ORACLE Academy

Oracle Academy Java for AP Computer Science A

1-2

Java: A Brief History





Objectives

- This lesson covers the following objectives:
 - -Show examples of how people interact with Java in their daily lives
 - -Summarize the history of Java
 - Understand Java technology product groups





25 Years of Java

 2020 marks 25 years since the first version of Java was released for public use





Java Technology

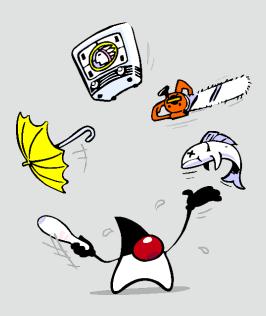
- Java is the global standard for developing and delivering embedded and mobile applications, games, web-based content, and enterprise software
- Java enables you to efficiently develop, deploy, and use exciting applications and services
- From laptops to data centers, game consoles to scientific supercomputers, cell phones to the Internet, Java is everywhere!





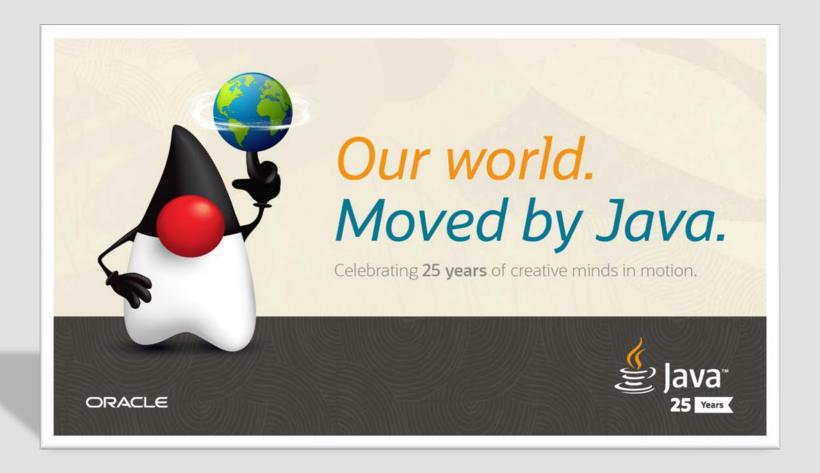
Java's Place in the World

- Java is one of the most widely used development language in the world today
- Over 10 million developers say they spend at least some of their time developing in Java
- Java runs on 56 billion devices





Java's Place in the World





Java's Evolution

- Java is not standing still
- Java 8, released in 2014 brought Lambda expressions to the Java platform as well as the Stream API, Optional class, and a host of other great features
- This is one of the reasons why Java 8 became the most popular version in Java's history
- Even today, it remains one of the most widely used versions of Java
- But choosing Java 8 today prevents developers from gaining access to an immense amount of progress in the language, JVM, tooling, and more



Who is in charge?

- Oracle is the steward of the Java Programming language that is now considered open source
- Oracle is not the only source for updates
- The focus for updates is on:
 - Readability
 - -Simplicity
 - One language with the same meaning everywhere
- Java has moved to a 6-month, time-based release cadence with a new feature release of Java becoming available like clockwork every March and September



Java Is Now in the Cloud!





Now in the Colon C



Once upon a time ...





- In 1990, Sun Microsystems began a research project to extend the power of network computing to consumer devices, such as video cassette recorders (VCRs) and televisions
- The belief was that the next wave in computing was the union of digital consumer devices and computers
- There were also frustrations with the use of the C/C++ language at Sun

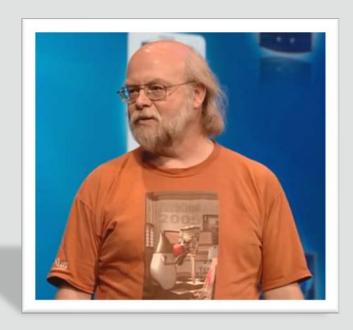




The Green Team, a team of highly skilled software

developers at Sun under the leadership of James Gosling, developed Java (originally called Oak) as their solution

 Devices with different central processing units (CPUs) could be connected and share the same software enhancements through a single programming language



James Gosling is considered the "Father of Java"



- This initial concept was ahead of its time, as several deals with consumer device companies were unsuccessful
- The Green Team was forced to find another market for their new programming language
- Fortunately, the World Wide Web was becoming popular and the Green Team recognized that the Oak language was perfect for developing web multimedia components to enhance webpages.



