

# CS 211: Casting, Equals Methods

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Week 5

# Logistics

## Deadlines

- ▶ Lab 5: Monday (today)
- ▶ P3: Due Sunday

## Reading: Inheritance

- ▶ Building Java Programs Ch 9
- ▶ Lab Manual Ch 7

## Goals Today

- ▶ Equality
- ▶ Dynamic Dispatch

## Exam 1 Schedule

|          |                              |
|----------|------------------------------|
| Mon 2/27 | Equals, Dispatch             |
| Wed 3/1  | Abstract Classes<br>Lab Quiz |
| Sun 3/5  | Project 3 Due                |
| Mon 3/6  | Review                       |
| Wed 3/8  | Exam 1                       |
| Mon 3/13 | Spring Break                 |

## Everyone has equals() and toString()

```
package java.lang;  
public class Object{ ... }
```

Class Object is the root of the class hierarchy. Every class has Object as a superclass. All objects, including arrays, implement the methods of this class.

```
public String toString()
```

Returns a string representation of the object.

```
public boolean equals(Object obj)
```

Indicates whether some other object is "equal to" this one.

```
int a[] = {1,2,3}, b[] = {1,2,3};  
System.out.println( a.equals(b) ); // ??
```

## Checking type at run time: `instanceof`

`X instanceof Y`

- ▶ A keyword/syntax construct
- ▶ true if X has Y as an ancestor - *X is a Y*
  - ▶ Mascot is a Duck, Duck is a Animal, Animal is a Object
- ▶ false otherwise

## Casting: Trust me, javac

```
Object o = new Coord(1,2);  
System.out.println(o.row);    // Compile error  
Coord c = (Coord) o;          // Trust me, it's a Coord  
System.out.println(c.row);    // Voila!
```

- ▶ What can go wrong with casting: (Coord) o
- ▶ Try it interactively:

```
Object o = new String("hi");  
Coord c = (Coord) o;
```

- ▶ What about the following...

```
Object x = new Coord(1,2);  
Object y = new Coord(1,2);
```

```
System.out.println( x.equals(y) );
```

## The most common case of casting

Compare current object like Coord to arbitrary other Objects

### Coord Class Methods

```
// Are coordinates equal
public boolean
equals(Coord c){
    return
        this.row==c.row &&
        this.col==c.col;
}
// Compare arbitrary object
public boolean
equals(Object o){
    if(o instanceof Coord){
        Coord that = (Coord) o;
        return
            this.row==c.row &&
            this.col==c.col;
    }
    else{ return false; }
}
```

### Equals works great now

```
Object x = new Coord(1,2);
Object y = new Coord(1,2);
System.out.println( x.equals(y) );
```

### But what about...

```
Object w = new Coord(1,2);
Object z = new Coord3D(1,2,3);

System.out.println( w.equals(z) );
System.out.println( z.equals(w) );
```

(Hint: damn...)

## Note on @Override

Annotating methods with @Override which are intended to override a parent method notifies the compiler to check for danger.

### A Subtle Bug

```
@Override
public boolean equals(Coord other){
    if(other==null ||
        !(other instanceof Coord)){
        return false;
    }
    Coord that = (Coord) other;
    return
        this.row==that.row &&
        this.col==that.col;
}
```

### Compiler Output

```
> javac Coord.java
Coord.java:17: error:
method does not override or
implement a method from a
supertype
    @Override
    ~
1 error
```

## Exercise: ScreamWriter Equality

Implement equals(Object o) for ScreamWriter

```
public class ScreamWriter
extends PrintWriter
{
    private boolean highVolume;
    public ScreamWriter(OutputStream o){
        super(o);
        this.highVolume = true;
    }
    public ScreamWriter(File f)
throws Exception{
        super(f);
        this.highVolume = true;
    }
    public ScreamWriter(String filename)
throws Exception{
        super(filename);
        this.highVolume = true;
    }

    public void toggleVolume(){
        this.highVolume = !this.highVolume;
    }

    public void println(String s){
        String output = s;
        if(this.highVolume){
            output = output.toUpperCase();
        }
        super.println(output);
        this.flush();
    }

    // Override Equals: returns true if
    // the argument o is another
    // ScreamWriter and has the same value
    // for highVolume
    public boolean equals(Object o){
        ???
    }
}
```



## Optional Exercise: Equality Gets Trickier

What is printed on the right based on equals() definitions?

```
public class Coord {
    public boolean equals(Object o){
        if(!(o instanceof Coord)){
            return false;
        }
        Coord that = (Coord) o;
        return
            this.row==that.row &&
            this.col==that.col;
    }
}
public class Coord3D extends Coord{
    public boolean equals(Object o){
        if(!(o instanceof Coord3D)){
            return false;
        }
        Coord3D that = (Coord3D) o;
        return
            this.row==that.row &&
            this.col==that.col &&
            this.height == that.height;
    }
}
```

```
Coord    a = new Coord(1,2);
Coord3D  b = new Coord3D(1,2,3);

Coord    c = new Coord(10,12);
Coord3D  d = new Coord3D(10,12,14);

System.out.println( a.equals(c) );
System.out.println( a.equals(b) );
System.out.println( b.equals(a) );
System.out.println();

System.out.println( c.equals(d) );
System.out.println( d.equals(c) );
System.out.println();

String s = "(1,2)";
System.out.println( s.equals(a) );
System.out.println( a.equals(s) );
```