

Java & JEE Training

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MindsMapped Training Resources

- Java Training Details
- Knowledge Base
- Knowledge Assessment Module
- Resume Preparation and Mock Interviews

Ice Breaking...

- Expectation setting...
- Bird's eye view of the training...

Java & JEE Fast Track Training – Day 1 Agenda

- ✓ Introduction to Java
 - ✓ History of Java
 - ✓ Salient Features of Java
- ✓ Setting up Environment for Java development

Java & JEE Fast Track Training – Day 1 Agenda

- **Introduction to Java**
 - **History of Java**
 - **Salient Features of Java**
- ✓ **Setting up Environment for Java development**
- ✓ **Object Oriented Programming Concepts**

Introduction to Java

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Agenda

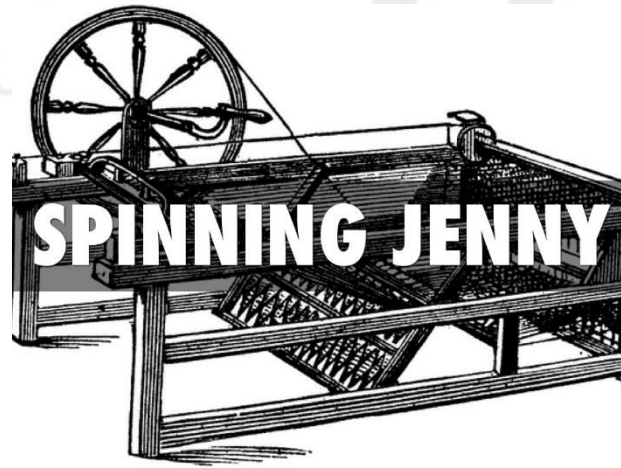
- History of Java – A Programmer's Perspective
- Salient Features of Java
- Major Java Editions



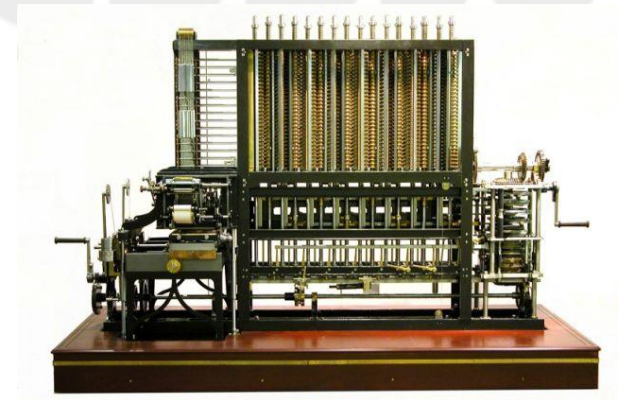
European Agricultural Revolution: 1700 onwards



Industrial Revolution



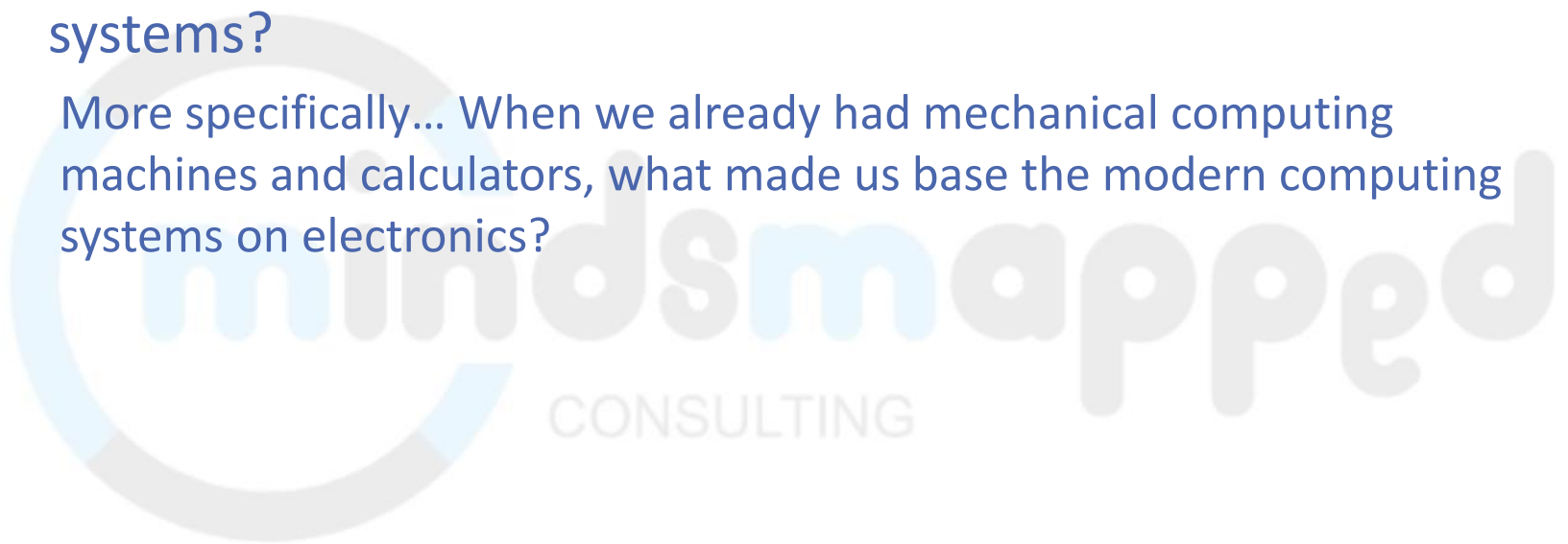
Evolution of Computer Science – initially based on mechanical systems



A point to ponder...

- What led to the evolution of electronic computation systems?

More specifically... When we already had mechanical computing machines and calculators, what made us base the modern computing systems on electronics?



A point to ponder...

- What led to the evolution of electronic computation systems?

