

Lab 01: Java from Command Line; Packages

CS 0445: Data Structures

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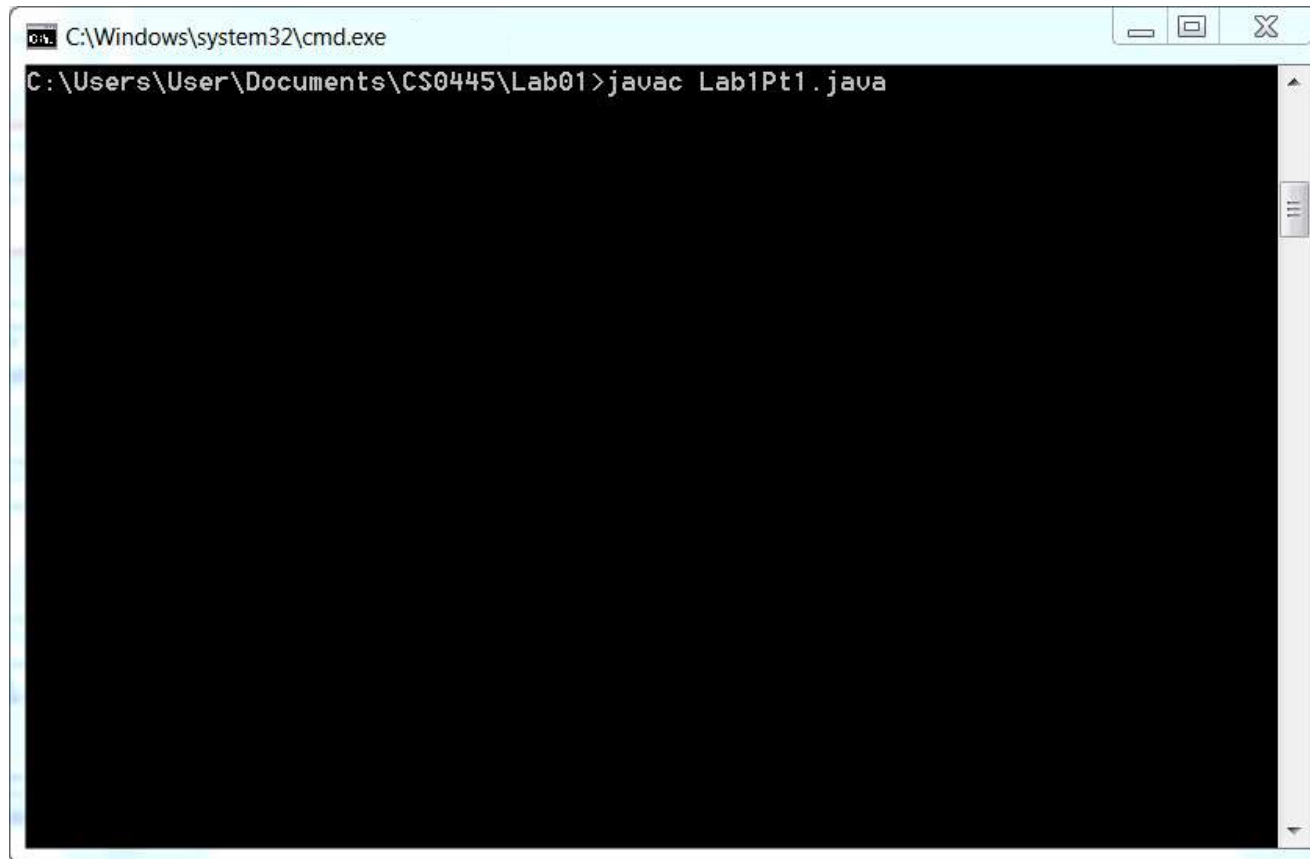
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Java From Command Line

- We'll be compiling and running our Java programs from the command line in this lab



A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar at the top reads "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command prompt shows the current directory as "C:\Users\User\Documents\CS0445\Lab01" and the command "javac Lab1Pt1.java" has been entered. The rest of the window is black, indicating no output or error messages were displayed.



Opening Command Line

- Opening
 - Windows
 - Windows key or Winkey + R, type “cmd”, press Enter
 - (Or you can use Powershell)
 - Or from File Explorer, Shift+Left Click to open in current directory
 - MacOS
 - CMD+space, type “terminal”, press Enter



Using the Command Line

- “cd” to **change directory**
 - “cd cs445” will go into the cs445 folder if it exists
 - “cd ..” will go up one directory
 - You can do multiple changes at once
 - For example “cd cs445/lab1” or “cd ../../”
- Lost?
 - Print current directory
 - MacOS and Linux use “pwd” (**p**rint **w**orking **d**irectory)
 - Windows just use “cd” with no arguments
 - Display contents of current directory
 - MacOS and Linux use “ls”, “ls -al”
 - Windows use “dir”



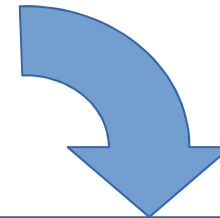
Compiling and running

- “javac” takes a source file (.java) and compiles it into a class file (.class)
 - javac Example.java
- “java” takes a class name
 - Put any *command line arguments* after the class name
 - java Example “hello world!”



