ... }
```

- ```
void foo(int i) { i = 42; }  
int i = 0;  
foo(i); // on return i == 0
```
- ```
void foo(A a) {a.i = 42; }  
A a = new A();  
foo(a); // on return a.i == 42
```
- ```
void foo(A a) {  
    a = new A();  
    a.i = 42;  
}  
A a = new A();  
foo(a); // on return a.i == 0
```

## C++

```
class A { int i; ... }; // i initially 0
```

- ```
void foo(int i) { i = 42; }  
int i = 0;  
foo(i); // on return i == 0
```
- ```
void foo(A &a) {a.i = 42; }  
A a;  
foo(a); // on return a.i == 42
```
- ```
class A {int i; ... };  
void foo(A *a) {a->i = 42;}  
A a;  
foo(&a); // on return a.i == 42
```
- ```
class A {int i; ...};  
void foo(A &a) {  
    a = A();  
    a.i = 42;  
}  
A a;  
foo(&a); // on return a.i == 42
```





# Java Covariant Arrays

- `Dog[] da = new Dog[10];`  
`Animal[] aa = da;`  
`aa[0] = new Cat(); // runtime error`  
`da[0].bark();`
- Java: statically type-safe except for casts and covariant arrays
  - a program with no casts, no covariant array use cannot have runtime type error



# C++ Overriding, Covariant Return Types



- ```
class A {  
    A* foo() {...}  
};  
class B : public A {  
    B* foo() {...} // correctly overrides A::foo  
};
```
- Not a case of overriding:  

```
class A {  
    void foo(Animal& a) {...}  
};  
class B: public A {  
    void foo(Dog& b) {...}  
}; // a B cannot do whatever an A can
```



# Named vs. Structural Conformance



- interface Drawable {  
    void draw();  
}  
class Cowboy {  
    void draw() {...}  
}  
Drawable d = new Cowboy();
  - allowed? Need to say “implements Drawable”?
- Structural conformance can be applied to statically typed languages
  - orthogonal question





# Design Pattern: Visitor Example

- class Visitable { void accept(Visitor v) { v.visit(this); } }
- class A extends Visitable { ...  
void accept(Visitor v) { v.visit(this); }  
}
- class B extends Visitable { ...  
void accept(Visitor v) { v.visit(this); }  
}
- interface Visitor {  
void visit(Visitable v);  
void visit(A a);  
void visit(B b);  
}
- class SomeVisitor implements Visitor {  
void visit(Visitable v) {...}  
void visit(A a) {...}  
void visit(B b) {...}  
}





# Multithreading

- ```
class A {  
    int i;  
    synchronized void foo() {... i ...}  
    synchronized void bar() {... i ...}  
}
```

```
A a1 = new A();  
A a2 = new A();  
A a3 = a1;
```
- Can two threads simultaneously execute:
  - a1.foo + a1.bar (no)
  - a1.foo + a2.foo (yes)
  - a1.foo + a2.bar (yes)
  - a1.foo + a3.bar (no)
  - a1.foo + "a1.i = 0" (yes)
  - a1.foo + "synchronized(a3) { a2.bar(); }" (no)
  - a1.foo + "synchronized(a2) { a3.bar(); }" (no)

