Lecture 38

- Covers
 - Review

- Computer systems and structure
 - Hardware / software
 - Components of a computer: CPU / memory / bus / peripherals
 - Files and directories
 - Memory addresses, bits and bytes
 - Programs and programming languages
 - Algorithms
 - Types of software

- Operating systems and Unix
 - Files and directories
 - pathnames (relative vs absolute)
 - Shells
 - Unix commands
 - Compiling and running Java programs
 - JVM
 - vi editor

- Object-oriented concepts
 - Objects, classes
 - Attributes
 - Operations
 - Methods, messages and message passing
 - Information hiding, encapsulation
 - Inheritance and polymorphism
 - Algorithms

- Program components
 - Keywords
 - Input / output
 - Variables, identifiers
 - Statements
 - Comments
 - Starting point (main method)
 - White space

- Solving problems on computers
 - Understand the problem
 - Design the solution (write an algorithm)
 - Implement the solution
 - Test the solution
- Testing and debugging
 - Syntax errors
 - Run-time errors
 - Logical errors

- Control structures
 - Sequence
 - Selection
 - Repetition (2 versions)
 - Functions (methods)
 - Pseudocode
- Object-oriented analysis

- Java programming
 - Variables
 - Identifiers
 - Keywords
 - Declarations
 - Primitive data types
 - Assignment statements

- Java programming
 - Literals
 - Operators and operands
 - Arithmetic expressions
 - Input/output (Scanner class)
 - Increment and decrement unary operators
 - Mathematical functions (in the Math class)

- Internal representation of primitive data types
 - Binary
 - One's complement, two's complement
 - Range and precision of numeric types
 - Storage of integers and floating point numbers
 - Characters and unicode
 - Boolean
 - Strings of characters

- Explicit and implicit type conversion
- Narrowing and widening conversions
- Integer division
- operator
- Precedence and associativity of operators

- The String class
 - Concatenation
 - Escape sequences
 - String declarations
 - String instantiation
 - Alternate construction of strings
 - Dot operator
 - String length
 - String immutability

- The String class
 - String indexes
 - Comparing String objects
 - equals()
 - equalsIgnoreCase()
 - compareTo()
 - String operations
 - replace()
 - substring()
 - toUpperCase()
 - toLowerCase()
 - trim()

- Screen output
 - System.out
 - print()
 - println()
- Keyboard input
 - Scanner class
 - Methods

- Programming style
 - Naming conventions
 - Comments and documentation
 - White space and indentation
 - Naming constants
- DecimalFormat class
 - Construction
 - format method

- Branching statements
 - if statement
 - if...else statement
 - Compound statements
- Boolean expressions
 - Relational operators
 - Boolean operators
 - Equality of Strings
- Bitwise operators

- Branching statements
 - Nested if...else statements
 - Multiway branching statements
 - switch statement
 - default:
 - break;
 - missed break;
 - Conditional operator
 - Blocks and scope

- Looping statements
 - while statement
 - do...while statement
 - for loops
 - Infinite loops
 - break statement in loops
 - exit() method
 - Off-by-1 errors
 - Nested loops
 - Designing loops
 - Count controlled vs event controlled

- Boolean expressions
 - Boolean logic
 - Precedence
 - Short circuit evaluation
 - Relational operators
 - Distribution over relational operators
 - De Morgan's Laws
 - Double negation
 - Commutativity and associativity
 - Exclusive or
 - Boolean I/O

- Object-oriented programming
 - Writing classes, attributes, and methods
 - Instantiation of objects and constructors
 - Calling methods in the same object
 - Java files and compilation
 - Methods that return a value
 - void methods
 - The return statement

- Object-oriented programming
 - Parameter passing (call by value)
 - With arguments of primitive type
 - With arguments of class type
 - toString() method
 - Encapsulation, access modes
 - Accessor and mutator methods
 - Interfaces and javadoc

- Object-oriented programming
 - Objects and references
 - Testing for object equality
 - The this reference
 - Helper methods (and making them private)
 - static (class) attributes and methods
 - Procedural abstraction, top-down design
 - Drivers and stubs
 - Testing strategies

- Object-oriented programming
 - Overloading methods
 - Overloading methods vs automatic type conversion
 - Overloading constructors
 - Constructors calling other constructors
 - Default constructors
 - Automatically created default constructors
 - Privacy leaks
 - Returning copies of objects (and cloning)
 - Packages

- Arrays
 - Array variables
 - Array objects
 - Array length
 - Indexing
 - Subscript operators
 - Initialising arrays
 - Array indexes out of bounds

- Arrays
 - Array arguments
 - Returning arrays
 - Arrays as attributes
 - String[] argument to main()
 - Arrays of objects
 - Null references
 - Searching arrays (sequential search)
 - Sorting arrays (selection sort)

- Arrays
 - Multidimensional arrays (arrays of arrays)
 - Ragged arrays
 - Partially filled arrays

- Inheritance
 - extends
 - Inheriting attributes and methods
 - Overriding methods
 - References to the superclass
 - Referring to objects collectively
 - Abstract methods
 - Abstract classes

- Applets
 - HTML basics
 - paint() method
 - Coordinate systems
 - Colours
 - Displaying text
 - Displaying shapes
 - Polygons
 - Rectangles

- Applets
 - The applet's lifecycle
 - Getting the applets size
 - getWidth(), getHeight()
 - The init() method
 - Fonts and font metrics
 - Arrays in applets
 - Event handling and Java's delegation model
 - Mouse events
 - Regular events (the Timer class)
 - Listeners

- Standard Java I/O
 - InputStreamReader
 - BufferedReader
 - Integer.parseInt and Double.parseDouble
 - String Tokenizer
 - Throwing and handling exceptions
 - Checked vs unchecked exceptions
 - IOExceptions and NumberFormatExceptions