- Java Virtual Machine
  - byte code
  - garbage collector
- Structure of application
  - package
    - package x directory
    - import
  - classes
  - method main()

- Difference between object and class
  - template, a set of objects
  - an instance of the class
- Class
  - declaration
  - access modifiers (public, no modifier)
  - properties (variables, methods)
  - constructors

- Method and variable
  - declaration
  - access modifiers (public, protected, private, nothing)
- Static properties of the class
- Using of classes
  - creating new instances
  - calling methods

- Inheritance
  - what is it
  - how to declare it
- Abstract class, Anonymous class
  - what is it
  - usage

- Interface
  - what is it
  - usage
  - inheritance

- Object initialization
  - constructors
  - initialization of variables
- Types
  - type compatibility
    - classes, interfaces
    - inheritance
  - type cast

- Exceptions
  - what is it
  - their implementation
    - inheritance hierarchy (Throwable, Error, ...)
  - try catch finally
  - invoking
    - throw
  - propagation
    - throws

- Class Object
  - ancestor of all classes
  - method equals
    - compares two objects according to their content
    - operator == (identity testing)!
  - method hashCode
    - returns int value characterizing the object content
    - must return the same number for the same objects
    - should return different numbers for different objects (not necessary)

- Containers
  - what is it
  - categories (interfaces List, Set, Map, ...)
  - implementation (Set HashSet, ...)
  - iterators
  - problem of equals and hashCode overwriting

- Input/Output
  - streams
  - modular concept (new stream can be constructed from existing stream)
  - File
  - binary streams
  - character streams

- Multithreading
  - process executed application with own address space
  - thread independent task, within the process context, shares process address space
- Thread in Java
  - class Thread
  - interface Runnable
  - methods start and run

- Synchronization
  - producer-consumer problem
    - two threads, shared place
    - race condition more threads read/write data, the result depends on threads scheduling
    - critical section (at most one thread can execute it)

- Synchronization
  - monitor
    - protect critical section (locking)
    - class Object, keyword synchronized
    - critical section: method or block
  - synchronization methods
    - wait thread waits till somebody calls notify
    - notify wakes up another thread waiting on monitor

#### **IJE: Final Exam**

- Sum of points: 60
- First part (about 20-30 p.)
  - test (multiple choice)
  - writing simple answers or code (2-3 lines)
- Second part (about 30-40 p.)
  - programming in Java
  - test class, your solution has to satisfy tests
  - evaluation based on numbers of tests fulfillment