A Short Java Rant

Speaker: David Walker

COS 326

Princeton University

Definition and Use of Java Pairs

```java
public class Pair {

  public int x;
  public int y;

  public Pair (int a, int b) {
    x = a;
    y = b;
  }
}
```

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public class User {

  public Pair swap (Pair p1) {
    Pair p2 =
      new Pair(p1.y, p1.x);

    return p2;
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What could go wrong?

A Paucity of Types

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```

The input p1 to swap may be null and we forgot to check.

Java has no way to define a pair data structure that is *just a pair*.

How many students in the class have seen an accidental null pointer exception thrown in their Java code?

From Java Pairs to OCaml Pairs

In OCaml, if a pair may be null it is a pair option:

```
type java_pair = (int * int) option
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And if you write code like this:

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  let (x,y) = p in
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You get a *helpful* error message like this:

```
# … Characters 91-92:
    let (x,y) = p in (y,x);;
            ^

Error: This expression has type java_pair = (int * int) option
       but an expression was expected of type 'a * 'b
```

From Java Pairs to OCaml Pairs

```
type java_pair = (int * int) option
```

And what if you were up at 3am trying to finish your COS 326 assignment and you accidentally wrote the following sleep-deprived, brain-dead statement?

```
let swap_java_pair (p:java_pair) : java_pair =
  match p with
    | Some (x,y) -> Some (y,x)
```

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```

OCaml to the rescue!

```
 ..match p with
       | Some (x,y) -> Some (y,x)
Warning 8: this pattern-matching is not exhaustive.
Here is an example of a value that is not matched:
None
```

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```

An easy fix!

```
let swap_java_pair (p:java_pair) : java_pair =
    match p with
      | None -> None
      | Some (x,y) -> Some (y,x)
```

From Java Pairs to OCaml Pairs

Moreover, your pairs are probably almost never null!

Defensive programming & always checking for null is
AnNOyinG

From Java Pairs to OCaml Pairs

There just isn't always some "good thing" for a function to do when it receives a bad input, like a null pointer

In OCaml, all these issues disappear when you use the proper type for a pair and that type contains no "extra junk"

```
type pair = int * int
```

Once you know OCaml, it is *hard* to write swap incorrectly

Your *bullet-proof* code is much simpler than in Java.

```
let swap (p:pair) : pair =
    let (x,y) = p in (y,x)
```

Summary of Java Pair Rant

Java has a paucity of types
- There is no type to describe just the pairs
- There is no type to describe just the triples
- There is no type to describe the pairs of pairs
- There is no type ...

OCaml has many more types
- use option when things may be null
- do not use option when things are not null
- OCaml types describe data structures more precisely
  - programmers have fewer cases to worry about
  - entire classes of errors just go away
  - type checking and pattern analysis help prevent programmers from ever forgetting about a case

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SCORE: OCAML 1, JAVA 0

type checking and program analysis help prevent programmers from ever forgetting about a case