

# DIALOG

Elsinore 2023

John has some generic problems<sad,face>  
What can he do about them?

*John Daintree*



# DIALOG

Elsinore 2023

John has some generic problems<sad,face>  
What can he do about them?

*John Daintree*



# DIALOG

Elsinore 2023

problems<sad,face>

*John Daintree*



# DIALOG

Elsinore 2023

problems<sad,face>

What are "generics", and why do we care?

*John Daintree*



# The problem with generics

```
using (var prod = new ProducerBuilder<string, byte[]> _config).Build()) {  
    for (int i=0; i<10; ++i) {  
        prod.Produce(topic, new Message<string, byte[]> { Key = ..., Value = ... },  
            (deliveryReport) => {  
                if (deliveryReport.Error.Code != ErrorCode.NoError) {  
                    Console.WriteLine($"{deliveryReport.Error.Reason}");  
                } else {  
                    // Message delivered  
                }  
            })  
    }  
}
```



# The problem with generics

```
string connectionString = "mongodb://grs3550";  
var client = new MongoClient(connectionString);  
var db = client.GetDatabase("sample_mflix");  
  
var collection = db.GetCollection<BsonDocument>("movies");  
var filter = Builders<BsonDocument>.Filter.Eq<string>("title", "Runaway");  
var document = collection.FindSync<BsonDocument>(filter).First();  
Console.WriteLine(document);
```



# What are generics?

In statically typed languages (such as [C++](#) and [Java](#)), the term *generic functions* refers to a mechanism for *compile-time polymorphism* ([static dispatch](#)), specifically [parametric polymorphism](#). These are functions defined with [TypeParameters](#), intended to be resolved with [compile time](#) type information. The compiler uses these types to instantiate suitable versions, resolving any [function overloading](#) appropriately.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generic\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Generic_function)



# What are (.NET) generics?

Generics are classes, structures, interfaces, and methods that have placeholders (type parameters) for one or more of the types that they store or use. A generic collection class might use a type parameter as a placeholder for the type of objects that it stores. The type parameters appear as the types of its fields and the parameter types of its methods. A generic method might use its type parameter as the type of its return value or as the type of one of its formal parameters.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/standard/generics>





# Generic Functions

int	MyFunction	(int arg1, int arg2)
double	MyFunction	(double arg1, double arg2)
char	MyFunction	(char arg1, char arg2)
object	MyFunction	(object arg1, object arg2)
Object	MyFunction2	(object[] args)

T1	MyFunction< T1 >	( T1 arg1, T1 arg2 )
T	MyFunction2<T>	(T[])



# Generic Functions

```
T1 MyFunction<T1> ( T1 arg1, T1 arg2 )
```

```
int result = MyFunction<int>(1,2);
```

```
int result = MyFunction<int>("1",2);
```

```
string result = MyFunction<string>("1","2");
```

```
T MyFunction2<T>(T[])
```

```
int result = MyFunction2<int>(new int[] {1,2,3});
```

```
int result = MyFunction2<int>(new string[] {"1","2","3"});
```

```
string result = MyFunction2<string>(new string[] {"1","2","3"});
```



# Generic types



# The problem with generics

```
using (var prod = new ProducerBuilder<string, byte[]> _config).Build()) {  
    for (int i=0; i<10; ++i) {  
        prod.Produce(topic, new Message<string, byte[]> { Key = ..., Value = ... },  
            (deliveryReport) => {  
                if (deliveryReport.Error.Code != ErrorCode.NoError) {  
                    Console.WriteLine($"{deliveryReport.Error.Reason}");  
                } else {  
                    // Message delivered  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



# Generic types

```
string connectionString = "mongodb://grs3550";  
var client = new MongoClient(connectionString);  
var db = client.GetDatabase("sample_mflix");  
  
var collection = db.GetCollection<BsonDocument>("movies");  
var filter = Builders<BsonDocument>.Filter.Eq<string>("title", "Runaway");  
var document = collection.FindSync<BsonDocument>(filter).First();  
Console.WriteLine(document);
```



# Generic Types

```
public class Dictionary<TKey,TValue>
{
    public void Add (TKey key, TValue value);
    public TValue this[TKey key] { get; set; }
    public bool ContainsKey (TKey key);
    public bool ContainsValue (TValue value);
    ...
}
Dictionary d=new Dictionary<int,int>();
d.Add(1,2);
d.Add(1,"hello");
int value=d[1];
```



# Why do we care?

