Java Knowledge Framework

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1 Basics

1.1 Object-Orientated Programming (OOP)

1.1.1 OOP Basics

- 1. OOP vs Imperative Programming
- 2. Three Properties of OOP
- 3. Five Basic Rules of OOP

1.1.2 Platform Independence

- 1. How does Java achieve platform independence?
- 2. JVM language support

1.1.3 Pass-by-Value

- 1. Pass-by-value v. pass-by-reference
- 2. Why does Java only have pass-by-value?

1.1.4 Encapsulation, Inheritance and Polymorphism

- 1. What is polymorphism, method overloading and overriding?
- 2. Java inheritance and implementation
- 3. Constructor method and default constructor
- 4. Class variables, instance variables and local variables
- 5. Instance variables and method scope

2 Java Basics

2.1 Fundamental Data Types

- 1. The 8 fundamental data types
- 2. Integer-type value ranges

- 3. Floating-point numbers
- 4. Single-precision v. double-precision floating-point numbers
- 5. Why shouldn't one represent money with floating-point numbers?

2.2 Auto-boxing

- 1. Boxed types (Wrappers), Primitive types and Auto-boxing
- 2. Integer caching mechanism

2.3 Strings

- 1. String immutability
- 2. String.substring implementation and differences in JDK6 vs JDK7
- 3. Overloading of + operator and ways of performing String concatenation
- 4. String.valueOf v. Integer.toString
- 5. switch support for String
- 6. String Pool
- 7. Constant Pool

Run-Time Constant Pool
Class Constant Pool
intern

2.4 Java Keywords

1. The mechanism behind and usage of:

transient
instanceof
final
static
volatile
synchronized
const

2.5 Java Collections Framework

- 1. Usage of common Collection classes
- 2. ArrayList v. LinkedList v. Vector
- 3. SynchronizedList v. Vector
- 4. HashMap v. HashTable v. ConcurrentHashMap
- 5. Set v. List
- 6. How does **Set** guarantee *uniqueness* of elements?
- 7. Java 8 streams API usage
- 8. Apache collections processing tool usage
- 9. Different implementations of HashMap across different versions of JDK and cause of such difference
- 10. Collection vs Collections
- 11. Gotchas of the List obtained when using Arrays.asList
- 12. Enumeration v. Iterator
- 13. fail-fast v. fail-safe
- 14. CopyOnWriteArrayList and ConcurrentSkipListMap

2.6 Enumerations

- 1. Usage of Enums
- 2. Enum implementation
- 3. Enum and Singleton
- 4. Enum class
- 5. Comparing Enums
- 6. switch support for Enums
- 7. Enum serialization implementation
- 8. Enum thread safety issues

2.7 IO

- ByteStreams, CharacterStreams, InputStreams, OutputStreams
- 2. Synchronous v. Asynchronous
- 3. Blocking v. Non-blocking
- 4. Linux IO models
- $5.~\mathrm{BIO}~v.~\mathrm{NIO}~v.~\mathrm{AIO}$
- 6. Usage of BIO, NIO, AIO
- 7. netty

2.8 Reflection

- 1. Reflection and Factory
- 2. Usage of Reflection

- 3. Class class
- 4. java.lang.reflect.* package

2.9 Dynamic Proxy

- 1. Dynamic proxy v. static proxy
- 2. Dynamic proxy and Reflection
- 3. Dynamic proxy implementations
- 4. Aspect-Orientated Programming (AOP)

2.10 Serialization

- 1. Serialization and deserialization
- 2. Why serialize?
- 3. Serialization mechanism
- 4. Serialization and Singleton
- 5. protobuf
- 6. Why serialization isn't safe?

2.11 Annotations

- 1. Meta-Annotations
- 2. Custom Annotations
- 3. Common Annotations usage
- 4. Annotation with Reflection
- 5. Spring common Annotations

2.12 JMS

- 1. Java Message Service
- 2. JMS message delivery model

2.13 JMX

- 1. java.lang.management.*
- 2. javax.management.*

2.14 Generics

- 1. Generics and inheritance
- 2. Type erasure
- 3. Meaning of K, T, V, E, ? and object
- 4. Usage of Generics
- 5. Constrained wildcard type v. unconstrained wildcard type
- 6. Upper-bounded wildcard <? extends T> v. Lower-bounded wildcard <? super T>
- 7. List<0bject> v. List
- 8. List<?> v. List<Object>

2.15 Unit Testing

- 1. JUnit
- 2. Mock
- 3. Mockito
- 4. h2.