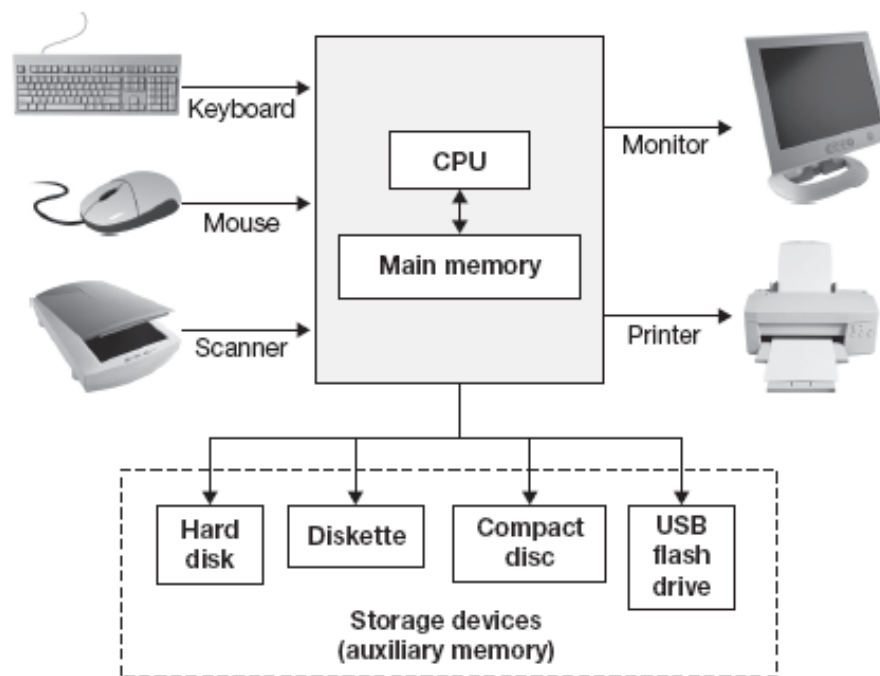
More specifically... When we already had mechanical computing machines and calculators, what made us base the modern computing systems on electronics?

- ✓ Switching speed.
- ✓ Wear and tear.

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Building Blocks of a Basic Modern Computer System

- Based on von Neumann architecture
- John von Neumann was a Hungarian computer scientist.



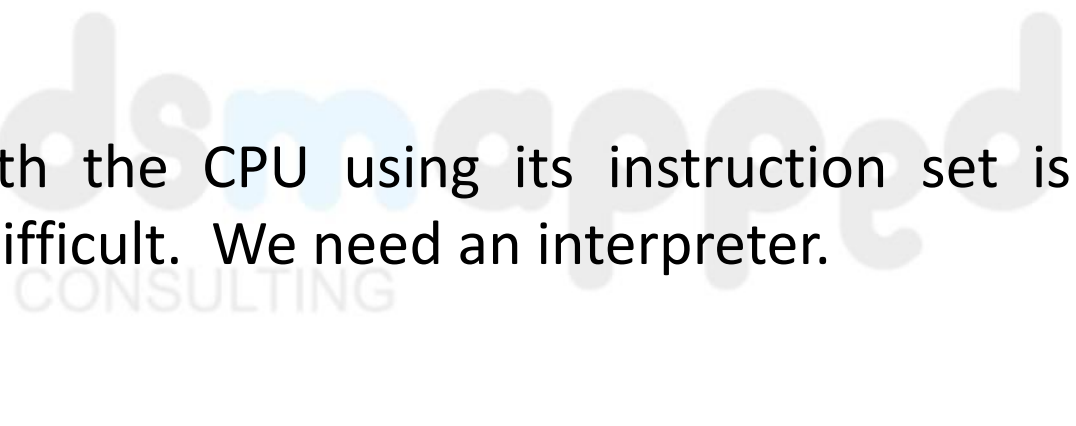
A point to ponder...

- Ok, so the CPU is the brain of the computer system. Then why do I need an OS?



A point to ponder...

- Ok, so the CPU is the brain of the computer system. Then why do I need an OS?
- ✓ Communicating with the CPU using its instruction set is cumbersome, it is difficult. We need an interpreter.



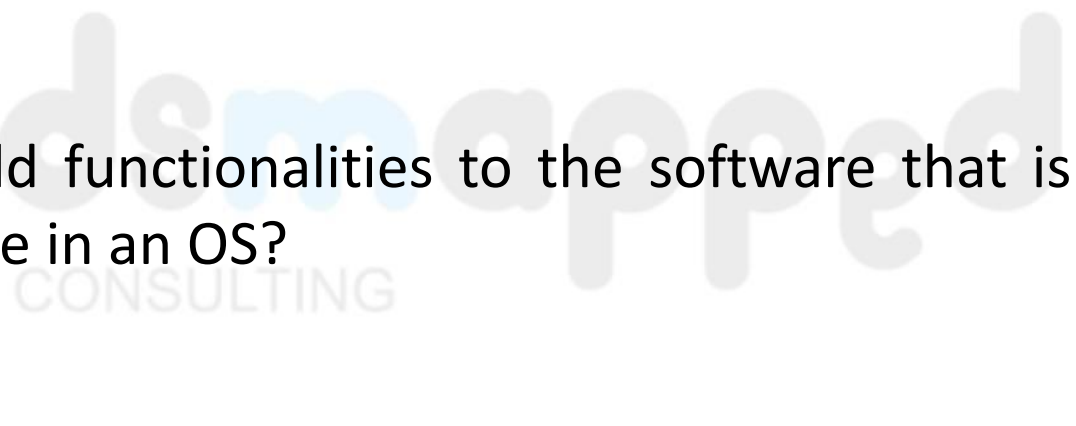
A point to ponder...

- Ok, an OS is the interface between the user and the CPU. Then why would I need a programming language?



