

Controlling App Execution and Environment



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Overview



Command-line arguments

Managing app and user properties

Persisting and restoring properties

Deploying property defaults in a package

Default class loading behavior

Working with class paths

Execution environment information



Factors That Affect App Behavior

Apps require more than just our code

- Our code is just the beginning

Behavior affected by many factors

- Startup options
- User preferences/actions
- Execution environment
- Support libraries



Command-line Arguments

Can pass info to app on command line

- Easiest way to pass startup info
 - Target of app processing
 - Input/output files, URLs, etc.
 - Behavior options

Arguments passed as a String array

- Received by app's main function
- Each argument is a separate element
 - Separated by OS's whitespace
 - Honor's OS's value quoting



Simple Command-line Processing

```
package com.jwhh.cmdline;
class Main {
    public static void main(
        ) {
        if(args.length < 1)
            System.out.println("No arguments provided");
        else {
            for(String word:args)
                System.out.println(word);
        }
    }
}
```

```
java com.jwhh.cmdline.Main Hello there world
```

Hello
there
world



Setting Command-line Arguments in Your IDE

IDE's allow for ease of testing

- Can set command line args
- Will automatically pass when run in IDE

IntelliJ

- <http://bit.ly/intelijcmdlineargs>

NetBeans

- <http://bit.ly/netbeanscmdlineargs>



Managing Persistable Key/Value Pairs

Apps often need persistable key/value pairs

- Store app configuration information
- Track simple aspects of app state
- Track user preferences

Need an easy way to manage key/value pairs

- Set/retrieve value
- Store/load between app executions
- Provide default value when not set

Use the `java.util.Properties` class



Properties Class

Properties class

- Inherits from Hashtable class
- Keys and values are Strings

Working with properties

- setProperty method
 - Sets the current value for a key
 - Creates or updates key as needed
- getProperty method
 - Returns the current value for the key
 - Returns null if not found and no default
 - Can optionally provide default value



Setting/Retrieving Properties

```
Properties props = new Properties();  
props.setProperty("displayName", "Jim Wilson");  
String name = props.getProperty("displayName");  
    Jim Wilson  
String acctNum = props.getProperty("accountNumber");  
    null  
String nextPosition = props.getProperty("position", "1");  
    1
```

Store and Load Property Values

Properties can be persisted

- Can be written to & read from a stream
- Can optionally include comments
- Supports 2 formats
 - Simple text
 - XML



Properties Persisted as Simple Text

Persist as simple text

- Use store & load methods
 - Supports OutputStream/InputStream
 - Supports Writer/Reader
- Normally name file with .properties suffix

One key/value pair written per line

- Key/value normally separated by = or :
 - Whitespace surrounding =, : ignored
 - Whitespace acts as key/value separator if occurs without = or :
 - Can escape whitespace, =, or : with \
- Start a line with # or ! for comments
- Blank lines ignored



Storing Properties as Simple Text

```
Properties props = new Properties();  
props.setProperty("displayName", "Jim Wilson");  
props.setProperty("accountNumber", "123-45-6789");  
  
try(Writer writer = Files.newBufferedWriter(  
    Paths.get("xyz.properties"))) {  
    props.store(writer, "My comment");  
}
```

xyz.properties

```
#My comment  
#Thu Apr 28 14:45:37 EDT 2016  
displayName=Jim Wilson  
accountNumber=123-45-6789
```



Loading Properties from Simple Text

```
Properties props = new Properties();
try(Reader reader = Files.newBufferedReader(
    Paths.get("myapp.properties"))) {
    props.load(reader);
}
```

```
String val1 = props.getProperty("val1");
```

hello world

```
String val2 = props.getProperty("val2");
```

goodnight moon

```
String val3 = props.getProperty("val3");
```

hi noon

```
String val4 = props.getProperty("val4");
```

night bobbi sue

myapp.properties

val1=hello world

val2 = goodnight moon

val3: hi noon

val4 night bobbi sue



Properties Persisted as XML

Persist as XML

- Use storeToXML & loadFromXML methods
 - Supports OutputStream/InputStream
- Normally name file with .xml suffix

One key/value pair per XML element

- Stored as element named entry
 - Key stored as key attribute
 - Value stored as element value
- Use comment element for comments



