

# Midterm 1 Review Topics

# Notes

- Labs and projects: you must follow the specification to the letter (literally).
  - Do not change names or casing of public methods.
  - If we can't compile our test code against yours, you will receive zeros for testing and execution
- Project 1: code reviews due this week
- Project 2 launches tonight

# Exam technical details

- When: Monday, October 5<sup>th</sup> in class
- Seats are assigned
- Up to five pages of notes allowed
  - 8.5x11 paper (double sided is fine). Typed or handwritten.
- No electronic devices
  - Including calculators, watches, iwatches, phones, laptops, tablets, ...
- Multiple choice
- Can grade as you exit the exam

# Objects and Classes/Review of 1323

- What is an object?
- How do you create one?
- What is a constructor and how do you use one?
- What is a method and how do you use it?
- What is the state of an object?
- Trace through a program's execution

# Object Oriented Design

- Abstraction and Encapsulation
  - Abstract away the implementation details
  - Users of your classes shouldn't need to know the implementation
- Aggregation
  - Has-a
  - Composition: specially linked has-a
- Immutable vs mutable classes

# UML

Know how to interpret and compare class diagrams

- Hierarchies, abstract classes, aggregation
- Listing all variables and methods properly, including visibility and static/instance

# Input/Output

- How to read a line from a BufferedReader?
- How to parse the resulting String?
- How to interpret substrings in terms of ints and doubles?
- Using System.out.println()

You should be able to recognize the syntax of opening a file vs System.in, but you won't need to generate the syntax

# Inheritance and Polymorphism

- What does it mean to inherit from a superclass?
  - What methods and variables can you access?
  - Is-a relationship
- Overloading versus Overriding
  - Overloading has the same name but different parameters
  - Overriding overwrites the superclass method (same name and parameters)
- super keyword
- Polymorphism allows you to use super and subtypes in reference declarations

# ArrayList

- Array lists give you non-fixed arrays
- `ArrayList<E>`: ArrayList of a particular type of object
- Know how to use, including
  - Initialization
  - Adding items
  - Getting items
  - Iterating through the items

# Exception and Error handling

- What is an exception?
- Why do you throw one?
- Exceptions versus Errors
- Exceptions that need to be caught versus not
  - RuntimeExceptions versus other Exceptions
- Try/catch/finally

# Abstract Classes and Interfaces

- How does an abstract class differ from a regular superclass?
- Why use abstract classes?
- How do they differ Interfaces?
  - Why use an interface?
- Comparable vs Comparator

# Not on the Exam

- Java Generics and later topics
- I will not ask you to parrot back elements of the Java API
  - But you do need to be able to recognize and interpret the most common elements (that we have used)