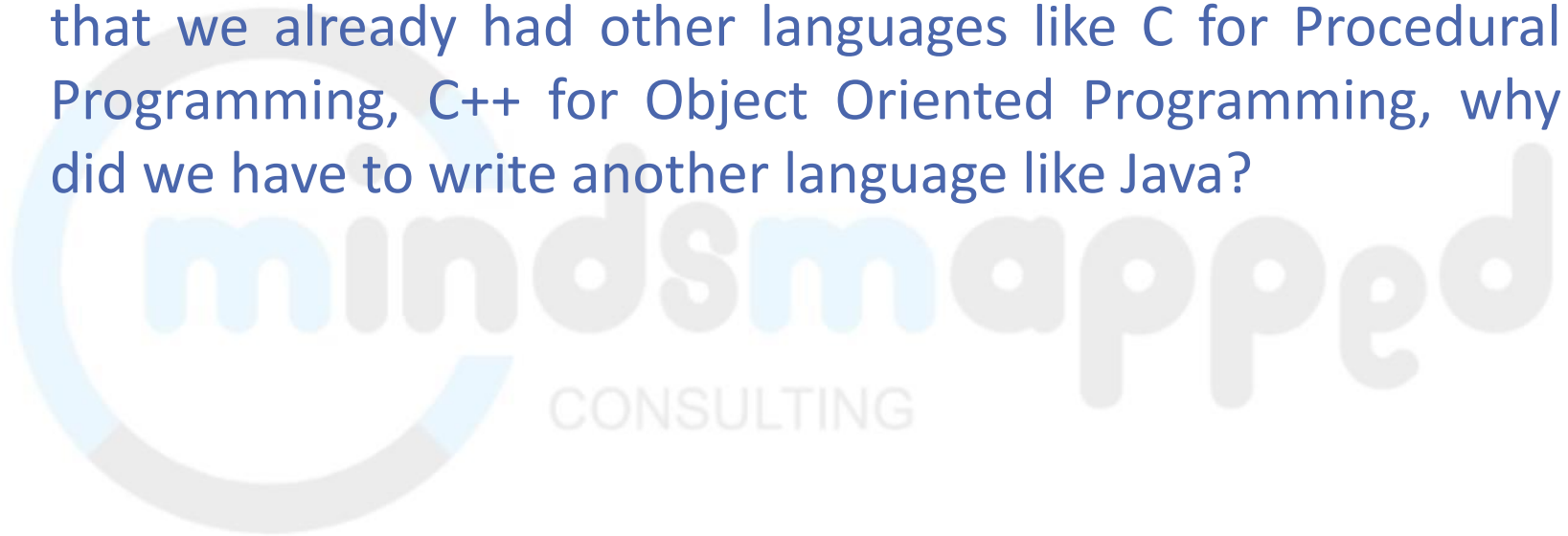
A point to ponder...

- Ok, an OS is the interface between the user and the CPU. Then why would I need a programming language?
- ✓ How would you add functionalities to the software that is not already available in an OS?



A point to ponder...

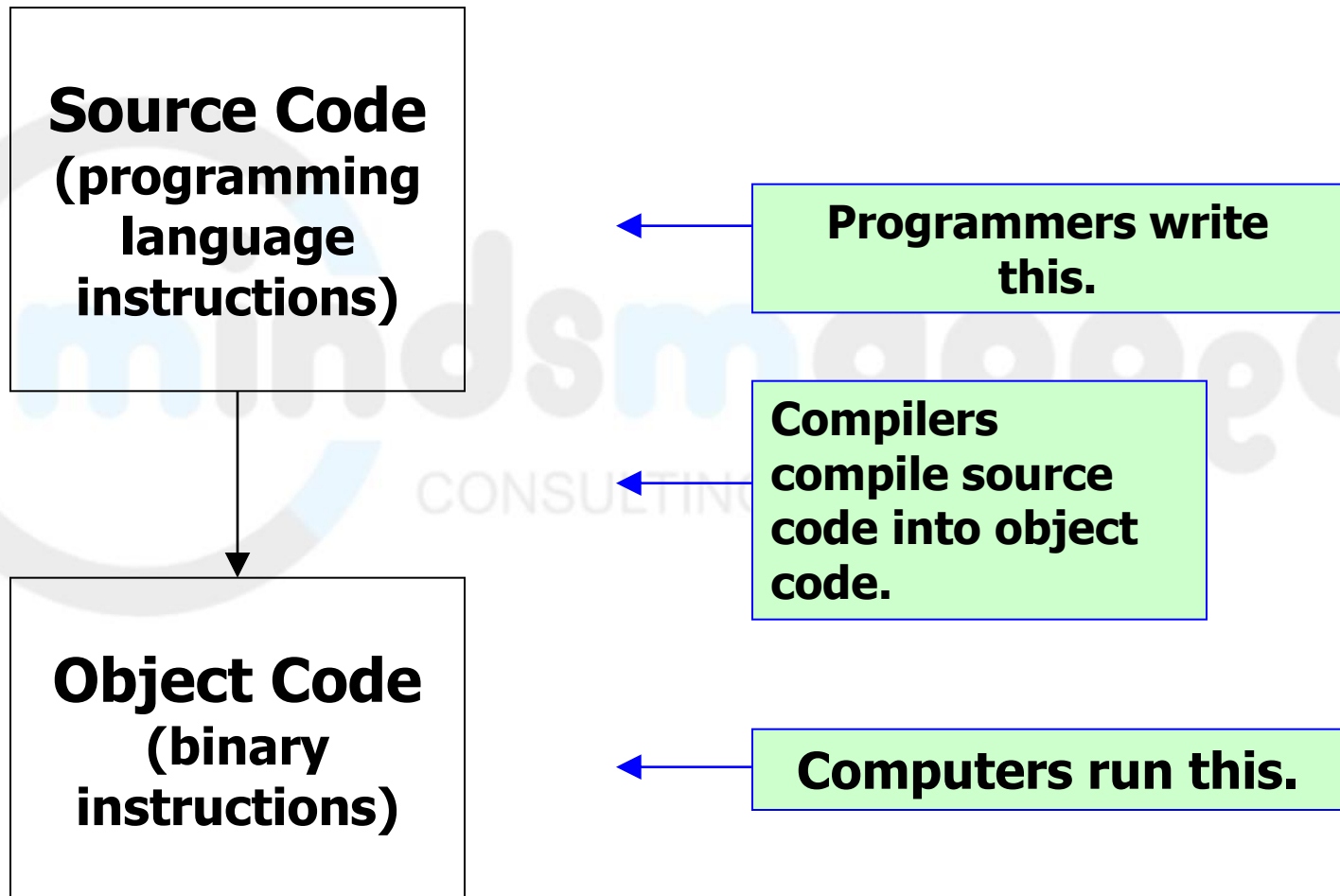
- Ok, agreed I would need a programming language. Now, that we already had other languages like C for Procedural Programming, C++ for Object Oriented Programming, why did we have to write another language like Java?



