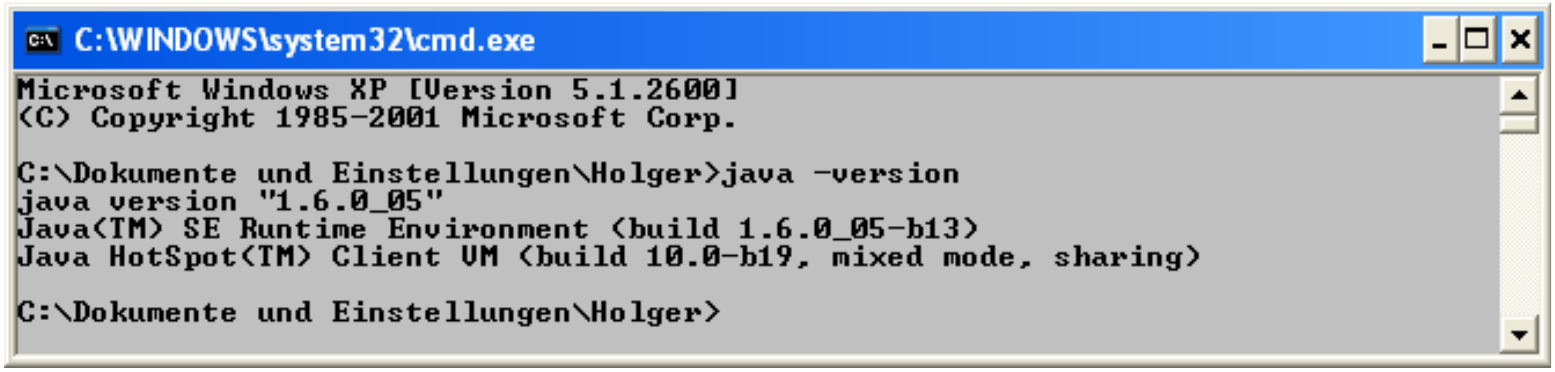
First Steps

- Check your installation by executing "java -version" on the command prompt



- Check your PATH environment variable

Java Hello World

- Create the file Hello.java (case sensitive file name!) using a text editor (e.g., using Texpad - textpad.com, Scite - scintilla.org, or just Notepad)

```
001 /* Hello.java */
002
003 public class Hello
004 {
005   public static void main(String[] args)
006   {
007     System.out.println("Hello world!");
008   }
009 }
```

Hello World: Java vs. C

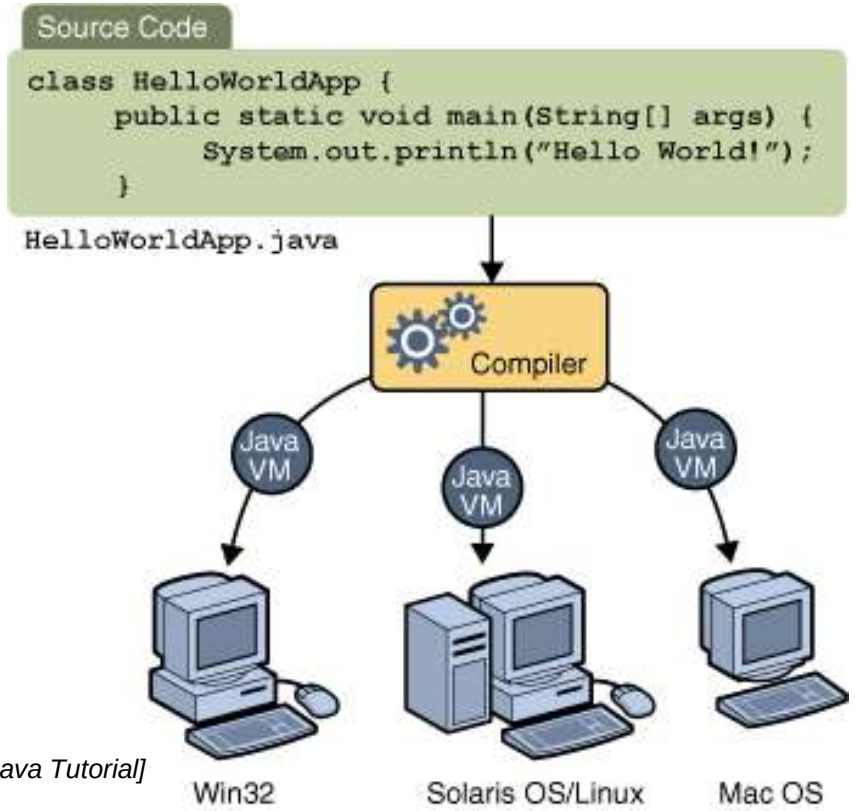
C

```
001 /* Hello.c */
002
003 void main()
004 {
005   printf("Hello World\n");
006 }
```

