

#### **Basics of Java**



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## History of Java



# History of Java

- Java is a general-purpose programming language
- That is class-based, object-oriented, and designed to have as few dependencies as possible
- It is intended to Write Once, Run Anywhere (WORA)
- Applications are compiled to bytecode that can run on any Java
   Virtual Machine (JVM)



# History of Java



- Sun Microsystems released the first public implementation as
   Java 1.0 in 1996
- Major web browsers incorporated Java applets and Java became popular
- As of 2006, Sun released much of its Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
  as free and open-source software (FOSS), under the terms of
  the GNU General Public License (GPL).



# History of Java

- Following Oracle Corporation's acquisition of Sun Microsystems in 2009–10, Oracle has described itself as the steward of Java technology.
- Java software runs on everything from laptops to data centers,
   game consoles to scientific supercomputers.

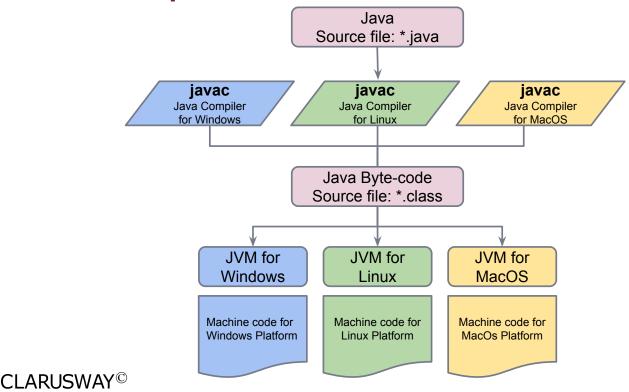




# Java Specification

- What is JVM?:
  - JVM is a virtual machine
  - It provides a runtime environment for Java bytecode
  - It also runs programs in other languages compiled to Java bytecode
  - ▶ JVM, JRE, and JDK are platform dependent because the configuration of each OS is different.





# Java Specification

What is JVM?:

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- However, Java is platform-independent
- The JVM performs the following main tasks:
  - Loads code
  - Verifies code
  - Executes code
  - Provides runtime environment





#### What is JRE?:

- Java Runtime Environment is a software package
- It bundles the libraries (jars), the Java Virtual Machine and other components
- To execute any Java application, you need JRE installed
- JREs can be downloaded as part of JDKs or separately



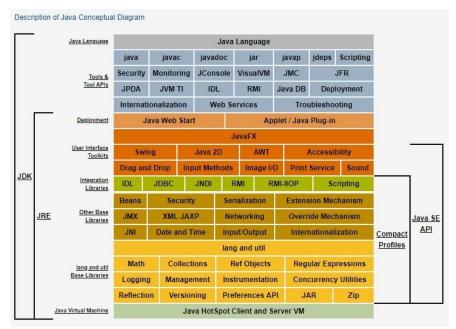
# Java Specification



- Java Development Kit is a superset of JRE
- It contains everything that JRE has along with development tools for developing, debugging, and monitoring
- You need JDK when you need to develop Java applications



#### Java Conceptual Diagram:





# A Simple Java Program





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A Simple Java Program



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## A Simple Java Program



```
public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Display message 'Welcome to Java!' on the console
        System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
     }
}

Welcome to Java!
Welcome to Java!
```



# A Simple Java Program

Welcome Message from Java :

- Line 1 defines a class
- Every Java program must haveat least one class
- Each class has a name

```
public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Display message 'Welcome to Java!' on
        System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
        }
    }
    Welcome to Java!
```



## A Simple Java Program



Welcome Message from Java :

Line 2 defines — thé main method

Program starts from the main method

```
public class Welcome {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      // Display message 'Welcome to Java!' on
      System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
      }
   }
   Welcome to Java!

Welcome to Java!
```



# A Simple Java Program

Welcome Message from Java :

- Line 3 is a comment
- Java comments are preceded by two slashes (//) on a line,
- Or enclosed between /\* and \*/for several lines

```
public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Display message 'Welcome to Java!' on
        System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
      }
    }
}
Welcome to Java!
```



## A Simple Java Program



- Welcome Message from Java :
  - Line 4 is a statement"System.out.println"
  - It displays the string
    Welcome to Java!
  - Every Java statement ends with a semicolon (;)

```
public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Display message 'Welcome to Java!' on
        System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
     }
}

Welcome to Java!

Welcome to Java!
```



# A Simple Java Program

- Welcome Message from Java :
  - Line 5 and 6 terminates two code blocks that group the program's components
  - In Java, each block begins with an opening brace ' { ' and ends with a closing brace ' } '

```
public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Display message 'Welcome to Java!' on
        System.out.println("Welcome to Java!");
     }
}

Welcome to Java!
```

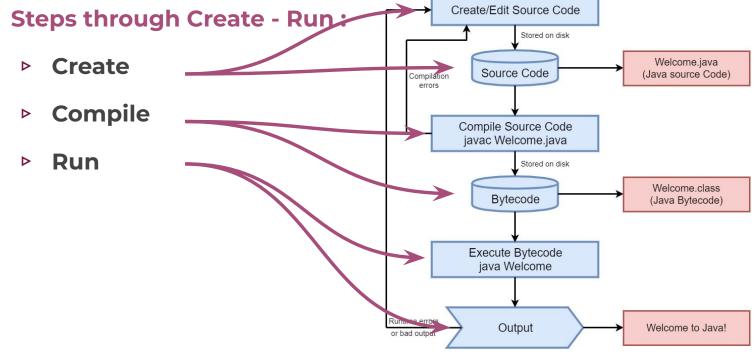


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#### Create, Compile and Run



## Create, Compile and Run









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- What is Building and Compiling?
- Building JAR Files



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# What is Building and Compiling?



# What is Building and Compiling?



#### Compiling:

- Compiling is the process of converting source code files into standalone software artifact(s)
- These artifacts are executable files



# What is Building and Compiling?



- Building is a broader concept
- ▷ It consists of:
  - Generating sources (sometimes)
  - Compiling sources
  - Compiling test sources
  - Executing tests (unit tests, integration tests, etc)
  - Packaging (into jar, war, ejb-jar, ear)
  - Generating reports





**Building JAR Files** 



## **Building JAR Files**

- JAR stands for Java Archive
- It is a kind of zip file
- It is a platform-independent file (As long as the platform has at least JVM)
- It holds:

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- All application content like :
  - Class files
- Resources (images, sound files, Manifest file (optional))
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## **Building JAR Files**



"javac App.java"

- It gives ".class" file
- "java App" runs
- "jar -cvfe App.janApp App.class" gives JAR
- ▶ "java -jar App.jar"

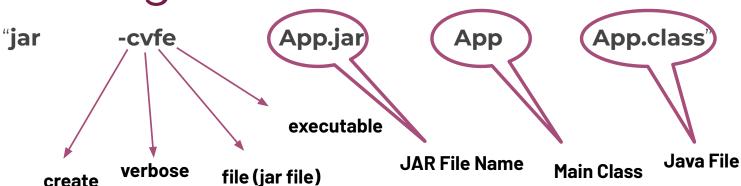
runs the JAR file







# **Building JAR Files**





create



**Any questions?** 