Storing Properties as XML

```
Properties props = new Properties();  
props.setProperty("displayName", "Jim Wilson");  
props.setProperty("accountNumber", "123-45-6789");  
  
try(OutputStream out = Files.newOutputStream(  
    Paths.get("props.xml"))) {  
    props.storeToXML(out, "My comment");  
}
```



Properties as XML

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <comment>My comment</comment>
  <entry key="displayName">Jim Wilson</entry>
  <entry key="accountNumber">123-45-6789</entry>
</properties>
```



Loading Properties from XML

```
Properties props = new Properties();  
try(inputStream in = Files.newInputStream(  
    Paths.get("props.xml"))) {  
    props.loadFromXML(in);  
}  
  
String val1 = props.getProperty("displayName");  
    Jim Wilson  
String val2 = props.getProperty("accountNumber");  
    123-45-6789
```



Providing Default Properties

Often useful to provide default values

- Simplifies configuration
- Provide initial values for user preferences
- Cumbersome to explicitly provide defaults for each getProperty call

Can create Properties with defaults

- Pass default Properties to constructor
 - Searched if key not found in current Properties instance
- Default properties take precedent over default value passed to getProperty



Using Default Properties

```
Properties defaults = new Properties();  
defaults.setProperty("position", "1");  
  
Properties props = new Properties(defaults);  
String nextPos = props.getProperty("position");  
  
int iPos = Integer.parseInt(nextPos);  
// do something with iPos  
props.setProperty("position", Integer.toString(++iPos));  
  
// do some other work  
nextPos = props.getProperty("position");
```

Including Default Properties in Package

Default property file can be part of package

- Create .properties file at development time
 - Build process includes file in package

Can load file from package

- Takes advantage of Java resource system
- Use getResourcesAsStream method
 - Accessed through any class in package
 - *ClassName.class*
 - *this.getClass()*



Class Loading

Most applications do not stand alone

- Rely on classes in other packages
- JDK packages located automatically
- May need help locating other packages

Locating packages at development time

- Specific to each IDE
- IntelliJ: bit.ly/intelijclasspath
- Netbeans: bit.ly/netbeansclasspath

Locating packages at runtime

- Java provides a number of options



Default Class Loading

By default Java searches current directory

- Classes must be in .class files
 - Must be under package directories



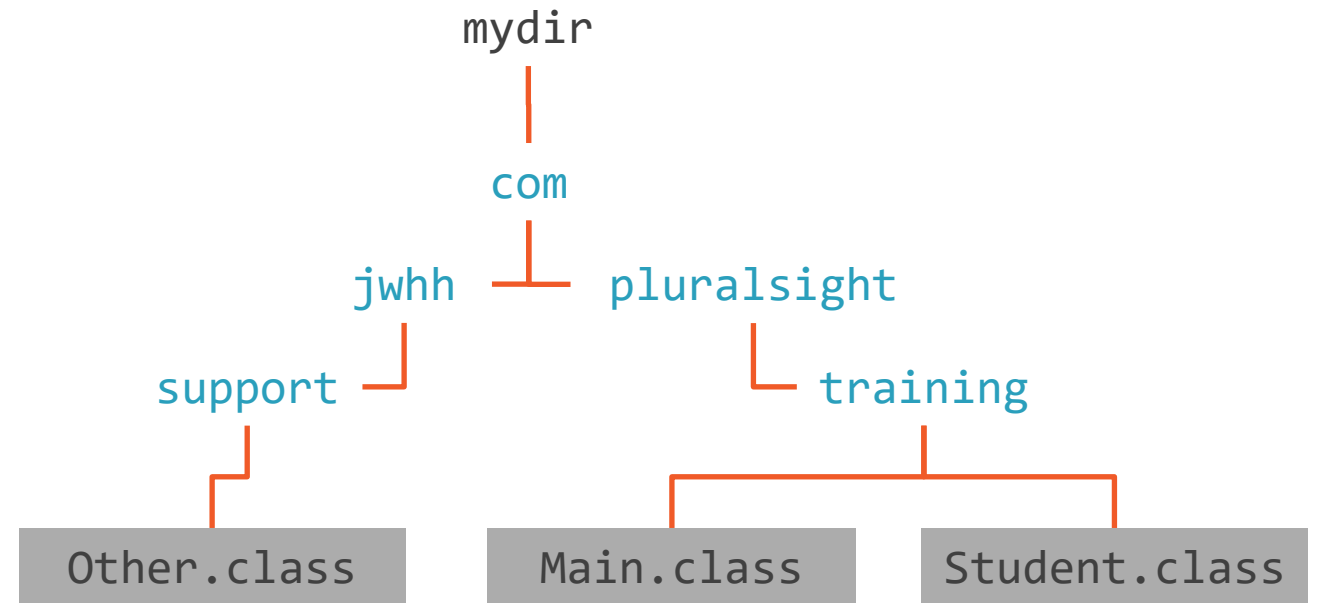
Default Class Loading