Java

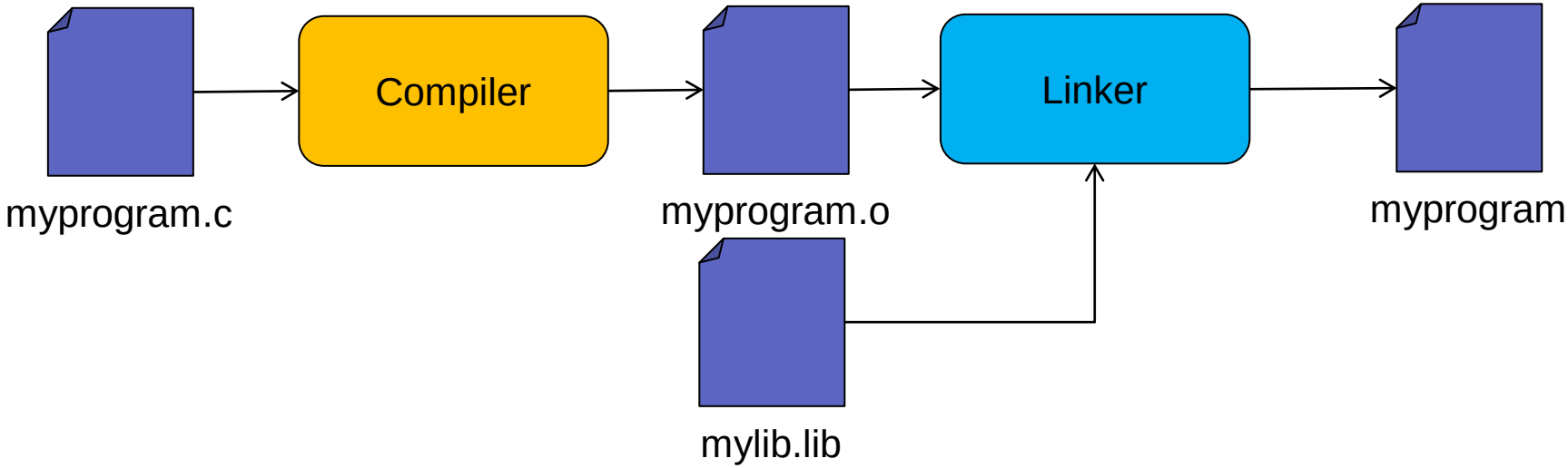
```
001 /* Hello.java */
002 package HelloPkg;
003 public class Hello
004 {
005   public static void main(String[] args)
006   {
007     System.out.println("Hello world");
008   }
009 }
```