A point to ponder...

- Ok, agreed I would need a programming language. Now, that we already had other languages like C for procedural programming, C++ for Object Oriented Programming, why did we have to write another language like Java?
- ✓ Necessity is the mother of invention. There is a business intent behind this invention too. But, what is that requirement?

The Compilation Process for Non-Java Programs (like C & C++)



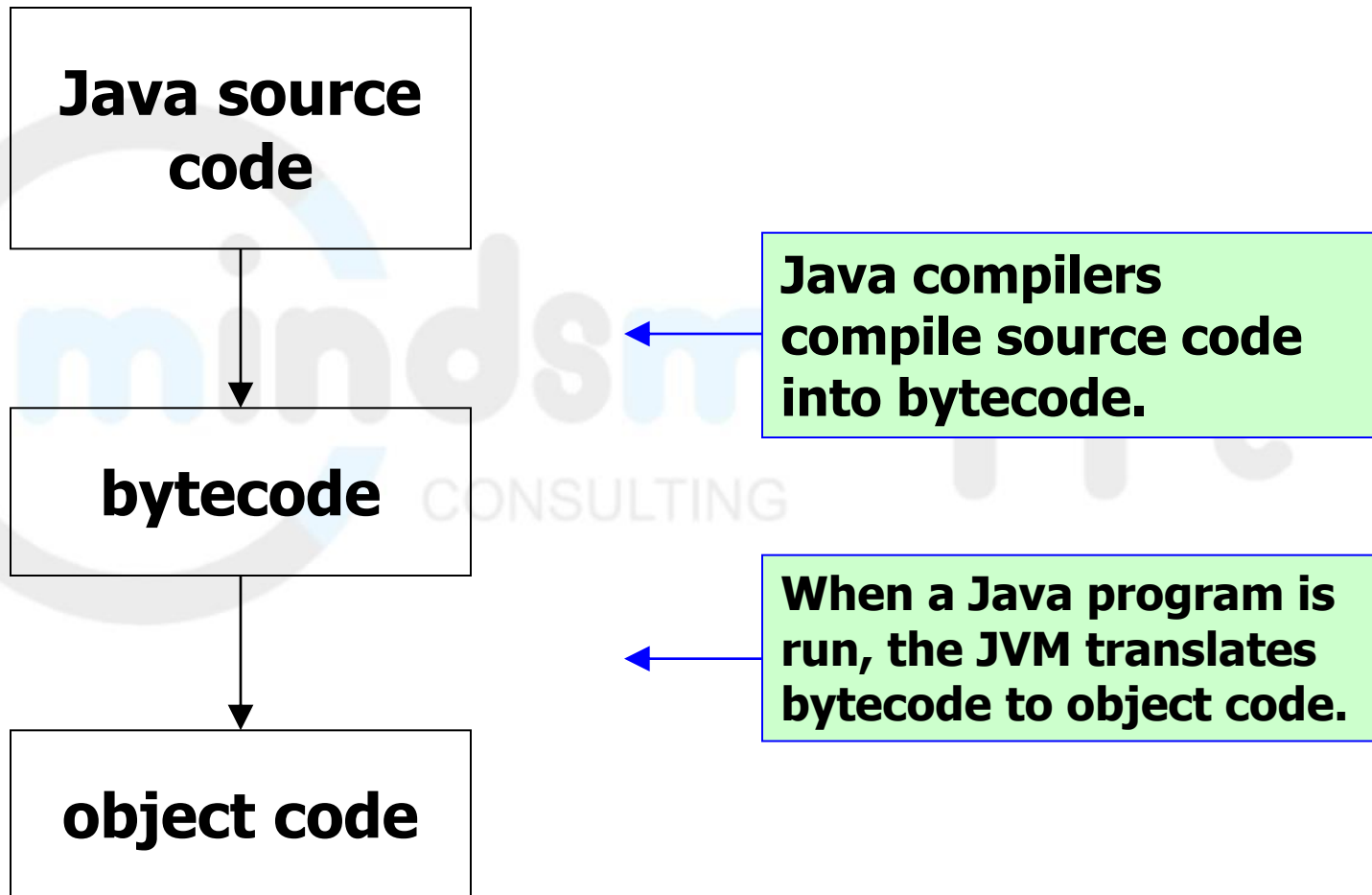
History of Java

- In the early 1990's, putting intelligence into home appliances was thought to be the next "hot" technology.
- Examples of intelligent home appliances:
 - Coffee pots and lights that can be controlled by a computer's programs.
 - Televisions that can be controlled by an interactive television device's programs.
- Anticipating a strong market for such things, **Sun Microsystems** in 1991 funded a research project (code named Green) whose goal was to develop software for intelligent home appliances.
- An intelligent home appliance's intelligence comes from its embedded processor chips and the software that runs on the processor chips.
- Appliance processor chips change often because engineers continually find ways to make them smaller, less expensive, and more powerful.
- To handle the frequent turnover of new chips, appliance software must be extremely **portable**.

The Issue of Portability

- A piece of software is *portable* if it can be used on many different types of computers.
- Object code is not very portable. As you know, object code is comprised of binary-format instructions. Those binary-format instructions are intimately tied to a particular type of computer. If you've got object code that was created on a type X computer, then the object code can run only on a type X computer.
- The Java solution to improve portability:
 - Java compilers don't compile all the way down to object code. Instead, they compile down to *bytecode*, which possesses the best features of both object code and source code:
 - Like object code, bytecode uses a format that works closely with computer hardware, so it runs fast.
 - Like source code, bytecode is generic, so it can be run on any type of computer.