```
package com.pluralsight.training;  
import com.jwhh.support;  
public class Main {  
    public static void main {  
        Student s = new Student;  
        Other o = new Other;  
        // do something with s and o  
    }  
}
```

```
package com.pluralsight.training;  
public class Student {...}
```

```
package com.jwhh.support;  
public class Other {...}
```

```
C:\mydir> java com.pluralsight.training.Main
```



Specifying Class Path

Can provide the list of paths to search

- Searched in the order they appear
- Current directory used only if in list

Two options for specifying class path

- Environment variable
- Java command option



Specifying Class Path as Environment Variable

Can specify as an environment variable

- Variable named CLASSPATH

Becomes default path

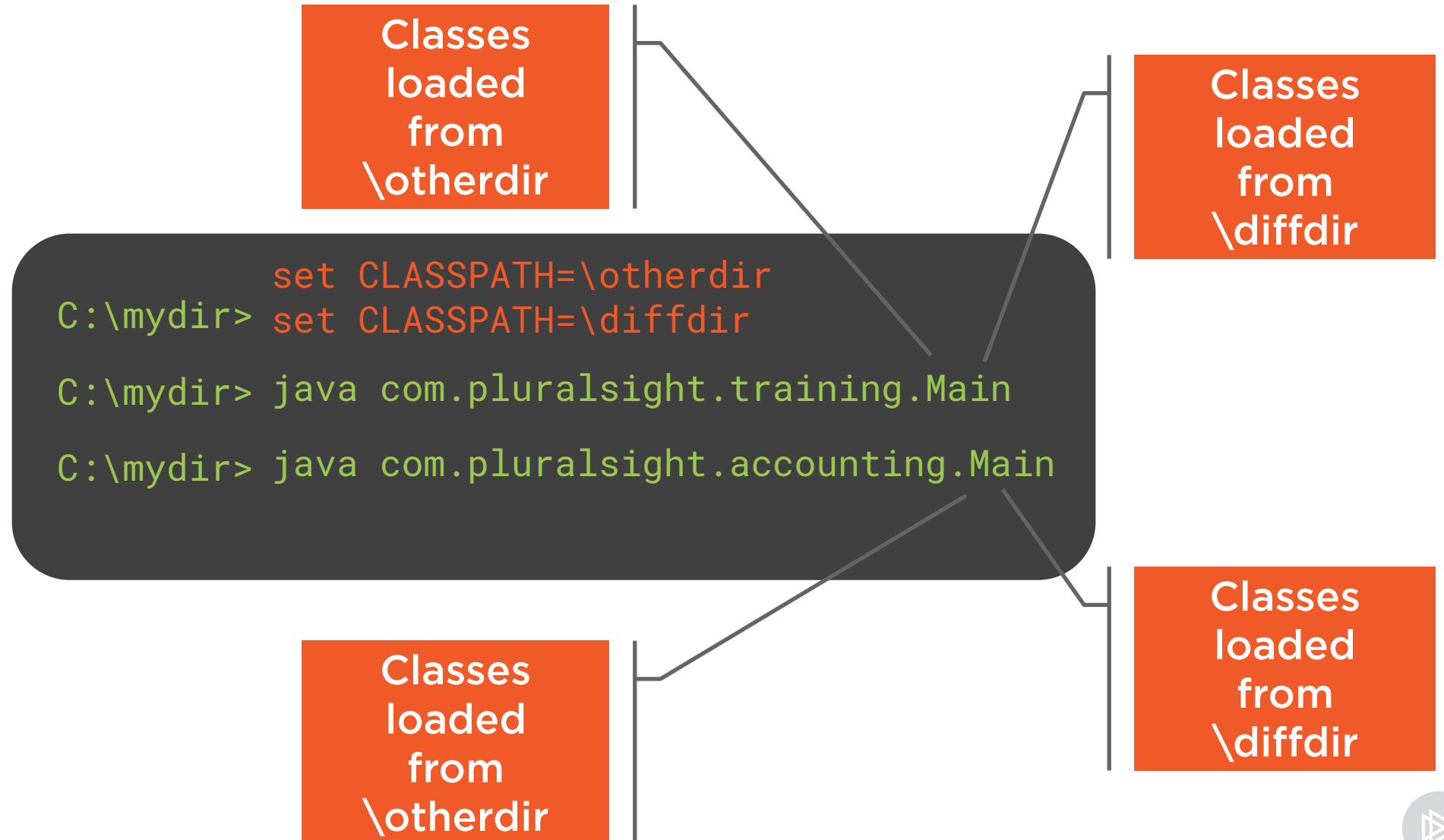
- Used by all programs that don't provide a specific path

Use environment variable with caution

- Changing for one program can break another



Specifying Class Path as Environment Variable



Specifying Class Path with Java Command

Can specify as part of java command

- Use -cp option
- Any CLASSPATH value is ignored

Less prone to errors than CLASSPATH

- Lists exact path for this app to use
- Not exposed to side-effects of other apps



Specifying Class Path with Java Command

Classes
loaded
from
\otherdir