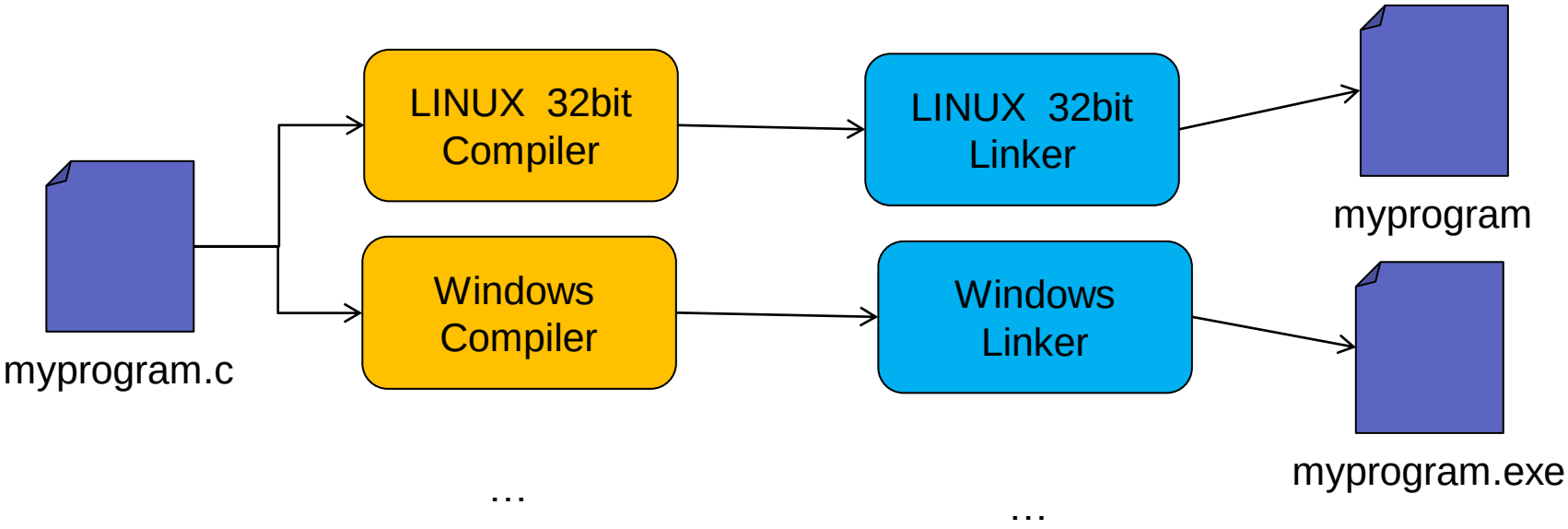
Compiling Java Code



[Source: Oracle Java Tutorial]

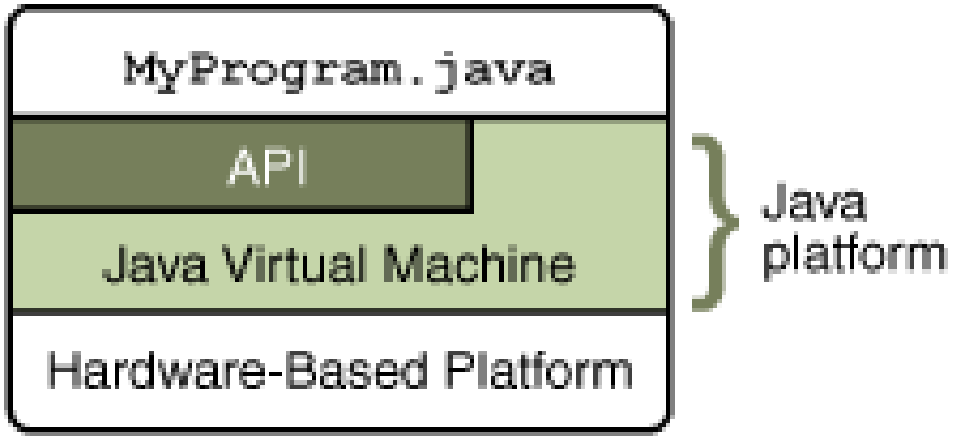
Compiling C Code





The Java Platform

- The Java Platform defines its runtime environment
- Java is platform-independent, but depends on the Java platform



[Source: Orcale Java Tutorial]

Java Platform Components

- Development Tools
  - compiling, running, monitoring, debugging, and documenting applications
- Application Programming Interface (API)
  - Huge set of encapsulated functionality
  - Can be used within own applications
- Deployment Technologies
  - Transferring applications (development artefacts) to users
- User Interface Toolkits
  - Creation of GUIs
- Integration Libraries
  - Cross-Computer/Cross-Technology Integration (e.g., databases, remote object invocation)

Exercise 1.2