COMP 401 COPY: SHALLOW AND DEEP

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Prerequisite

Composite Object Shapes Inheritance

CLONE SEMANTICS?



Need to understand memory representation

COPYING OBJECTS

p1 = **new** AMutablePoint(200, 200); p2 = p1; p1.setX (100);

p2.getX() == p1.getX()

 \rightarrow true

What if we want copy rather than reference.
The properties can be changed independently
Backup

COPIER DOES THE WORK

p1 = **new** AMutablePoint(200, 200);

p2 = new AMutablePoint (p1.getX(), p1.getY());

p1.setX (100);

p2.getX() == p1.getX()

 \rightarrow false

COPIED OBJECT DOES THE WORK

// in Object, subtype can increase access of overridden method **protected Object clone()** $\{ ... \}$

```
public interface CloneablePoint extends MutablePoint {
   public Object clone();
```

 \rightarrow false

CloneablePoint p1 = new ACloneablePoint(200, 200); CloneablePoint p2 = (CloneablePoint) p1.clone(); p1.setX (100);

p2.getX() == p1.getX()

BOUNDEDPOINT CLONE



BOUNDEDPOINT CLONE



REPLICATING INSTANCE VARIABLE VALUES



SHALLOW COPY





DEEP COPY



OBJECT CLONE

// Object implements shallow copy
protected Object clone() { ... }

//class can implement multiple interfaces, and interface such as Cloneable can be empty public class AMutablePoint implements Point, Cloneable // Subclass can make it public public Object clone() { return super.clone() } // need exception handling, discussed later

BOUNDED POINT DEEP COPY ?

public Object clone() {

};

public class ABoundedPoint extends AMutablePoint implements
BoundedPoint {

Point upperLeftCorner, lowerRightCorner; public ABoundedPoint (int initX, int initY,

Point initUpperLeftCorner, Point initLowerRightCorner) {
 super(initX, initY);
 upperLeftCorner = initUpperLeftCorner;
 lowerRightCorner = initLowerRightCorner;

BOUNDED POINT DEEP COPY



BOUNDED POINT DEEP COPY PROBLEMS





CLONING GRAPH STRUCTURES



SHALLOW VS. DEEP COPY

• Shallow copy:

- Copies the instance but not its components
- Creates a new object and assigns instance variables of copied object to corresponding instance variables of new object.

• Deep copy

• Creates a new object and assigns (deep or shallow?) copies of instance variables of copied object to corresponding instance variables of new object.

SMALLTALK SHALLOW, DEEP(ER), AND REGULAR COPY

• Copy

- Programmer makes it either shallow or deep copy. By default it is shallow.
- Shallow copy:
 - Copies the instance but not its components
 - Creates a new object and assigns instance variables of copied object to corresponding instance variables of new object.
- Deep copy
 - Creates a new object and assigns copy of each instance variable of copied object to corresponding instance variable of new object.

DEEP COPY OF GRAPH STRUCTURE



DEEP COPY OF GRAPH STRUCTURE



If copy is shallowCopy



ISOMORPHIC DEEP COPY







JAVA SERIALIZATION

- Used to copy object (implementing java.io.Serializable empty interface) to file or network
- Deep isomorphic copy
 - Created a deep isomorphic copy of object
- Used by OE library to create a deepCopy
 - public Object Misc.deepCopy(Object object)
- Deep copy used for automatic refresh

import java.io.Serializable;
public class AMutablePoint extends AMutablePoint implements Point,
Serializable { ... }

OBJECT EDITOR AUTOMATIC REFRESHES



Suppose some operation on ABoundedPoint@48 changes Y coordinate of AMutablePoint@24

How does OE know that the value changed?

All components of ABoundedPoint@48 have the same value



OBJECT EDITOR AUTOMATIC REFRESHES



Creates an isomorphic copy when it first encounters an object

Suppose an operation is executed on an object

Calls equals() on new object to compare it with copy

If equals returns false, efficiently updates display of changed object and creates new copy of changed object

COMPLETE BRUTE FORCE REFRESH



If object and all of its descendants not Serializable then no deep copy of efficient refresh

COMPLETE BRUTE FORCE REFRESH



If object and all of its descendants Serializable, but no overridden equals(), then complete brute force refresh

Can override equals() and set break point in it to verify it is called with copy

WHY SIMPLISTIC ARRAY PRINT?

[Ljava.lang.Object;@27391d

Object[] recursive = new Object[1]; recursive[0] = recursive; System.out.println(recursive);



Infinite recursion if println() recursively printed each element

OTHER OBJECT OPERATIONS

• hashCode()

- Relevant to hashtables will learn about in data structures.
- Think of it as the internal address of object.
- Various versions of wait() and notify()
 - Relevant to threads will study them in depth in operating systems course
 - See section on synchronization and wait and notify.
 - Useful for animations.
- getClass()
 - Returns the class, on which one can invoke "reflection" methods
 - Used by ObjectEditor to edit arbitrary object.
- finalize()
 - Called when object is garbage collected.

GARBAGE COLLECTION