```
C:\mydir> java -cp \otherdir com.pluralsight.training.Main  
C:\mydir> java -cp \otherdir com.pluralsight.accounting.Main  
-cp \diffdir
```

Classes
loaded
from
\otherdir

Classes
loaded from
\diffdir



Class Path Structure

Paths provided as delimited list

- Windows: separate with ; (semicolon)
- Unix platforms: separate with : (colon)
- Searched in the order they appear

To reference classes in .class files

- Path to folder containing package root

To reference classes in jar files

- Path to the jar file
 - Including jar file name



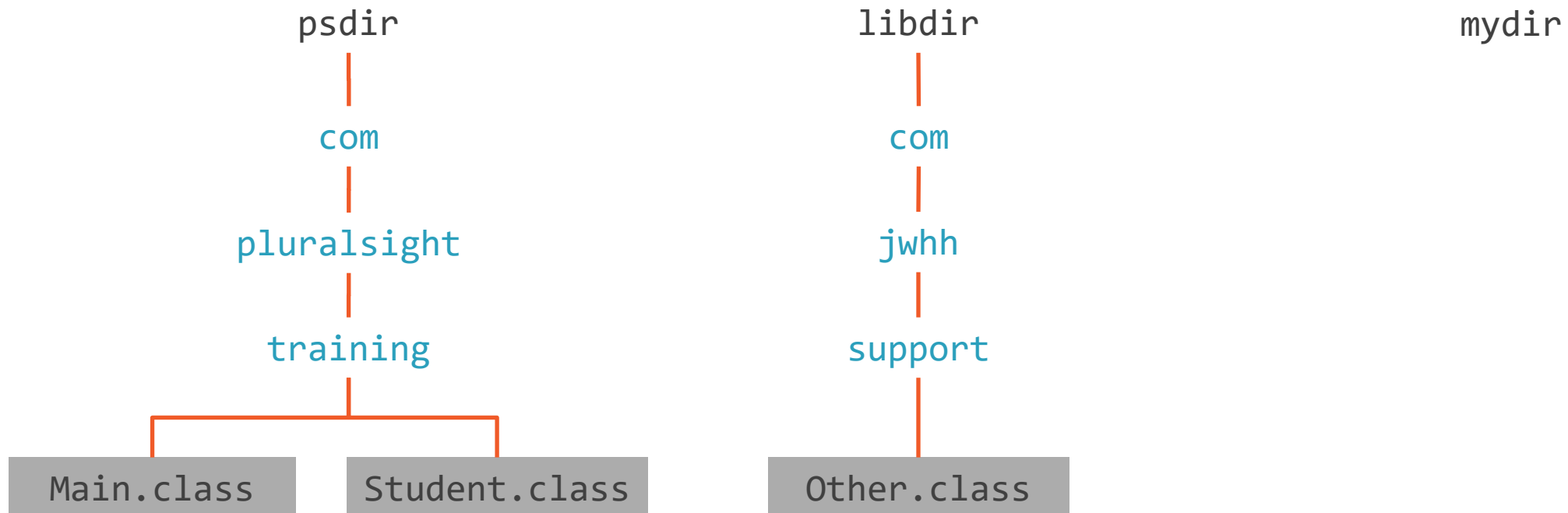
Class Path Structure

Windows