The Compilation Process for Java Programs



Java Virtual Machine

- How can bytecode be run on any type of computer?
- As a Java program's bytecode runs, the bytecode is translated into object code by the computer's bytecode interpreter program. The bytecode interpreter program is known as the *Java Virtual Machine*, or *JVM* for short. The JVM is written specifically for every platform.

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Issue of Portability Solved.. But..

- Originally, Sun planned to use C++ for its home appliance software, but they soon realized that C++ was less than ideal because it wasn't portable enough and it relied too heavily on hard-to-maintain things called pointers.
- Thus, rather than write C++ software and fight C++'s inherent deficiencies, Sun decided to develop a whole new programming language to handle its home appliance software needs.
- Their new language was originally named Oak (for the tree that was outside project leader James Gosling's window), but it was soon changed to Java.
- When the home appliance software work dried up, Java almost died before being released.
- Fortunately for Java, the World Wide Web exploded in popularity and Sun realized it could capitalize on that.

Issue of Portability Solved.. But..

- Web pages have to be very portable because they can be downloaded onto any type of computer.
- What's the standard language used for Web pages?
- Java programs are very portable and they're better than HTML in terms of providing user interaction capabilities.
- Java programs that are embedded in Web pages are called *applets*.
- Although applets still play a significant role in Java's current success, some of the other types of Java programs have surpassed applets in terms of popularity.
- In this course, we cover Standard Edition (SE) Java *applications*. They are Java programs that run on a standard computer – a desktop or a laptop, without the need of the Internet.

Features Of Java

- **Simple**

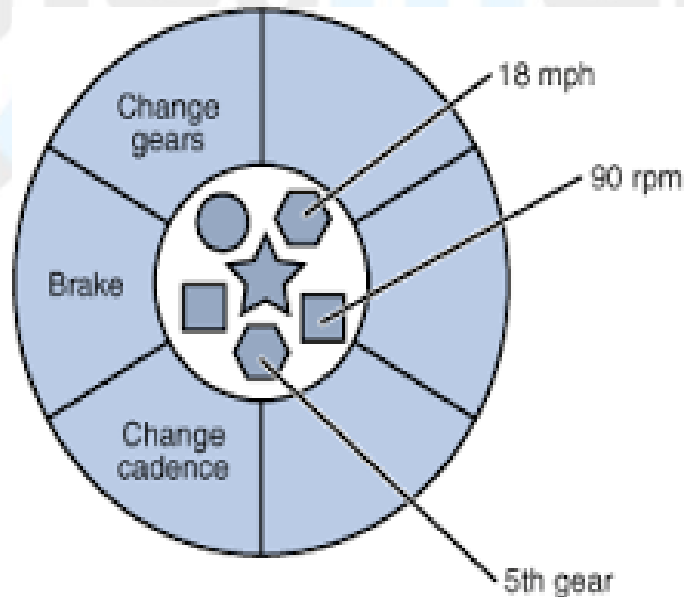
Similar to C and C++, but without the demerits...

- Omits operator overloading, multiple inheritance
- Goto statement is eliminated
- Header files are eliminated
- No concept of pointers
- Automatic Garbage collection
- A rich set of predefined classes

Features Of Java

- **Object-Oriented**

- Forces the programmer to use the classes and object
- Class
 - Member variables(data) and member functions (methods)



Features Of Java

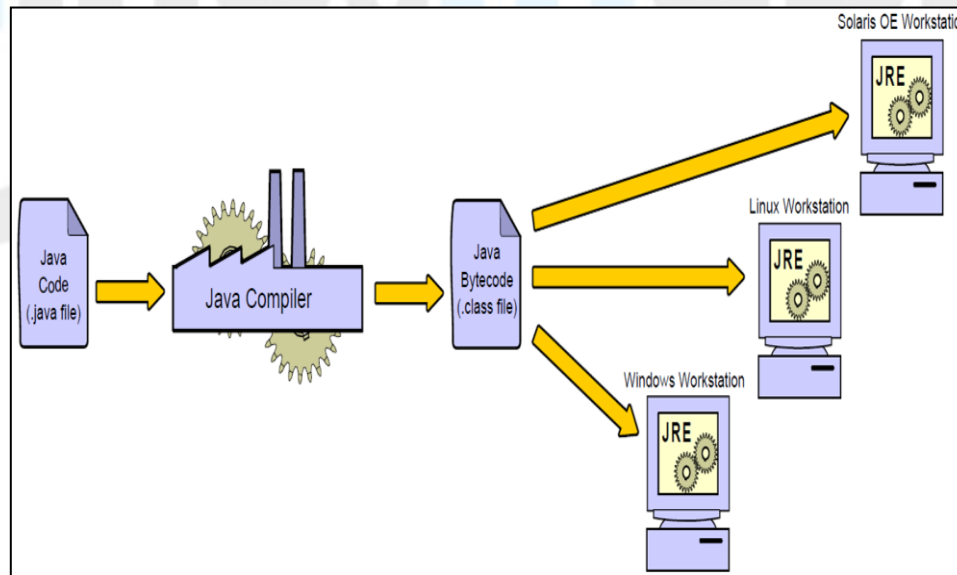
- **Robust**

- designed for writing highly reliable or robust software:
- **automatic garbage collection**, which prevents memory leaks
- Type safety of data
- Extensive compile time and runtime checking
- Object Oriented Exception Handling of run time errors
 - Divide by zero exception.