```
ProducerBuilder<TKey,TValue>  
Message<TKey,TValue>  
Builders<BsonDocument>.Filter.Eq<string>("title", "Runaway")
```

```
public class List<T>  
public class Dictionary<TKey,TValue>
```

Why do we care?

- They are useful
- We may use them "indirectly"
  - Dictionary<String,String> get\_Settings();
  - set\_Settings(Dictionary<String,String> settings);



# DKaf.NET

- ✍ C# ideally placed for prototyping this
- ✍ Performant - still wraps the native library
- ✍ Disadvantage: no AIX
- ✍ Disadvantage: 'modern' C# (generics) means we can't quite use Confluent.Kafka directly





# Generic Functions

```
string connectionString = "mongodb://grs
var client = new MongoClient(connectionString)
var db = client.GetDatabase("sample_mfl

var collection = db.GetCollection<BsonDoc
var filter = Builders<BsonDocument>.Filter
var document = collection.Find(filter).First
Console.WriteLine(document);
```

```
mm←db.NewMethod'GetCollection<BsonDocument>'
col←mm.Invoke db ('movies')
```

```
▽ dotnettype←type NewMethod methoddef; itemtypes; gt; m; its
; cutEndAt; cutFirst; split; trimEndAt; methodname; method
  Requires []using has '' as an item
cutEndAt←{(1-(φω)ια)↑ω}
cutFirst←{(-1+ωια)↑ω}
split←{1↓''(α=α,ω)←α,ω}
trimEndAt←{(-(φω)ια)↓ω}
methodname←'<'cutFirst methoddef
itemtypes←', 'split'>'trimEndAt(1+≠methodname)↓methoddef

'No itemtypes'[]SIGNAL((0≠itemtypes)/90)

Ag←2017Igenericity, '', ≠itemtypes
gt←type.GetType
method←gt.GetMethod ←methodname
its←2017I''itemtypes

:If v/m←[]NULL≡''its
  ((≠m/itemtypes), 'not found')[]SIGNAL 90
:EndIf

:If gt≠[]NULL
:AndIf method.IsGenericMethodDefinition
  dotnettype←method.MakeGenericMethod←its
:Else
  (genericity, ' is not a generic type')[]SIGNAL 90
:EndIf
▽
```



# Generic Types

```
public class Producer
    public IProducer<
    private ProducerC

    public Producer(s
        _config = new
            Bootstrap
    };

    Prod = new ProducerBuilder<string, byte[]>(_config).Build();
}
```

```
▽ Ctor (type arg)
    :Access public
    :Implements constructor
    A arg is either a charvec or ...
    :If type=0
        producer←NEW DyKa.StringProducer(<arg)
    :Else
        producer←NEW DyKa.Producer(<arg)
    :End
```

▽



# DKaf.NET

```
using (var prod = new ProducerBuilder<T>
    for (int i=0; i<10; ++i) {
        prod.Produce(topic, new Message<T>
            (deliveryReport) => {
                if (deliveryReport.Success)
                    Console.WriteLine("Message delivered")
            } else {
                // Message delivered
```

```
    genericObjType<T> genericType GenericOf itemTypes;gt;[]USING;its
    A GenericType eg List etc
    A ItemTypes type of items
    []USING<'
    its<System.Type.GetType<"",>itemTypes
    gt<System.Type.GetType<genericType,'',>itemTypes
    :If gt<=NULL
    :AndIf gt.IsGenericTypeDefinition
        genericObjType<T>gt.MakeGenericType<T>
    :Else
        (genericType,' is not a generic type')[]SIGNAL 90
    :EndIf
    </pre>
```

