

Java Programming – Course Objectives

Overview

This course of study builds on the skills gained by students in Java Fundamentals and helps to advance Java programming skills. Students will design object-oriented applications with Java and will create Java programs using hands-on, engaging activities.

Available Curriculum Languages:

- English

Duration

- Recommended total course time: 90 hours*
- Professional education credit hours for educators who complete Oracle Academy training: 30

** Course time includes instruction, self-study/homework, practices, projects and assessment*

Target Audiences

Educators

- Technical, vocational, and 2- and 4-year college and university faculty members who teach computer programming or a related subject
- Secondary and vocational school teachers who teach computer programming

Students

- Students who wish to extend their programming experience in Java and develop more complex Java applications
- This course is a suitable foundational class for computer science majors and non-majors alike, and when taught in sequence with Java Fundamentals may be used to prepare students for the AP Computer Science A exam.

Prerequisites

Required:

- Fundamental knowledge of object-oriented concepts, terminology, and syntax, and the steps required to create basic Java programs.

Suggested:

- Oracle Academy Course - Java Fundamentals
- Previous experience with at least one programming language

Suggested Next Courses

- Advanced computer programming courses

Lesson-by-Lesson Topics and Objectives

Section1 - Introduction

- 1-1 Fundamentals of Java – What I should know
 - Review Java Primitives
 - Review Strings
 - Review Logical and Relational Operators
 - Review Conditional Statements
 - Review Program Control
 - Review Object Classes
 - Review Constructor and Method Overloading
 - Review Inheritance
- 1-2 Working with Pre-Written Code
 - Read and understand a pre-written Java program consisting of classes and interacting objects
 - Apply the concept of inheritance in the solutions of problems
 - Test classes in isolation
 - Describe when it is more appropriate to use an ArrayList than an Array

Section2 - Classes and Collections

- 2-1 Java class Design – Interfaces
 - Model business problems using Java classes
 - Make classes immutable
 - Use Interfaces
- 2-2 Java class Design – Abstract Classes
 - Use Abstract Classes
 - Use the instanceof operator to compare object types
 - Use virtual method invocation
 - Use upward and downward casts
- 2-3 Generics
 - Create a custom generic class
 - Use the type interface diamond to create an object
 - Use generic methods
 - Use wildcards
 - Use enumerated types
- 2-4 Collections – Part I
 - Create a collection without using generics
 - Create a collection using generics
 - Implement an ArrayList
 - Implement a Set
- 2-5 Collections – Part II
 - Implement a HashMap
 - Implement a stack by using a deque
 - Define a link list
 - Define a queue
 - Implement a comparable interface
- 2-6 Sorting and Searching
 - Recognize the sort order of primitive types and objects
 - Trace and write code to perform a simple Bubble Sort of integers
 - Trace and write code to perform a Selection Sort of integers
 - Trace and write code to perform a Binary Search of integers
 - Compare and contrast search and sort algorithms
 - Analyze the Big-O for various sort algorithms

Section 3 - Strings and Recursion

- 3-1 String Processing
 - Read, search, and parse Strings
 - Use StringBuilder to create Strings
- 3-2 Use regular expressions
 - Use regular expressions
 - Use regular expressions to:
 - Search Strings
 - Parse Strings
 - Replace Strings

- 3-3 Recursion
 - Create linear recursive methods
 - Create non-linear recursive methods
 - Compare the advantages and disadvantages of recursion
- 3-4 Basics of Input and Output
 - Describe the basics of input and output in Java
 - Read data from and write data to the console
- 3-5 Input and Output Fundamentals
 - Read data from and write data to the console
 - Use streams to read and write files
 - Read and write objects by using serialization
- 3-6 Exceptions and Assertions
 - Use exception handling syntax to create reliable applications
 - Use try and throw statements
 - Use the catch, multi-catch, and finally statements
 - Recognize common exception classes and categories
 - Create custom exception and auto-closeable resources
 - Test invariants by using assertions

Section 4 - Deploying an Application

- 4-1 Deploying an Application
 - Describe the concept of packages
 - Describe how to deploy an application
 - Describe a complete Java application that includes a database back end

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