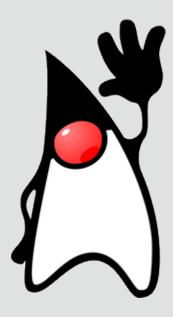
- Initially, the Oak language was used for small applications, called applets, and programmers using the Internet adopted what eventually became the Java programming language
- The turning point for Java came in 1995, when Netscape incorporated Java into its browser
- Oracle acquired Sun Microsystems in 2010





Duke, the Java Mascot

- Duke is Java's official mascot
- The original Duke was created by the Green Team's graphic artist, Joe Palrang





Java Version History

• JDK Alpha and Beta were released in 1995, followed by JDK 1.0 in 1996. JDK 6.0 was released in 2006



- Oracle acquired Sun Microsystems in 2010, and released JDK 7 in 2011, and JDK 8 in 2014
- Since JDK 11, Oracle release longterm support (LTS) versions of JDKs every 3 years, with JDK 11 in 2018, and JDK 17 in 2022



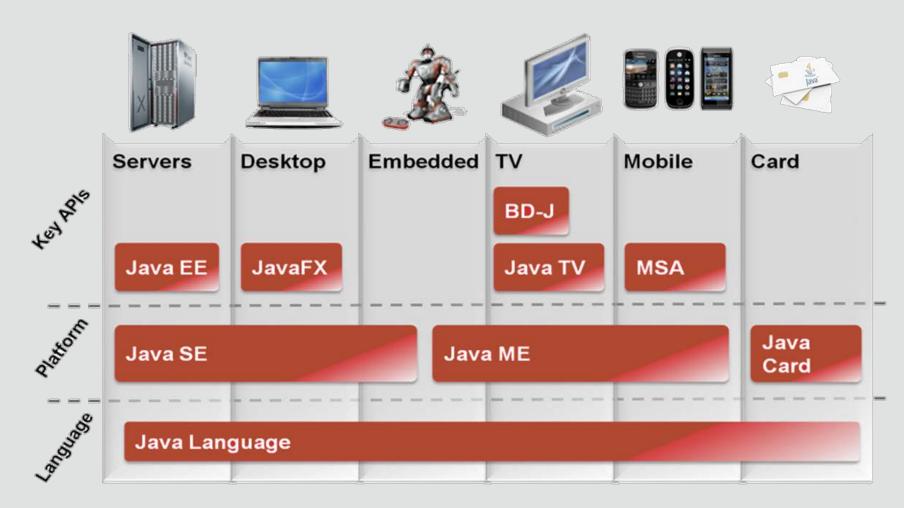


Java Technology Product Groups

- There are four Java technology product groups and their target device types:
 - -Java Platform, Standard Edition (Java SE)
 - –Jakarta EE, formerly Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE)
 - -Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME)
 - -Java Card



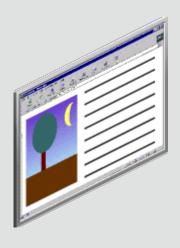
Target Device Types





Java SE

 Is used to develop applications that run on desktop computers





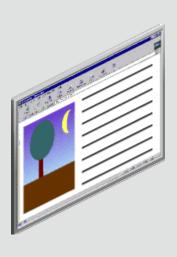




Jakarta EE

• Is used to create large enterprise, server-side, and client-side distributed applications







Java ME

- Is used to create applications for devices with limited storage, display, and power capacities
- Is used to develop applications for mobile phones,
 PDAs, TV set-top boxes, smart cards, Raspberry Pi, and many more





Java Card

- 5 billion Java Cards are in use
 - -It's used to create applications that can run securely on smart cards and similar small-memory devices
- Java Card is typically used in the following areas (and many more):
 - -Identity
 - -Security
 - -Transactions
 - -Mobile phone SIMs





Computer Career Research Project

• Complete the **Computer Career Research Project** from Section 1 of the Learning Path for this course



Summary

- In this lesson, you should have learned how to:
 - -Show examples of how people interact with Java in their daily lives
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