2.16 Regular Expressions

1. java.lang.util.regex.*

2.17 Common Utilities Libraries

- 1. commons.lang
- 2. commons.*
- 3. guava-libraries
- 4. netty

2.18 API and SPI

- 1. APIs
- 2. API v. SPI
- 3. Defining SPI
- 4. SPI implementation

2.19 Exceptions

- 1. Exception type
- 2. Processing Exceptions
- 3. Custom Exceptions
- 4. Error and Exception
- 5. Exception chaining (propagation)
- 6. try-with-resources
- 7. Order of execution between finally and return

2.20 Time Processing

- 1. Timezones
- 2. Daylight Saving Time v. Standard Time
- 3. Timestamps
- 4. Java Datetime API
- 5. GMT
- 6. CET, UTC, GMT, CST definitions and relationships
- 7. SimpleDateFormat thread safety issues
- 8. Java 8 Datetime processing
- 9. Obtaining US time from GMT+8 timezones

2.21 Encoding

- 1. Unicode
- 2. Why is UTF-8 needed even when Unicode is present?
- $3.~{\rm GBK}~v.~{\rm GB2312}~v.~{\rm GB18030}$
- 4. UTF8 v. UTF16 v. UTF32
- 5. URL encoding/decoding
- 6. Big Endian v. Little Endian
- 7. Solving garbled messages

2.22 Syntax Sugars

- 1. Java syntax sugar mechanics
- 2. Java de-sugaring
- 3. Syntax Sugars for:

switch supporting String and Enum

Generics

Auto-boxing and unboxing

Varargs

Enums

Nested classes

Conditional compilation

Assertions

Literals

for-each

try-with-resources

Lambda expressions

2.23 Reading Source Code

1. Java classes:

String, Integer, Long, Enum

BigDecimal

ThreadLocal

ClassLoader and URLClassLoader

ArrayList and LinkedList

HashMap, LinkedHashMap, TreeMap

and ConcurrentHashMap

HashSet, LinkedHashSet and TreeSet

2.24 Java Concurrency

2.24.1 Concurrency and Parallel Programming

- 1. Concurrency
- 2. Parallelism
- 3. Concurrency v. Parallelism

2.24.2 Threads v. Processes

- 1. Thread implementation
- 2. Thread state
- 3. Thread Priority
- 4. Thread scheduling
- 5. Thread creation
- 6. Guard thread
- 7. Thread v. Process

2.24.3 Thread Pool

- 1. Designing Thread Pool
- 2. submit() and execute()
- 3. Thread Pool mechanics
- 4. Why one cannot create thread pool via Executors

2.24.4 Thread Safety

- 1. Deadlocks
- 2. Diagnosing deadlocks
- 3. Thread safety and the memory model

2.24.5 Locks

- 1. CAS
- 2. Optimistic lock v. pessimistic lock
- 3. Database locks
- 4. Distributed locks
- 5. Biased lock
- 6. Light-weight lock
- 7. Heavy-weight lock
- 8. monitor
- 9. Lock optimization
- 10. Lock elimination
- 11. Lock coarsening
- 12. Spin lock
- 13. Reentrant lock
- 14. Blocking lock
- 15. Deadlock

2.24.6 Deadlocks

- 1. What is a deadlock?
- 2. Deadlock elimination

2.24.7 synchronized

1. Implementation of synchronized

- 2. synchronzied and locks
- 3. Implementing thread-safe singleton without synchronized
- 4. synchronized and atomicity, visibility and orderedness

2.24.8 volatile

- 1. happens-before
- 2. Memory Barrier
- 3. Compiler instruction reshuffling and CPU instruction reshuffling
- 4. volatile implementation
- 5. volatile and atomicity, visibility and orderedness
- 6. Why is volatile needed when synchronized exists?