Features Of Java

- **Architectural Neutral and Interpreted**
 - compiler generates bytecodes
 - Easy to interpret on any machine
 - *“Write once and run anywhere WORA”*



Features Of Java

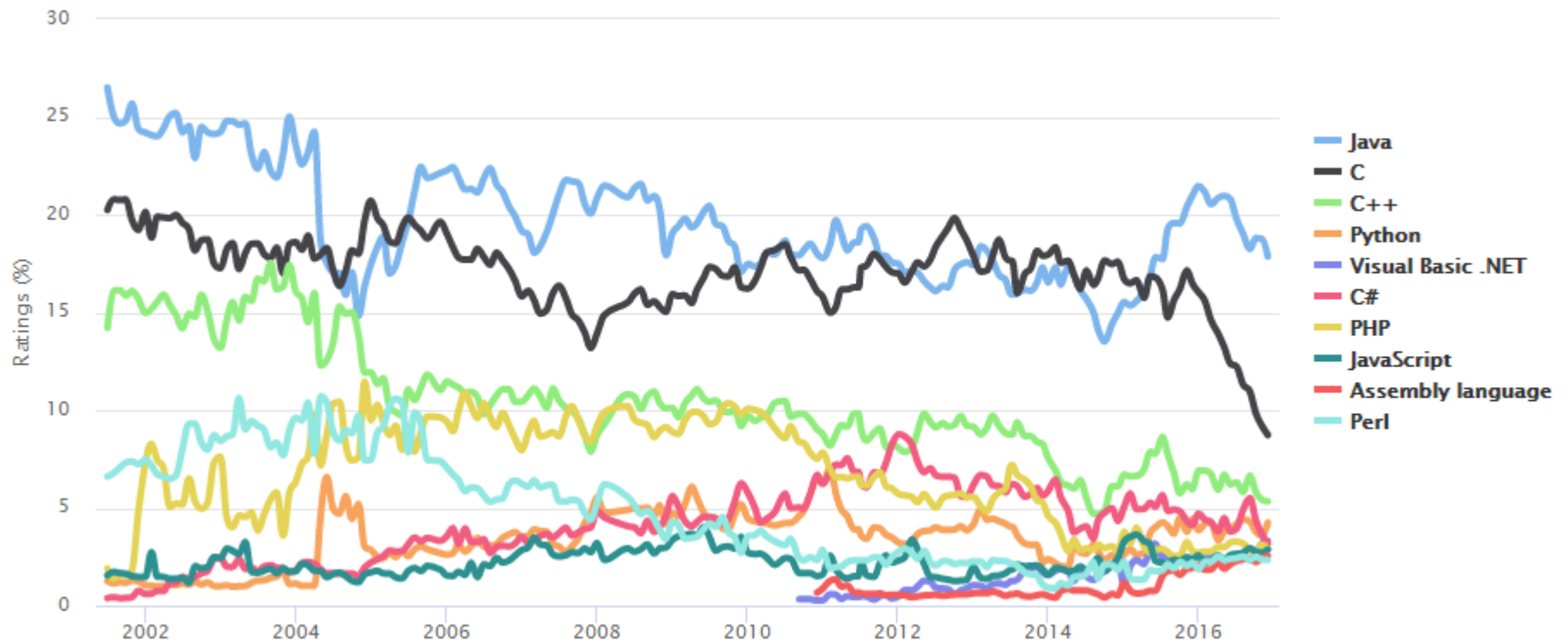
- **Powerful**

- Networking
- Threads
- Distributed Objects
- Database Access
- Graphics
- Data structure library
- Serialization
- Digital Signatures

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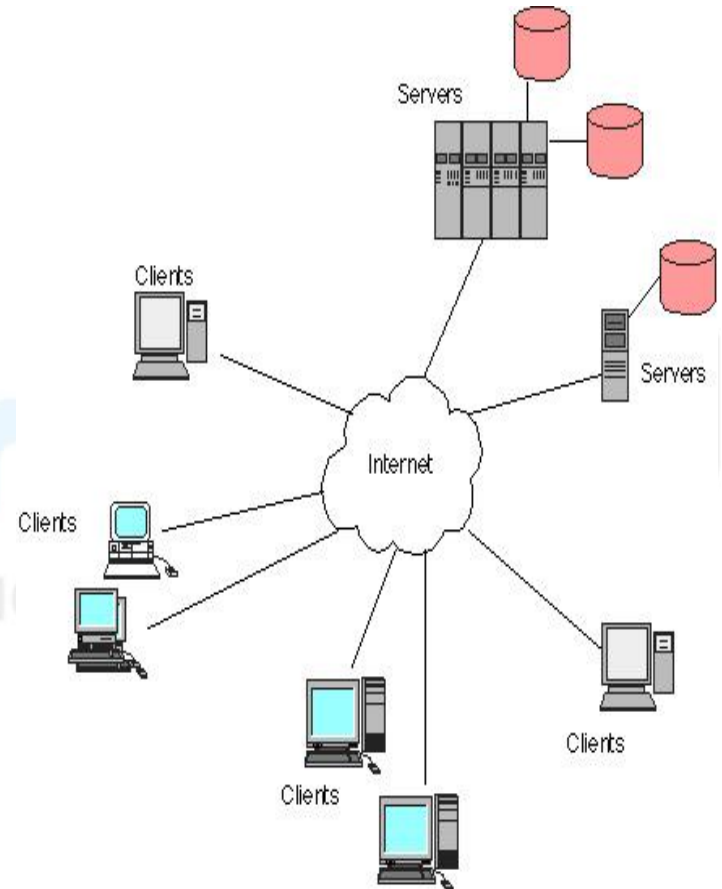
Features Of Java

- **Java is Popular**



Features Of Java

- **Distributed**
 - Supports TCP/IP
 - Remote Method Invocation (RMI)
 - Web Services