```
'Confluent.Kafka.ProducerBuilder' GenericOf 'System.String' 'System.Byte[]'
```

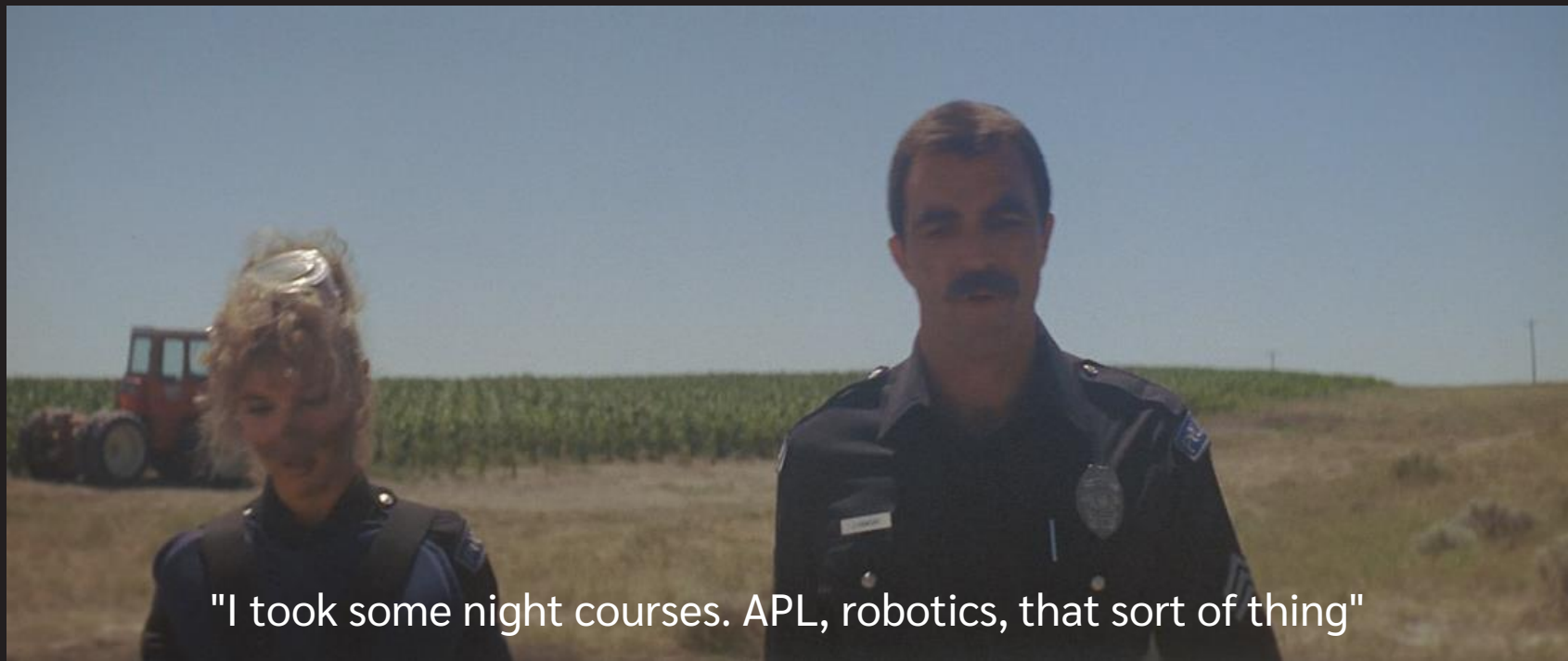


But we can do better



But we can do better





"I took some night courses. APL, robotics, that sort of thing"

# Why do we care?

Other languages (e.g. C#) use generics extensively and increasingly

We need to be able to consume their public APIs

We should be able to provide generics to them