2.24.9 sleep and wait

- 2.24.10 wait and notify
- 2.24.11 notify and notifyAll
- 2.24.12 ThreadLocal
- 2.24.13 Solving the Consumer-Producer problem

2.24.14 Java Concurrency Package

1. Java Concurrency and

java.util.concurrent

Thread

Runnable

Callable

ReentrantLock

ReentrantReadWriteLock

Atomic*

Semaphore

CountdownLatch

ConcurrentHashMap

Executors

3 Underlying Fundamentals

3.1 Java Virtual Machine (JVM)

3.1.1 JVM Memory Structure

1. class file format

2. Run-time data sectors:

Heap memory

Stack memory

Method partition

Direct memory

Run-time constant pool

Heap memory v. Stack memory

3. Must Java objects be allocated on the Stack?

3.1.2 Java Memory Model

- 1. Computer memory model
- 2. Cache coherency
- 3. MESI protocol
- 4. Visibility
- 5. Atomicity
- 6. Orderedness
- 7. happens-before
- 8. Memory Barrier
- 9. synchronized
- 10. volatile
- 11. final
- 12. Lock

3.1.3 Garbage Collection

1. Garbage Collection Algorithms

Mark-and-sweep

Reference counting

Copy

Mark-and-compact

Generational GC

Incremental GC

2. Garbage Collection Parameters

Determining survivors

GC: CMS, G1, ZGC, Epsilon

3.1.4 JVM Parameters and Optimization

1. -Xmx, -Xmn, -Xms, -Xss,

-XX:SurvivorRatio,

-XX:PermSize, -XX:MaxPermSize,

-XX:MaxTenruingThreshold

3.1.5 Java Object Model

1. oop-klass

2. Object head

3.1.6 HotSpot

- 1. JIT compiler
- 2. Compiler optimizations

3.1.7 JVM Performance Monitoring and Debugging Tools

1. JPS, JStack, JMap, JStat, JConsole, JInfo, JHat, javap, btrace, TProfiler, Arthas

3.2 Class Loading Mechanism

- 1. ClassLoader
- 2. Class loading process
- 3. Parent Delegation Model (and breaking it)
- 4. Modularization (JBoss modules, osgi, jigsaw)

3.3 Compiling and decompiling

- 1. Compilation (front-end, back-end)
- 2. Decompilation
- 3. JIT
- 4. JIT optimizations (escape analysis, stack allocation, scalar replacement, lock optimization)
- 5. Compilation tooling: javac
- 6. Decompilation tooling: javap, jad, CRF

4 Intermediate

4.1 Java Underlying Mechanics

- 1. Bytecode
- 2. class file format
- 3. CPU caching, L1, L2, L3 and pseudo-sharing
- 4. Tail recursion
- 5. Bit manipulations

4.2 Design Patterns and Principles

1. Class-level Principles:

Single-responsibility Principle

Open-Close Principle

Liskov-Substitutability Principle

Interface-Segregation Principle Dependency-Inversion Principle Composite-Reuse Principle

4.2.1 Design Patterns

1. Creational Patterns:

Singleton

Factory

Abstract Factory

Builder

Prototype

2. Structural Patterns:

Adapter

Bridge

Decorator

Composite

Facade

Flyweight

Proxy

3. Behavioral Patterns:

Template Method

Command

Iterator

Observer

Mediator

Memoir

Interpreter

State

Strategy

Chain of Responsibility

Visitor

4.2.2 Common Variants of Design Patterns

1. Singleton Variants:

Thread-unsafe singleton

Thread-safe singleton

Hungry singleton

Hungry singleton variant

Static inner class

Enumeration

Double validation lock

- 4.2.3 Implementing thread-safe singleton without synchronized and lock
- 4.2.4 Implementing AOP
- 4.2.5 Implementing IOC
- 4.2.6 nio and reactor design patterns
- 4.3 Networking
- 4.3.1 TCP, UDP, HTTP, HTTPS Protocols
 - 1. Triple Handshake + Quadruple Shutdown
 - 2. Data flow control
 - 3. Congestion management
 - 4. OSI seven-layered model
 - 5. TCP packet construction and deconstruction

4.3.2 HTTP/1.0 v. HTTP/1.1 v. HTTP/2.0

- 1. HTTP get v. post
- 2. Status codes
- 4.3.3 HTTP/3.0
- 4.3.4 Java RMI, Socket, HttpClient
- 4.3.5 Cookies and Sessions
 - 1. Implementing sessions without cookies
- 4.3.6 Implementing simple static file HTTP server
- 4.3.7 Understand nginx and apache servers and build a corresponding server
- 4.3.8 Implement FTP, SMTP protocols in Java
- 4.3.9 Inter-Process Communication (IPC)
- 4.3.10 CDN
- 4.3.11 DNS
 - 1. DNS
 - 2. DNS Record type: A, CNAME, AAAA
 - 3. DNS pollution