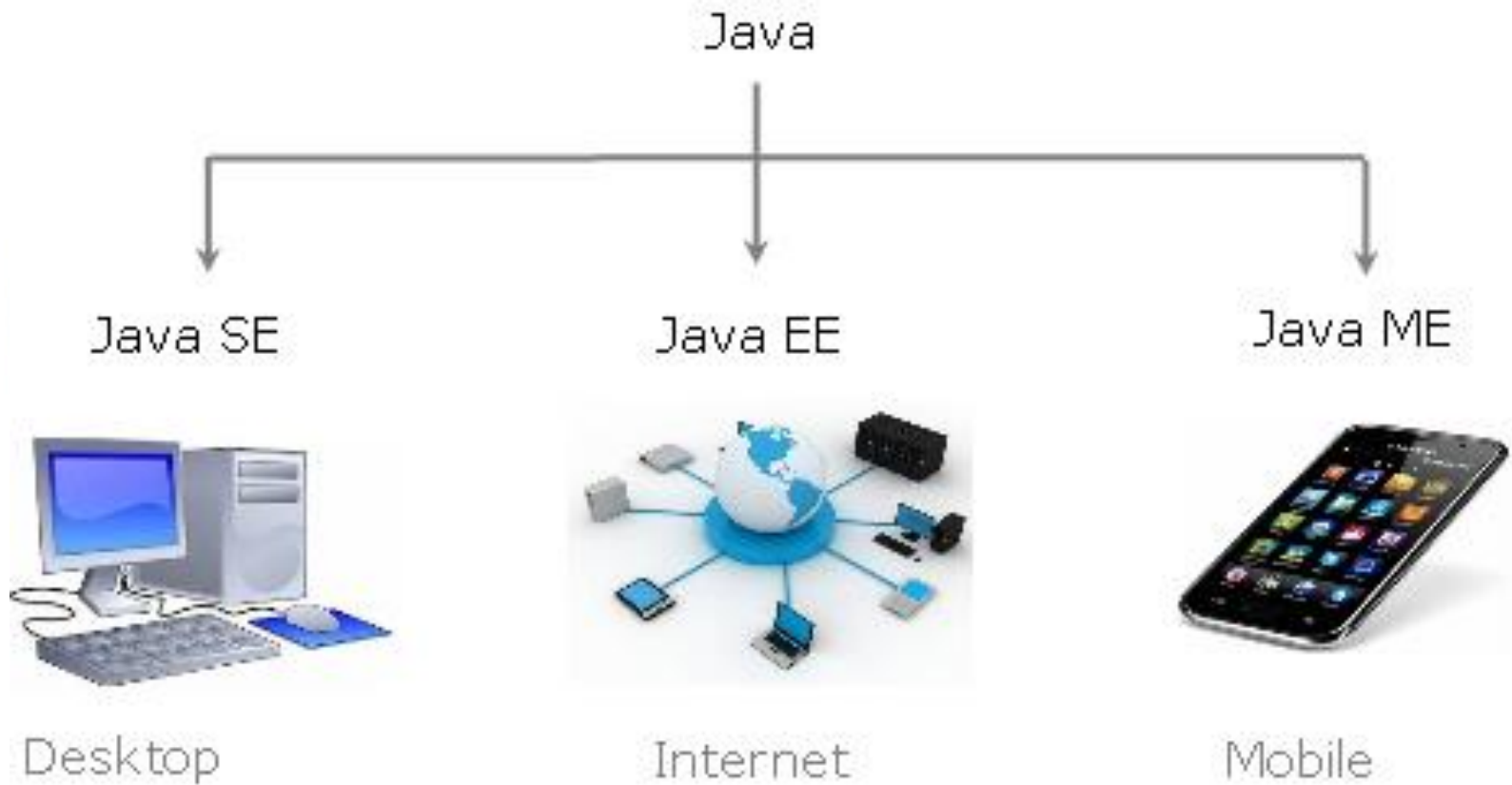


Features of Java

- Multi-Threaded
 - Parallel processing to improve the performance of certain types of programs

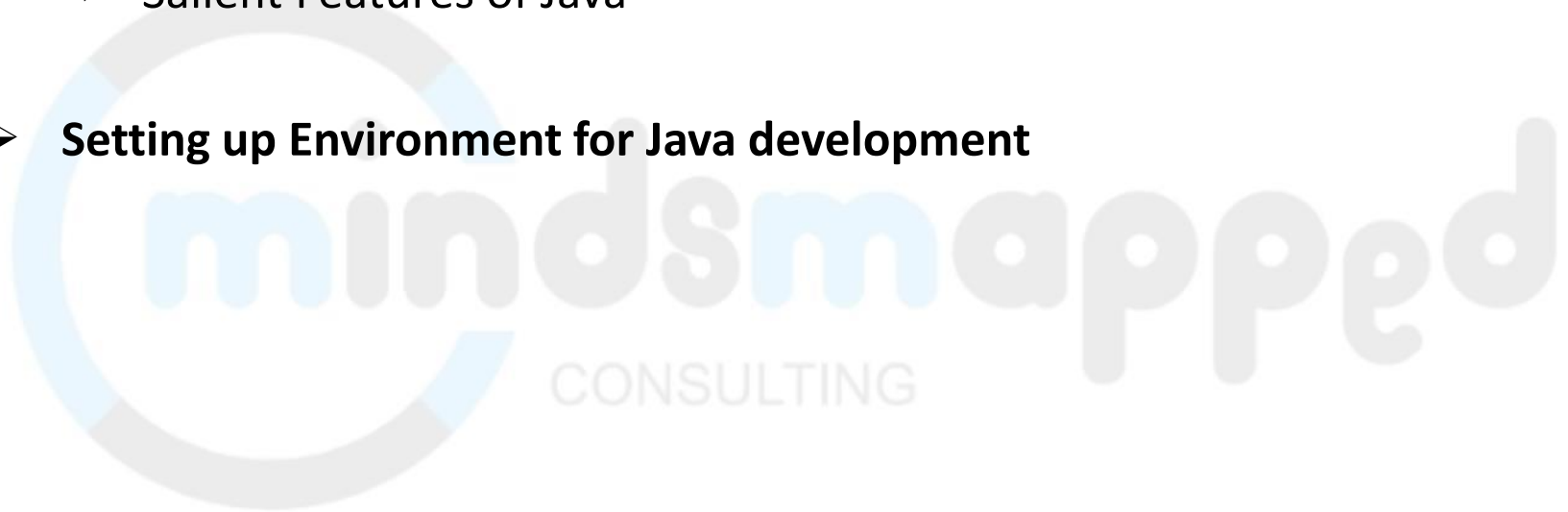


Major Java Editions



Java & JEE Fast Track Training – Day 1 Agenda

- ✓ Introduction to Java
 - ✓ History of Java
 - ✓ Salient Features of Java
- **Setting up Environment for Java development**



Setting up environment for Java Development

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Steps for Environment Setup

1. Download and install latest JDK from Oracle site
2. Download and install Eclipse

Download latest JDK from Oracle site

- "JDK" or "JRE"?

