Module 3 Development Environment c·rda

### **Overview**

This module will explore the Corda Community, available resources, toolchain and walk through running some demos.

#### Learning outcomes:

- Learn about the Corda toolchain
- Set up development environment and resolve common issues
- Run some sample CorDapps
- Understand what resources are at your disposal

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## **Repositories**

The Corda code is hosted on Github:

https://github.com/corda

- Four key repositories:
  - corda: The open-source Corda platform code
  - cordapp-template (Java or Kotlin): A boilerplate CorDapp in both languages to kick-start CorDapp development
  - cordapp-tutorial: A simple example CorDapp



### **Milestones**

- Corda no longer follows a basis of monthly releases following Corda v1.0
- Currently on v3.0



**Development Environment** 

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## **Snapshots**

- Throughout the month, the R3 platform team merge reviewed pull requests to master
- Building the HEAD of master results in a SNAPSHOT release
- SNAPSHOTS are numbered one higher than the last milestone
- Therefore, as we are on v3.0, new snapshots are created as
   3.1-SNAPSHOT
- Snapshots are the latest version of the code base
- Snapshots can be unstable!

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#### **Prefer milestones**

- Unless you require new the functionality offered by a SNAPSHOT release, always use the latest MILESTONE release
- Milestones are thoroughly tested before release
- Although SNAPSHOTS are continuously tested, sometimes mistakes slip through the net

Always remember to check out the latest MILESTONE before deploying your CorDapps or running the demos.

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## Choosing a release

- Milestone releases are available as branches in all repos
- Check out a given Milestone using:

git checkout release-M[\*\*MILESTONE-NUMBER\*\*]

Milestones can also be enumerated with:

git tag

- Corda Milestones are published to Maven, so Corda does not need to be installed to compile CorDapps
- SNAPSHOTs are always on master



#### **Toolchain**

The following is required run/develop CorDapps:

- JVM Oracle JDK 8 (latest version ideally u131 min)
- **IDE** IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2017.2.x
- Source control Git
- Build system Gradle

CorDapps can be written in any JVM language although Corda itself is written in **Kotlin**, which has excellent Java interoperability

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# Getting set up - instructions

	Goal	Get your machine set up for Corda development
	Steps	<ol> <li>Follow the instructions on getting set up: https://docs.corda.net/quickstart-index.html</li> <li>Clone the main Corda repo</li> <li>Check out v3.0 ("release-V3.0")</li> <li>Open the main Corda repo in IDEA intelliJ</li> <li>If you encounter any issues, refer to the Troubleshooting page: https://docs.corda.net/troubleshooting.html</li> </ol>



### IntelliJ IDEA

- The IDE is divided into a project window and a code window
- If the project window is hidden, show it using #1/Alt+1
- Demos and debugging can accessed via "Run Configs" menu

```
RPCUserService.kt - corda - [~/Desktop/corda]
                                                                                                                                                                                                               🕌 😉 All tests (Unit + Integration) 🔻 🕨 🌋 🗯 😅 🔁 🚉
🏣 corda 🕽 📭 node 🕽 🖿 src 🔾 📭 main 🕽 🖿 kotlin 🕽 🖿 not 🤈 🛅 corda 🗦 🛅 node 🤈 🛅 services 🕽 🚜 RPCUserService.kt
                                                     ⊕ ‡ | ♣ | ★ | MockNode.kt × | RPCUserService.kt ×
corda [corda-project] ~/Desktop/corda
                                                                            package net.corda.node.services
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 3. Run
                                                                                                                                                                                                               Configs
                                                                            * contains their login username and password along with a set of permissions for RPC services they are allowed acce
* to. These permissions are represented as [String]s to allow RPC implementations to add their own permissioning.
▶ idocs
                                                                            interface RPCUserService {
    fun getUser(username: String): User?
▶ Infinance
                                                                               val users: List<User>
▶ ■ gradle
                         1. Project
▶ 🖿 lib
                                                                                                                                                          2. Code
                                                                            class RPCUserServiceImpl(config: NodeConfiguration) : RPCUserService 
▶ Image samples
                         Window
▶ limitest-utils
                                                                                private val users = config.rpcUsers.associateBv(User::username)
                                                                                                                                                           Window
   📋 .gitignore
                                                                               override fun getUser(username: String): User? = _users[username]
   build.gradle
    gradle.properties
    gradlew.bat
    間 LICENSE
    publish.properties
                                                                            fun startFlowPermission(className: String) = "StartFlow.$className"
    # README md
                                                                            fun <P : FlowLogic <>>> startFlowPermission(clazz: Class<P>) = startFlowPermission(clazz.name)
                                                                            inline fun <reified P : FlowLogic<>>> startFlowPermission(): String = startFlowPermission(P::class.java)
    settings.gradle
  II External Libraries
```