```
:Class oStats
:Using System
:Using System.Collections
```

```
▽ make args
:Signature ctor Object[]
:Access public
:Implements constructor
_array←args
```

```
▽ r←min
:Signature Object←▽
:Access public
```

```
r←{ω[Δω]}_array
```

```
▽ r←max
:Signature Object←▽
:Access public
```

```
r←{ω[Ψω]}_array
```

```
▽ r←unique
:Signature Object[]←▽
:Access public
```

```
r←u_array
```

```
▽ r←freq;tel
:Signature Hashtable←▽
:Access public
```

```
r←NEW Hashtable
r.Add"↓(→, #0←)↓_array
```

```
:EndClass
```





```
:Class oStats
:Using System
:Using System.Collections
```

```
▽ make args
:Signature ctor Object[]
:Access public
:Implements constructor
_array+args
▽
```

```
▽ r←min
:Signature Object+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←{ω[Δω]}_array
▽
```

```
▽ r←max
:Signature Object+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←{ω[Ψω]}_array
▽
```

```
▽ r←unique
:Signature Object[]+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←u_array
▽
```

```
▽ r←freq;tel
:Signature Hashtable+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←[]NEW Hashtable
r.Add"↓(→,≠0→)⊘_array
▽
```

```
:EndClass
```

```
:Class gStats•T
:Using System
:Using
System.Collections.Generic
```

```
▽ make args
:Signature ctor T[]
:Access public
:Implements constructor
_array+args
▽
```

```
▽ r←min
:Signature T+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←{ω[Δω]}_array
▽
```

```
▽ r←max
:Signature T+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←{ω[Ψω]}_array
▽
```

```
▽ r←unique
:Signature T[]+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←u_array
▽
```

```
▽ r←freq;tel
:Signature Dictionary•T Int32+▽
:Access public
```

```
r←[]NEW (Dictionary•T Int32)
r.Add"↓(→,≠0→)⊘_array
▽
```

```
:EndClass
```



# Exporting Generics

DEMO



# Generics

Questions and things I probably forgot.

Does it make sense to use generics in "APL only" cases?

"Extension methods"

TypeParameter inference



# DIALOG

Elsinore 2023

John has some generic problems<sad,face>  
What can he do about them?

*John Daintree*



Fin.



```
public class Producer : IDisposable {  
    public IProducer<string, byte[]>? Prod { get; private set; }  
    private ProducerConfig _config;
```

```
public Prod  
    _config  
    Body  
};  
Prod =  
}
```

```
▽ Ctor (type arg)  
:Access public  
:Implements constructor  
A arg is either a charvec or ...  
:If type=0  
    producer ← []NEW DyKa.StringProducer(=arg)  
:Else  
    producer ← []NEW DyKa.Producer(=arg)  
:End
```

▽



# Generic Functions

```
T1 MyFunction<T1,T2>(T1 arg1, T2 arg2)  
int result=MyFunction<int,string>(10,"hello");  
String result=MyFunction<string,string>("hello","world");
```



# Generic Functions

```
int Find<T1>(T1 arg1, T1[] in)
int Find<target>(target arg1, target[] in)
int index=Find<int>(10      ,new int[] {10,11,12});
int index=Find<string>("john",new string[] {"hello","johnd"});
int index=Find<string>(10      ,new string[] {"hello","johnd"});
```





# Generic Functions

```
var client = new MongoClient(connectionString);  
var db = client.GetDatabase("sample_mflix");  
var collection=db.GetCollection<BsonDocument>("movies");  
var filter = Builders<BsonDocument>.Filter.Eq<string>("title", "Runaway");  
var document = collection.Find(filter).First();
```



# Generic Functions



# Generic Functions

```
int problems<sad,face>(sad john, face saving)
```

These things exist, but we can't call them from Dyalog APL.  
... until now.



# Generic Classes



# Defining Generics in Dyalog