JRE (Java Runtime) is needed for *running* Java programs. JDK (Java Development Kit), which includes JRE plus the development tools (such as compiler and debugger), is need for *writing* as well as *running* Java programs. Since you are supposed to write Java Programs, you should install JDK, which includes JRE.

- To download and install JDK follow the steps in the following slides.

Download latest JDK from Oracle site – Step 0

Step 0: Un-Install Older Version(s) of JDK/JRE

- I recommend that you install only the *latest* JDK. Although you can install multiple versions of JDK concurrently, it is messy.
- If you have previously installed older version(s) of JDK/JRE, un-install ALL of them. Goto "Control Panel" ⇒ "Program and Features" ⇒ Un-install ALL programs begin with "Java", such as "Java SE Development Kit ...", "Java SE Runtime ...", and etc.

Download latest JDK from Oracle site – Step 1

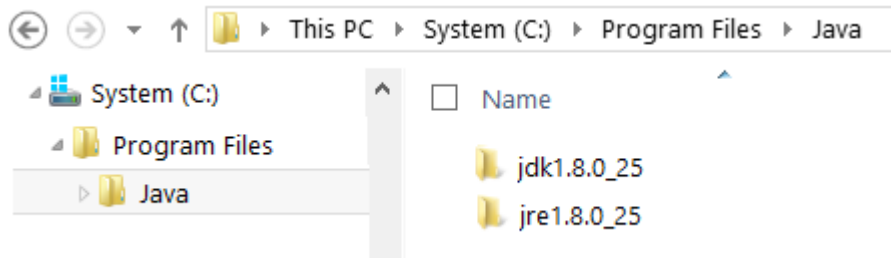
Step 1: Download JDK

1. Goto Java SE download site @ <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>
2. Under "Java Platform, Standard Edition" ⇒ "Java SE 8u{xx}", where {xx} is the latest update number ⇒ Click the "JDK Download" button.
3. Check "Accept License Agreement".
4. Choose your operating platform, e.g., "Windows x64" (for 64-bit Windows OS) or "Windows x86" (for 32-bit Windows OS). You can check whether your Windows OS is 32-bit or 64-bit via "Control Panel" ⇒ "System" ⇒ Under "System Type".

Download latest JDK from Oracle site – Step 2

Step 2: Install JDK and JRE

1. Run the downloaded installer (e.g., "jdk-8u{xx}-windows-x64.exe"), which installs both the JDK and JRE. By default, the JDK will be installed in directory "C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_xx", where xx denotes the latest upgrade number; and JRE in "C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_xx".
2. For novices, accept the defaults. Follow the screen instructions to install JDK and JRE.
3. Check the JDK installed directory by inspecting these folders using File Explorer. Take note of your JDK installed directory, which you will need in the next step.



4. I shall refer to the installation directory as <JAVA_HOME>

Download latest JDK from Oracle site – Step 3

Step 3: Include JDK's "bin" Directory in the PATH

Windows OS searches the current directory and the directories listed in the PATH environment variable for executable programs. JDK's programs (such as Java compiler javac.exe and Java runtime java.exe) reside in directory "<JAVA_HOME>\bin" (where <JAVA_HOME> denotes the JDK installed directory). You need to include "<JAVA_HOME>\bin" in the PATH to run the JDK programs.

To edit the PATH environment variable in Windows XP/Vista/7/8/10:

1. Launch "Control Panel" ⇒ "System" ⇒ Click "Advanced system settings".
2. Switch to "Advanced" tab ⇒ "Environment Variables".
3. Under "System Variables", scroll down to select "Path" ⇒ "Edit...".
4. (**CAUTION: Read this paragraph 3 times before doing this step! There is no UNDO**)

For Windows 10: You see a table listing the existing PATH entries. Click "New" ⇒ Enter the JDK's binary directory "c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_xx\bin" (Replace xx with your installation's upgrade number!!!) ⇒ Select "Move Up" to move it all the way to the top.

Prior to Windows 10: In "Variable value" field, INSERT "c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_xx\bin" (Replace xx with your installation upgrade number!!!) IN FRONT of all the existing directories, followed by a semi-colon (;) which separates the JDK's binary directory from the rest of the existing directories. DO NOT DELETE any existing entries; otherwise, some existing applications may not run.

Download latest JDK from Oracle site – Step 4

Step 4: Verify the JDK Installation

Launch a CMD shell (Click "Start" button ⇒ run... ⇒ enter "cmd"; OR from "Start" button ⇒ All Programs ⇒ Accessories ⇒ Command Prompt).

- Issue "path" command to list the contents of the PATH environment variable. Check to make sure that your <JAVA_HOME>\bin is listed in the PATH.

// Display the PATH entries

prompt> path

PATH=c:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_xx\bin;[other entries...]

Don't type prompt>, which denotes the command prompt!!! Key in the command (highlighted) only.

- Issue the following commands to verify that JDK/JRE are properly installed and display their version:

// Display the JRE version

prompt> java -version

java version "1.8.0_xx"

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_xx-b13)

Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.5-b02, mixed mode)

// Display the JDK version

prompt> javac -version

javac 1.8.0_xx

Download and Install Eclipse

- Download Eclipse from:

<http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/packages/release/Neon/2>

** Neon is the latest Eclipse release as of today. You can download the latest Eclipse release.*

- To install, all you have to do is extract the zip folder.
- While starting Eclipse, choose a workspace to store all your project files.
- Once Eclipse is launched, point it to the JDK you installed earlier
Preferences -> Java -> Installed JRE's