- 4. DNS hijacking
- 5. Public DNS: 114 DNS, Google DNS, OpenDNS

4.3.12 Reverse Proxy

- 1. Forward proxy v reverse proxy
- 2. Reverse proxy server

4.4 Frameworks

4.4.1 Servlet

- 1. Life cycle
- 2. Thread safety
- 3. filter and listener
- 4. web.xml configurations

4.4.2 Hibernate

- 1. OR Mapping
- 2. Hibernate lazy loading
- 3. Hibernate caching
- 4. Hibernate v. IBatis v. MyBatis

4.4.3 Spring

- 1. Bean initialization
- 2. AOP mechanics
- 3. Spring IOC
- 4. Spring dependency injection methods (4)

4.4.4 Spring MVC

- 1. MVC
- 2. Spring MVC v. Struts MVC

4.4.5 Spring Boot

- 1. Spring Boot 2.0
- 2. Startup dependency
- 3. Automatic configuration
- 4. Spring Boot starter mechanism and implementation

4.4.6 Spring Security

4.4.7 Spring Cloud

1. Service discovery and registration: Eureka

Zookeeper

Consul

2. Load balancing:

Feign

Spring Cloud LoadBalance

3. Service Configuration:

Spring Cloud Config

4. Service Throttling and Breaker Hystrix

5. Service Chain Tracer:

Dapper

6. Service Gateway, Safety and Messages

4.5 Application Server

- 4.5.1 JBoss
- **4.5.2** Tomcat
- 4.5.3 Jetty
- 4.5.4 WebLogic
- 4.6 Tooling
- 4.6.1 git and svn
- 4.6.2 maven and gradle
- 4.6.3 IntelliJ IDEA

5 Advanced

5.1 Java

5.1.1 Java 8

- 1. Lambdas
- 2. Stream API
- 3. Time API

5.1.2 Java 9

1. Jigsaw, JShell, Reactive Streams

5.1.3 Java 10

- 1. Local type inference
- 2. G1 parallel full GC
- 3. ThreadLocal handshake mechanism

5.1.4 Java 11

- 1. ZGC
- 2. Epsilon
- 3. Enhanced var

5.1.5 Spring 5

- 1. Reactive programming
- 5.1.6 Spring Boot 2.0
- 5.1.7 HTTP/2
- 5.1.8 HTTP/3

5.2 Performance Optimization

- 1. Singleton
- 2. Future mode
- 3. Thread pool
- 4. Select Ready
- 5. Reduce context switch
- 6. Reduce lock granularity
- 7. Data compression
- 8. Result caching

5.3 Debugging

5.3.1 Obtaining Dump

- 1. Thread dump
- 2. Memory dump
- 3. GC report

5.3.2 Dump Analysis

- 1. Deadlock analysis
- 2. Memory leak analysis

5.3.3 Dump Tooling

- 1. Dump tooling:
 - **JStack**
 - **JStat**
 - JMap
 - JHat
 - Arthas

5.3.4 Writing OutOfMemory and StackOverflow Programs

- 1. HeapOutOfMemory
- 2. YoungOutOfMemory
- 3. MethodAreaOutOfMemory
- 4. ConstantPoolOutOfMemory
- 5. DirectMemoryOutOfMemory
- 6. StackOutOfMemory
- 7. StackOverflow

5.3.5 Arthas

- 1. JVM-related
- 2. Class/ClassLoader-related
- 3. Monitor, watch, trace
- 4. Options,
- 5. Pipeline
- 6. Background async tasks

5.3.6 Common Problems

- 1. Memory leaks
- 2. Thread deadlock
- 3. ClassLoad conflict

5.4 Compilation

5.4.1 Compilation and Decompilation

5.4.2 Java Decompilation Tooling

1. Tools:

javap, jad, CRF

5.4.3 JIT Compiler

5.4.4 Compilation Analysis

- 1. Lexical analysis
- $2. \ \, {\rm Syntactical \ analysis \ (parsing)}$

LL, recursive descent, LR

- 3. Semantical analysis
- 4. Run-time environment
- 5. Intermediate code generation
- 6. Code generation
- 7. Optimization