```
java -cp \psdir;\libdir com.pluralsight.training.Main
```

Unix platforms

```
java -cp /psdir:/libdir com.pluralsight.training.Main
```



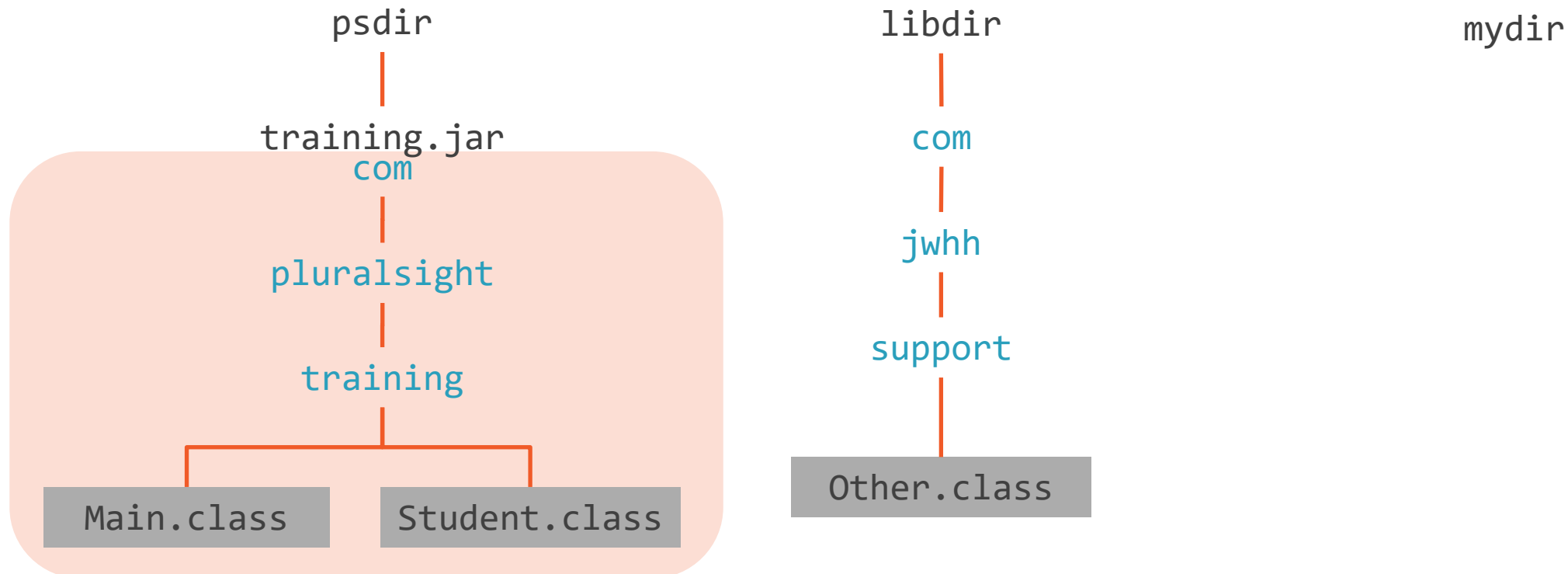
Class Path Structure

Windows

```
java -cp \psdir\training.jar;\libdir com.pluralsight.training.Main
```

Unix platforms

