

Java from the Command Line

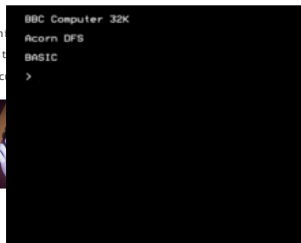
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Vocab

- ▶ CLASSPATH
- ▶ Command Line
- ▶ flags
- ▶ java
- ▶ javac

The command line

- ▶ AKA terminal
- ▶ No need to
- ▶ You can c



CLASSPATH

- ▶ How to tell the command line where to look for compiled files
- ▶ Use the `-cp` flag when running the `java` command
- ▶ Windows:
 - ▶ set `CLASSPATH=C:\path\to\class\files`
- ▶ Linux/Mac
 - ▶ `CLASSPATH=/path/to/class/files; export CLASSPATH`

Simple Projects

- ▶ If you have only a single file with a main method it is really easy
- ▶ Open your command line
 - ▶ Browse to that directory
 - ▶ Type: `javac YourClassName.java`
 - ▶ Hopefully no errors 🤞
 - ▶ Type: `java YourClass`
 - ▶ Note the lack of a file extension
- ▶ Success!

Simple Project Demo

- ▶ Video available at:
<https://youtu.be/KRz6-tbGcRw>

https://youtu.be/KRz6-tbGcRw
How to compile and run a Java program
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More Complex Requirements

- ▶ Often, your project is not just one file
- ▶ You also want to maintain separation between your source and binary files
- ▶ The destination file **MUST** exist beforehand
- ▶ Use the * wildcard to grab all the files!
- ▶ This means you need to compile using a flag to direct the output
 - ▶ -d is the flag to specify the export destination
 - ▶ `javac -d bin src/*.java`
- ▶ You will need to navigate to the bin directory to execute the code
 - ▶ `java NameOfYourRunner`

Multiclass Compile and Execute Demo

- ▶ Video Available at:
<https://youtu.be/JP9jn6Y9GWk>

https://youtu.be/JP9jn6Y9GWk

Multiple Package Projects

- ▶ If your project spans multiple packages you can't just do *.java since the files span multiple packages
- ▶ You can find the paths for each package nested Class, compile it individually and repeat but why?
- ▶ Use the wildcard and packages!
 - ▶ `javac -d bin path/package/name/*.java`
`path/other/package/*.java`

Running Package Projects

- ▶ Make sure the `CLASSPATH` is set
 - ▶ Separate the components with a `:` in linux/mac, a `;` in Windows
- ▶ Back out to the `bin` folder and run with a `-cp` flag

Multiple Package Demo

- ▶ Video available at:
<https://youtu.be/OT4KJg64-uQ>

For the multiple package demo, you need to use the `-cp` flag to specify the classpath.

Args?

- ▶ Start the program with information!
- ▶ After you specify your runner, just send input to the program separated by spaces
- ▶ This is where the `(String [] args)` from your main method comes into play!
- ▶ The values are collected by java and split by spaces into entries in the `args` array
- ▶ You can then access them with `args [index]` and send them to methods and/or data members

Args Sample

```
package demo.controllers;

public class Args {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if (args.length == 0) {
            System.out.println("Usage: java Args <name> <age>");
            return;
        }
        String name = args[0];
        int age = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);

        System.out.println("Name: " + name + " Age: " + age);
    }
}
```

```
java Args John 25
Name: John Age: 25
```

Args Demo

- ▶ Video available at:
<https://youtu.be/zD7ilPCcZrM>

```
java Args John 25
Name: John Age: 25
```

Review

- ▶ Compile projects with javac file(s)
 - ▶ -d flag specifies where to put the compiled files
- ▶ Run programs with java RunnerName
 - ▶ -cp flag to reference CLASSPATH
- ▶ Send data to the program with Strings
 - ▶ java MyRunner Send this info as parameters