5.5 **Operating System** 3. Database lock 5.5.1Linux Commands 5.6.7 Connections 5.5.2 Inter-Process Communication 1. Internal connection (IPC) 2. Left connection 5.5.3**Process Synchronization** 3. Right connect 1. Producer-consumer problem Database Main and Backup 5.6.82. Dinning-philosopher problem 3. Reader-writer problem 5.6.9 binlog 5.6.10 redolog 5.5.4 Buffer Overflow 5.6.11 **In-Memory Database** 5.5.5Segmentation and Paging 1. h2 5.5.6Virtual Memory and Main Mem-5.6.12**Database Table Partitioning** 5.5.7 Virtual Memory Management 5.6.13Command Query Separation 5.5.8 Page-Switch Algorithms \mathbf{NoSQL} 5.6.145.6 Database 1. Redis 5.6.1 MySQL Executing Engine 2. Memcached MySQL Execution Plan 5.6.25.6.15Database and Locks 1. Checking plan 1. Database lock and NoSQL to implement 2. Optimization distributive lock 5.6.3 Indexing 5.6.16 **Performance Optimization** 1. Hash index **Database Connection Pool** 2. B-tree index (B+ tree, Sum B tree, R tree) 3. Normal index Data Structures and Algorithms 4. Unique index 5.7.1Simple Data Structures 5. Covering index 6. Leftmost prefix principle 1. Simple data structures: 7. Index condition pushdown (ICP) Stack Queue 5.6.4 SQL Optimization LinkedList Array 5.6.5**Database Task and Quarantine** HashTable Level 2. Stack v. Queue 1. Quarantine levels 3. Stack implementation (types of storage) 2. Can tasks mimic locks? 5.7.2Trees 5.6.6 Database Locks 1. Binary tree

2. Dictionary tree

3. Balanced tree

1. Row lock

2. Table lock

- 4. Sort tree
- 5. B tree
- 6. B+ tree
- 7. R tree
- 8. Multipath tree
- 9. Red-black tree

5.7.3 Heap

- 1. Max heap
- 2. Min heap

5.7.4 Graph

- 1. Directed graph
- 2. Undirected graph
- 3. Topology

5.8 Sorting Algorithms

1. Stable sorting algorithms:

Bubble sort

Insertion sort

Cocktail sort

Bucket sort

Counting sort

Merge sort

In-place merge sort

BST sort

Pigeonhole sort

Radix sort

Dwarf sort

Library sort

Block sort

2. Unstable sorting algorithms:

Selection sort

Shellsort

Clover sort

Comb sort

Heapsort

Smooth sort

Quick sort

Introsort

Patience sort

- 5.8.1 Implementing Queue with Two Stacks
- 5.8.2 Implementing Stack with Two Queues
- 5.8.3 Depth-First Search and Breadth-First Search
- 5.8.4 Permutations
- 5.8.5 Greedy Algorithms
- 5.8.6 KMP Algorithm
- 5.8.7 Hashing Functions
- 5.8.8 Big Data Processing
 - 1. Divide and conquer
 - 2. Hash projection
 - 3. Heap sort
 - 4. Double bucket division
 - 5. Bloom filter
 - 6. bitmap
 - 7. Database index
 - 8. MapReduce
- 5.9 Big Data
- 5.9.1 Zookeeper
- 5.9.2 Solr, Lucene, ElasticSearch
- 5.9.3 Storm, Stream Calculation, Spark,
- 5.9.4 Hadoop, Offline Calculation
 - 1. HDFS
 - 2. MapReduce
- 5.9.5 Distributed Log Collection flume, kafka, logstash
- 5.9.6 Data mining mahout
- 5.10 Network Safety
- 5.10.1 XSS
 - 1. XSS defense

5.10.2 CSRF

5.10.3 Injection Attacks

- 1. SQL injection
- 2. XML injection
- 3. CRLF injection

5.10.4 File Upload Vulnerability

5.10.5 Encryption and Decryption

- 1. Symmetric-key encryption
- 2. Asymmetric-key encryption
- 3. Hashing
- 4. Salted hashing
- 5. MD5
- 6. SHA-1
- 7. DES
- 8. AES
- 9. RSA
- 10. DSA
- 11. Rainbow table

5.10.6 DDoS

- 1. DoS attack
- 2. DDoS attack
- 3. memcached and DDoS
- 4. Reflectional DDoS

5.10.7 SSL, TLS, HTTPS

5.10.8 OpenSSL Certificate

6 Software Architecture

6.1 Distributed Systems

Data integrity, Service Governance, Service Downgrade.