```
java -cp /psdir/training.jar:/libdir com.pluralsight.training.Main
```



Class Loading with Java -jar Option

Java -jar option locks down class loading

- Class loading totally controlled by jar file
- No other class loading source is used

Provides tight control over class loading



Class Loading with Java -jar Option

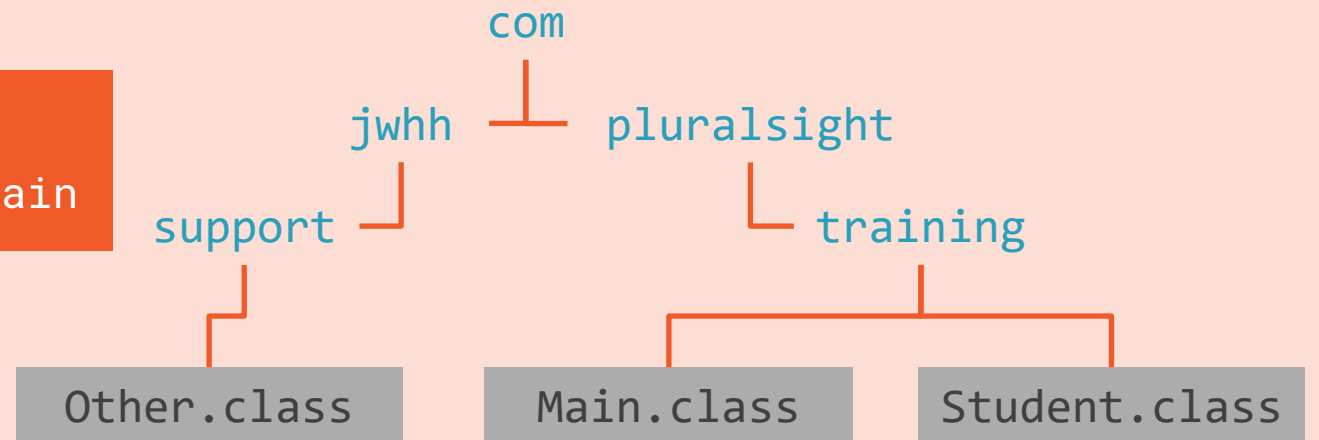
```
java -jar ourapp.jar
```

mydir
|
ourapp.jar

Manifest

Manifest-Version: 1.0

Main-Class: com.pluralsight.training.Main



Execution Environment Information

Apps often need environment information

- User information
- System information
- Java configuration information
- Application specific information

Java provides two common solutions

- System properties
- Environment variables



System Properties

Java provides info about environment

- Accessed with `System.getProperty`

Information includes

- User information
- Java installation information
- OS configuration information

Each value accessed via a string name

- List of commonly used properties:
 - bit.ly/javasystemprops



System Properties

```
String userName = System.getProperty("user.name");
```

Jim

```
String userHome = System.getProperty("user.home");
```

C:\Users\Jim

```
String osArchitecture = System.getProperty("os.arch");
```

amd64

```
String javaVendor = System.getProperty("java.vendor");
```

Oracle Corporation



Environment Variables

Most OS's support environment variables

- Provide configuration information
- Many variables are set by OS
- Can provide app-specific variables

Apps can access environment variables

- Access all with `System.getenv()`
 - Returns `Map<String, String>`
- Access one with `System.getenv(name)`
 - Returns value of specific variable



Environment Variables

```
package com.pluralsight.app;  
public class Main {  
    public static void main {  
        String compName = System.getenv("COMPUTERNAME");  
        String sysRoot = System.getenv("SystemRoot");  
  
        System.out.println(compName);  
        System.out.println(sysRoot);  
    }  
}
```

```
C:\mydir> java com.pluralsight.app.Main  
JIM_Y50  
C:\windows
```



Environment Variables

```
package com.pluralsight.app;  
public class Main {  
    public static void main {  
        String compName = System.getenv("COMPUTERNAME");  
        String sysRoot = System.getenv("SystemRoot");  
        String author = System.getenv("COURSE_AUTHOR");  
  
        System.out.println(compName);  
        System.out.println(sysRoot);  
        System.out.println(author);  
    }  
}
```

```
C:\mydir> java com.pluralsight.app.Main  
JIM_Y50  
C:\windows  
null
```



Environment Variables

```
package com.pluralsight.app;  
public class Main {  
    public static void main {  
        String compName = System.getenv("COMPUTERNAME");  
        String sysRoot = System.getenv("SystemRoot");  
        String author = System.getenv("COURSE_AUTHOR");  
  
        System.out.println(compName);  
        System.out.println(sysRoot);  
        System.out.println(author);  
    }  
}
```

```
C:\mydir> set COURSE_AUTHOR=Jim Wilson  
  
C:\mydir> java com.pluralsight.app.Main  
JIM_Y50  
C:\windows  
Jim Wilson
```



Summary



Apps require more than just code

- Behavior is affected by many factors

Command line arguments

- Received as parameter to main method

Properties class provides name/value pairs

- Can persist across app executions
- Useful for preferences or simple app state
- Supports providing defaults
- Defaults can be included in app package



Summary



Class path controls where classes are found

- Can set with CLASSPATH
 - Use caution
 - Changing for one app can affect others
- Better to use Java command -cp option
 - Sets path specific to each app

Execution environment info is available

- Java provides info in system properties
- OS environment variables accessible
 - Can provide app-specific variables

