

## I. Object-Oriented Design

- Classes
  - Classes vs. Instances
  - Fields & Methods
  - Cohesion and Coupling
  - Class vs. Instance scope of fields and methods
  - Classes with a fixed number of instances: enums  
*Example: the Checkers application*
- Inheritance
  - Inheritance hierarchies
  - Inheritance of instance fields
  - Inheritance of instance methods, overriding
  - Preventing inheritance of classes, methods: final  
*Example: the Company application*
- Access control
- Encapsulation
  - Instance fields
  - Accessor & Mutator methods
  - Inner classes
  - Documenting the public API
- Abstract classes
- The diamond problem
- Interfaces  
*Example: the Superheroes application*
- Scoping and binding in Java:
  - Scope of a variable, shadowing
  - Methods and signatures
  - Overloading methods
  - Polymorphism
- Important classes and interfaces
  - the Object class: equals, hashCode, toString
  - the Comparable interface: equals, compareTo, hashCode
  - the Serializable interface: serialVersionUID

## II. Input/Output and Exception Handling

- Preconditions
- Exceptions
  - Reporting
  - Handling
  - Try – catch – finally
- The exceptions hierarchy in Java
  - Checked vs. unchecked exceptions
  - Defining your own exceptions

*Example: the Roster application*

- Files and Streams
  - Fundamental vs. object data types: when is the size of the object known?
  - ASCII (character) vs. binary (byte) files
  - End of file – integer -1
  
  - FileReader / FileWriter – ASCII files
  - FileInputStream / FileOutputStream – binary files
  
  - BufferedReader/BufferedWriter – optimized performance
  - System.in, System.out, System.err – streams
  - Sequential vs. Random Access (RandomAccessFile)
  
  - Serialization and De-serialization: classes must implement Serializable

*Example: the StreamsDemo*

### III. Data Structures and Algorithms

- Fundamental data structures

- Array
- ArrayList
- Linked list
- Stack
- Queue

*Examples: LinkedList, StackAndQueueDemo*

- Recursion

- Sorting

- Record = key + additional description information
- Total ordering on key
- Stable sorting: no re-ordering of equal elements
- Sorting algorithms
  - countingSort
  - selectionSort
  - bubbleSort
  - mergeSort

*Example: Sorter*

- Searching

- Sequential search, Binary search

- Binary trees

- Structure of a binary tree
- Binary search trees
- Tree traversal: preorder, inorder, postorder
- Search, delete arbitrary elt, insert, successor, predecessor, min, max

- Heaps

- The heap property
- Insert, delete min (root), heapify, heapSort

*Example: MinHeap*

- Sets and Maps

*Example: SetAndMapDemo*

## IV. Additional Topics

- Direct addressing vs. hashing
  - Computing hashCodes
  - Chaining
  - Collisions
- Passing arguments to a method
  - fundamental vs. object data types
- Relational databases
  - The differences between the relational and OO model
  - Keys: primary keys, superkeys, primary keys
  - Referential integrity: foreign keys
- SQL queries
  - Simple select – project - join queries, with order-by
  - Using the distinct keyword

Select [distinct] <attribute list>

From <table list>

Where <conditions>

Order by <column list or positional indexing>

*Example: University.sql*