6.1.1 Distributed Tasks

- 1. 2PC
- 2. 3PC
- 3. CAP
- 4. BASE
- 5. Reliable Message Eventual Integrity
- 6. Max-Effort Notice
- 7. TCC

6.1.2 Dubbo

- 1. Service registration
- 2. Service discovery
- 3. Service governance

6.1.3 Distributed Database

- 1. Implementing Distributed Database
- 2. When is distributed database needed?
- 3. mycat
- 4. otter
- 5. HBase

6.1.4 Distributed File System

- $1. \, \text{mfs}$
- 2. fastdfs

6.1.5 Distributed Caching

- 1. Cache integrity
- 2. Cache accuracy
- 3. Cache redundancy

6.1.6 Throttling and Downgrading

- 1. Hystrix
- 2. Sentinal

6.1.7 Algorithms

- 1. Consensus algorithm
- 2. Raft protocol
- 3. Paxos algorithm
- 4. Raft algorithm
- 5. Byzantine problem and algorithm, 2PC, 3PC

6.2 Microservices

SOA, Conway's Law.

6.2.1 SeviceMesh

1. sidecar

6.2.2 Docker and Kubernets	6.4.4 Dapper
6.2.3 Spring Boot	6.5 Load Balancing
6.2.4 Spring Cloud	6.5.1 tomcat Load Balancing
6.3 High Concurrency	6.5.2 Nginx Load Balancing
old light concurrency	6.5.3 Four-tier Load Balancing
6.3.1 Database Table Partition	6.5.4 Seven-tier Load Balancing
6.3.2 CDN	6.6 DNS
6.3.3 Message Queues	6.6.1 DNS Principles
1. ActiveMQ	6.6.2 DNS Design
	6.7 CDN
6.4 Monitoring	6.7.1 Data Integrity
6.4.1 Targets	7 Extensions
6.4.1 Targets1. CPU2. Memory3. Disk I/O4. Network I/O	 7.1 Cloud Computing 1. IaaS 2. SaaS 3. PaaS 4. Virtualization 5. openstack
1. CPU 2. Memory 3. Disk I/O	7.1 Cloud Computing1. IaaS2. SaaS3. PaaS4. Virtualization
1. CPU 2. Memory 3. Disk I/O 4. Network I/O	 7.1 Cloud Computing 1. IaaS 2. SaaS 3. PaaS 4. Virtualization 5. openstack
 CPU Memory Disk I/O Network I/O Methods Process monitoring Semantics monitoring Machine resource monitoring 	 7.1 Cloud Computing 1. IaaS 2. SaaS 3. PaaS 4. Virtualization 5. openstack 6. Serverless 7.2 Search Engine 1. Solr 2. Lucene 3. Nutch
 CPU Memory Disk I/O Network I/O Process monitoring Semantics monitoring Machine resource monitoring Data fluctuations 	 7.1 Cloud Computing 1. IaaS 2. SaaS 3. PaaS 4. Virtualization 5. openstack 6. Serverless 7.2 Search Engine 1. Solr 2. Lucene 3. Nutch

- 7.4 Blockchains
- 7.4.1 Hashing
- 7.4.2 Merkle Tree
- 7.4.3 Public Key Cryptography
- 7.4.4 Consensus Algorithm
- 7.4.5 Byzantine Problem and Algorithm
- 7.4.6 Message Authentication Code (MAC)
- 7.4.7 Digital Signature
- 7.4.8 Bitcoins
 - 1. Mining
 - 2. Consensus mechanism
 - 3. Lightning network
 - 4. Side chain
 - 5. Hotspot problem
 - 6. Branching
- 7.4.9 Ethereum
- 7.4.10 Hyperlodger
- 7.5 Artificial Intelligence
- 7.5.1 Mathematical Foundations
- 7.5.2 Machine Learning
- 7.5.3 Neural Networks
- 7.5.4 Deep Learning
- 7.5.5 Applications
- 7.5.6 TensorFlow, DeepLearning4J