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### **Gradle**

- Corda and CorDapps are built using Gradle
- If there are no folders or modules in the IDEA project window,
   the Gradle project must first be imported
- Instructions on how to do this can be found here:

https://docs.corda.net/troubleshooting.html#no-source-filesare-present

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## **Key IDEA shortcuts**

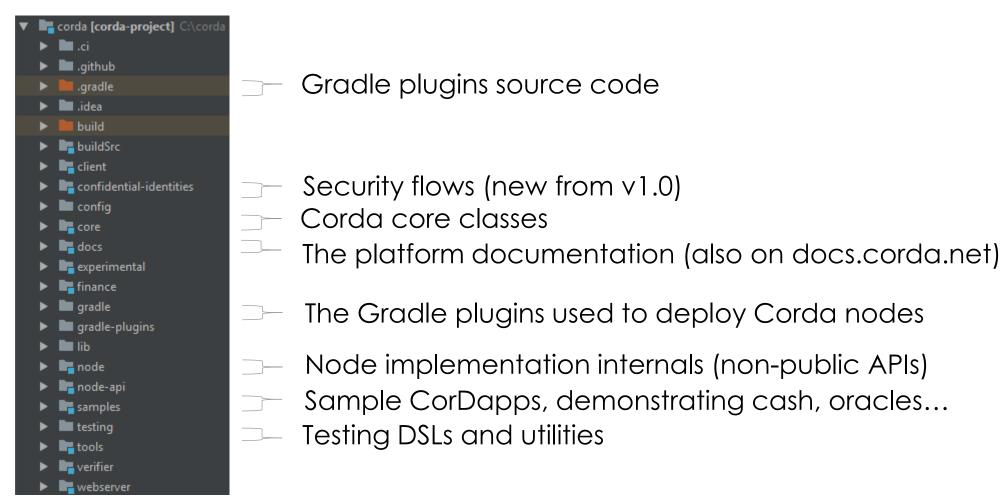
IDEA provides some useful shortcuts:

 Search everywhere (double-press Shift): Allows you to find the declarations for classes, functions, etc. by name

 See declaration (Ctrl+B and click/\mathbb{HB} and click): Allows you to navigate to the declaration of a class or function to see its fields, methods, params, etc.

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## The Corda repository



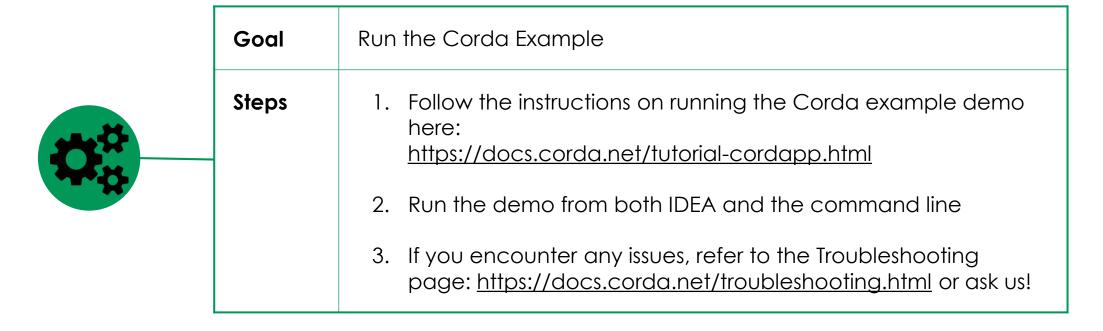
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## **Exploring the Corda repo**

- There are quite a few modules defined in the main Corda repo!
- We'll now spend a bit of time walking through the content of the main Corda repo and the CorDapp template repo
- There is a lot going on we can help you focus on the most relevant areas



## Running a sample CorDapp - instructions





#### Resources

#### Documentation (https://docs.corda.net/)

- Has tutorials (e.g. https://docs.corda.net/tutorial-contract.html)
- API reference (https://docs.corda.net/api/javadoc/index.html)

#### 2. Slack (https://slack.corda.net/)

- Great for quick questions about design and implementation
- Our entire dev team hangs out there

#### 3. Stack Overflow (https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/corda)

- Replaces "discourse" for technical Q&A
- Discourse is still used for non-tech discussions
- Only recently started migrating; not many questions there yet

#### 4. Corda.net

- Key announcements (e.g. Milestone releases)
- Blog posts on key topics



## **Summary**

- Corda release process
- Milestones versus Snapshots
- The available repos
- Gradle build automation
- IntelliJ IDE
- Running a demo