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```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    System.out.println(args[0]);  
}
```



Package Organization

 Workspace (e.g. Desktop, Pitt folder, etc)

└─  cs445

└─  lab1

└─  Lab1.java

This file starts with...

```
package cs445.lab1;
```



Package Organization

 Workspace (e.g. Desktop, Pitt folder, etc)

└─  cs445

└─  lab1

★ └─  Lab1.java

Compile from your **Workspace** directory!

If you're currently in the **package** directory (cs445/lab1) move back up to *outside* the cs445 folder (cd ../../)

```
javac cs445/lab1/Lab1.java
```

```
NOT javac Lab1.java
```




Package Organization

 Workspace (e.g. Desktop, Pitt folder, etc)

└─  cs445

└─  lab1

└─  Lab1.java

└─  Lab1.class

Run this from your Workspace directory!

```
java cs445.lab1.Lab1
```

We use dots here
and no file extension





Package Organization

 Workspace (e.g. Desktop, Pitt folder, etc)

└─  cs445

└─  lab1

└─  Lab1.java
└─  Lab1.class

Run this from your Workspace directory!

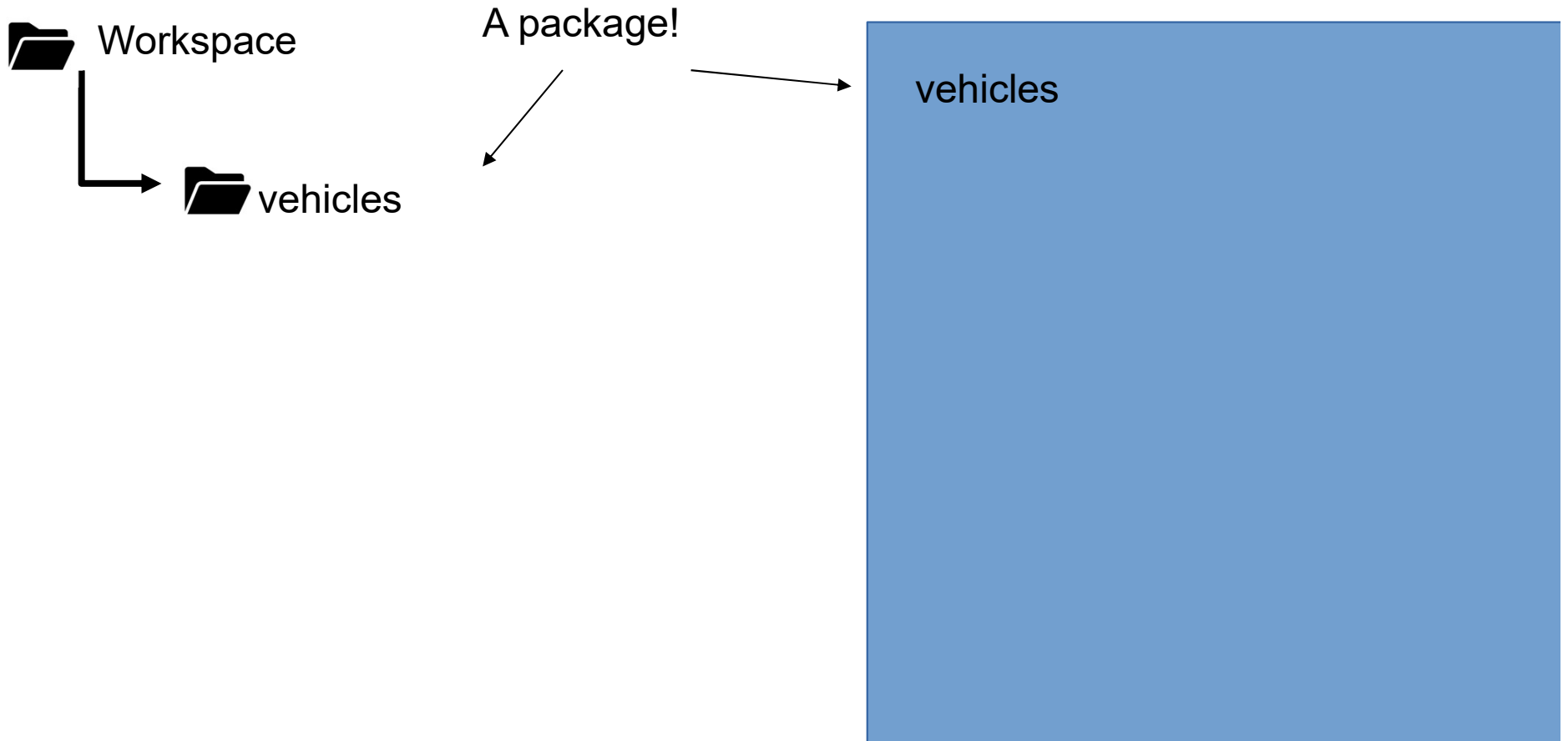
```
java cs445.lab1.Lab1
```

This tells java to expect
The Lab1 class in the
cs445.lab1 package!



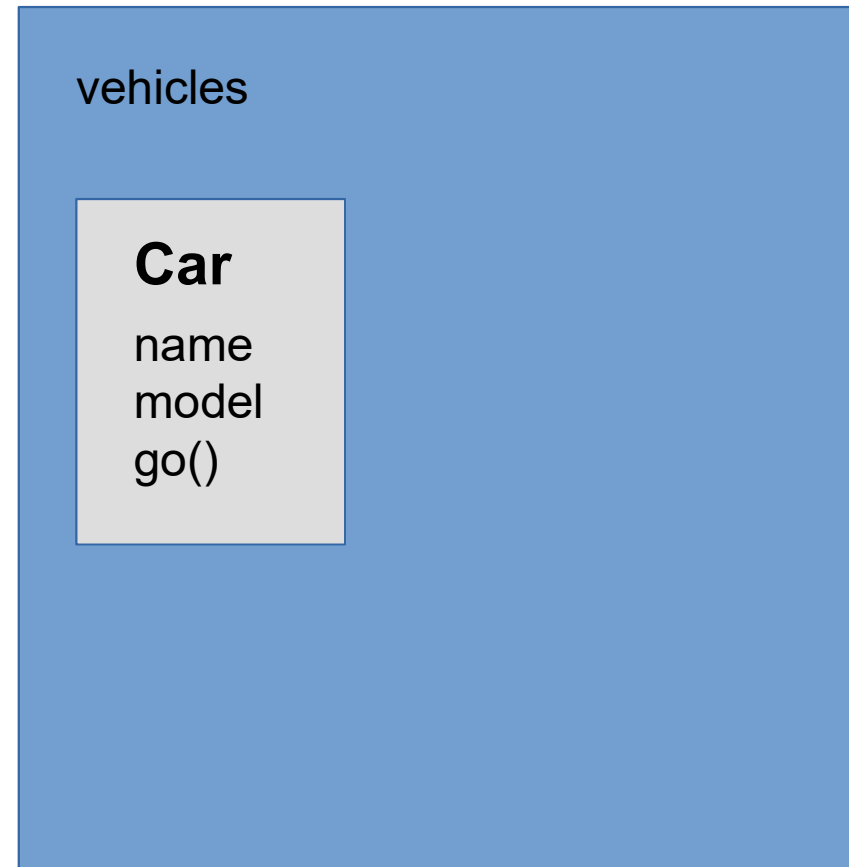
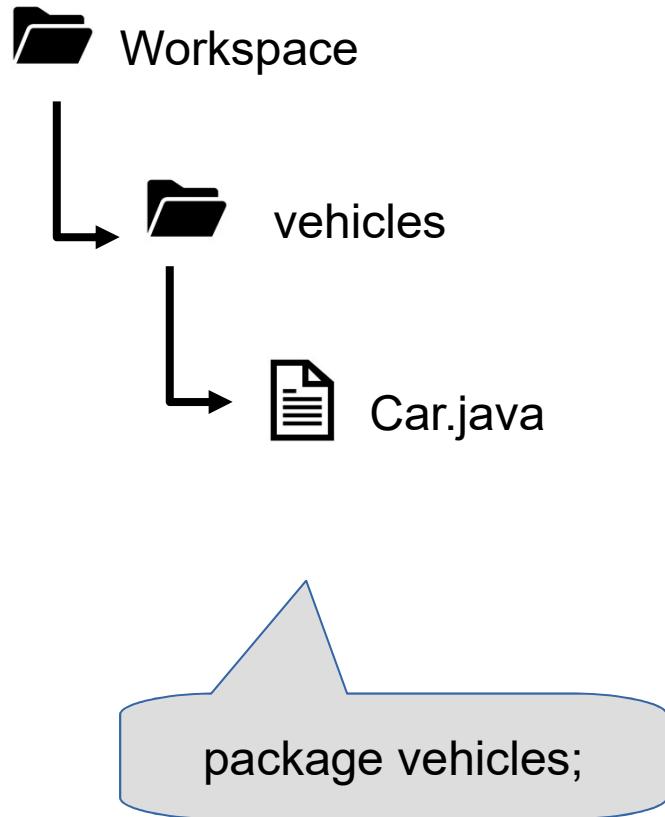
Why use Packages?

- Easy, intuitive grouping of multiple classes



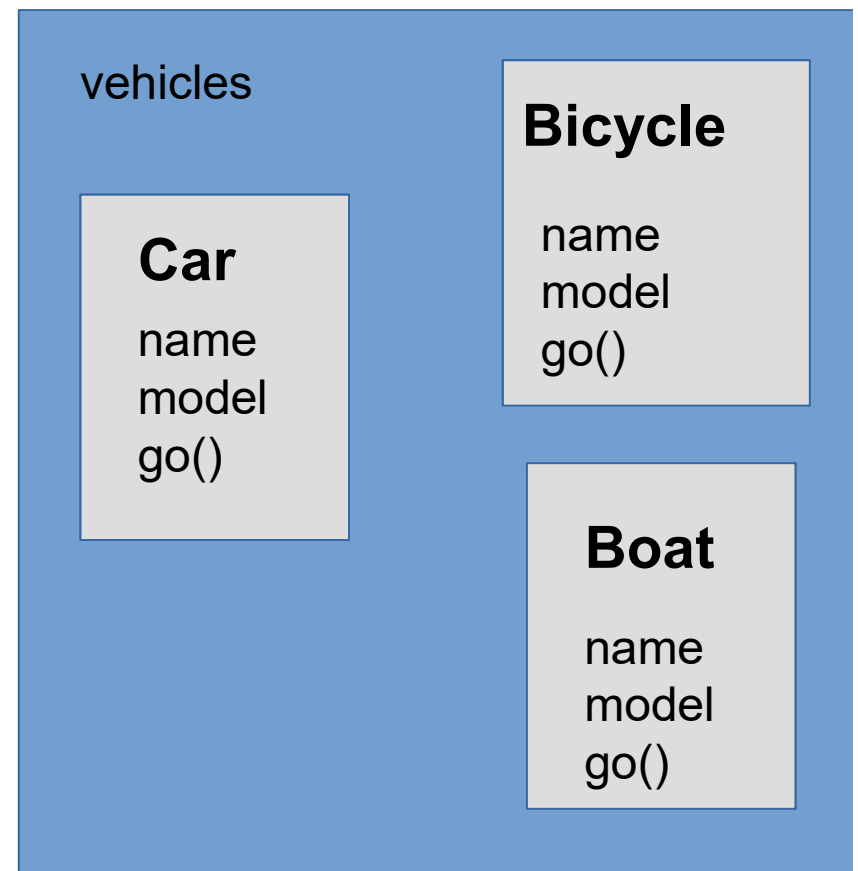
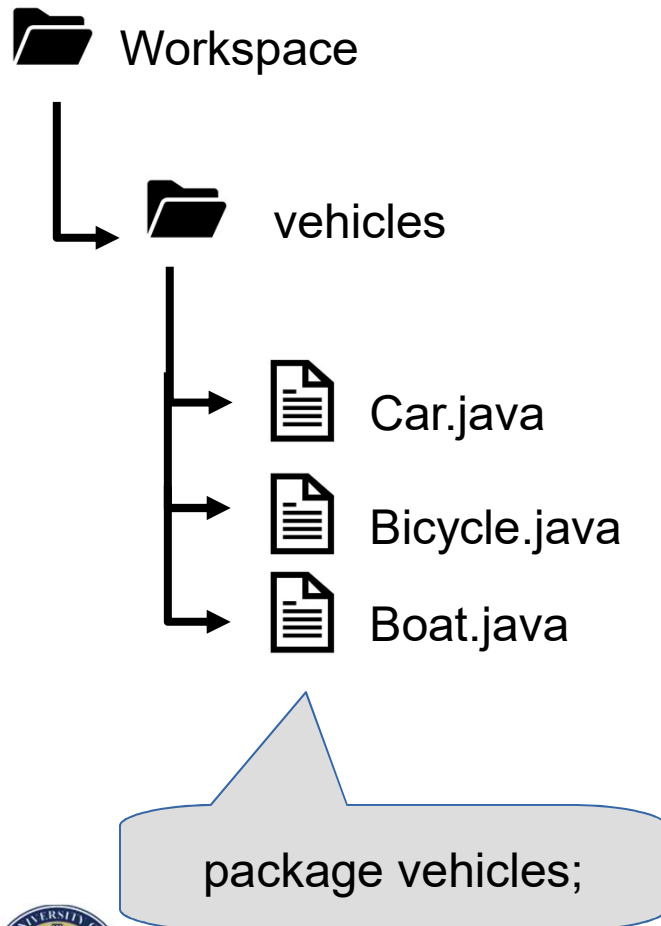
Why use Packages?

- Easy, intuitive grouping of multiple classes



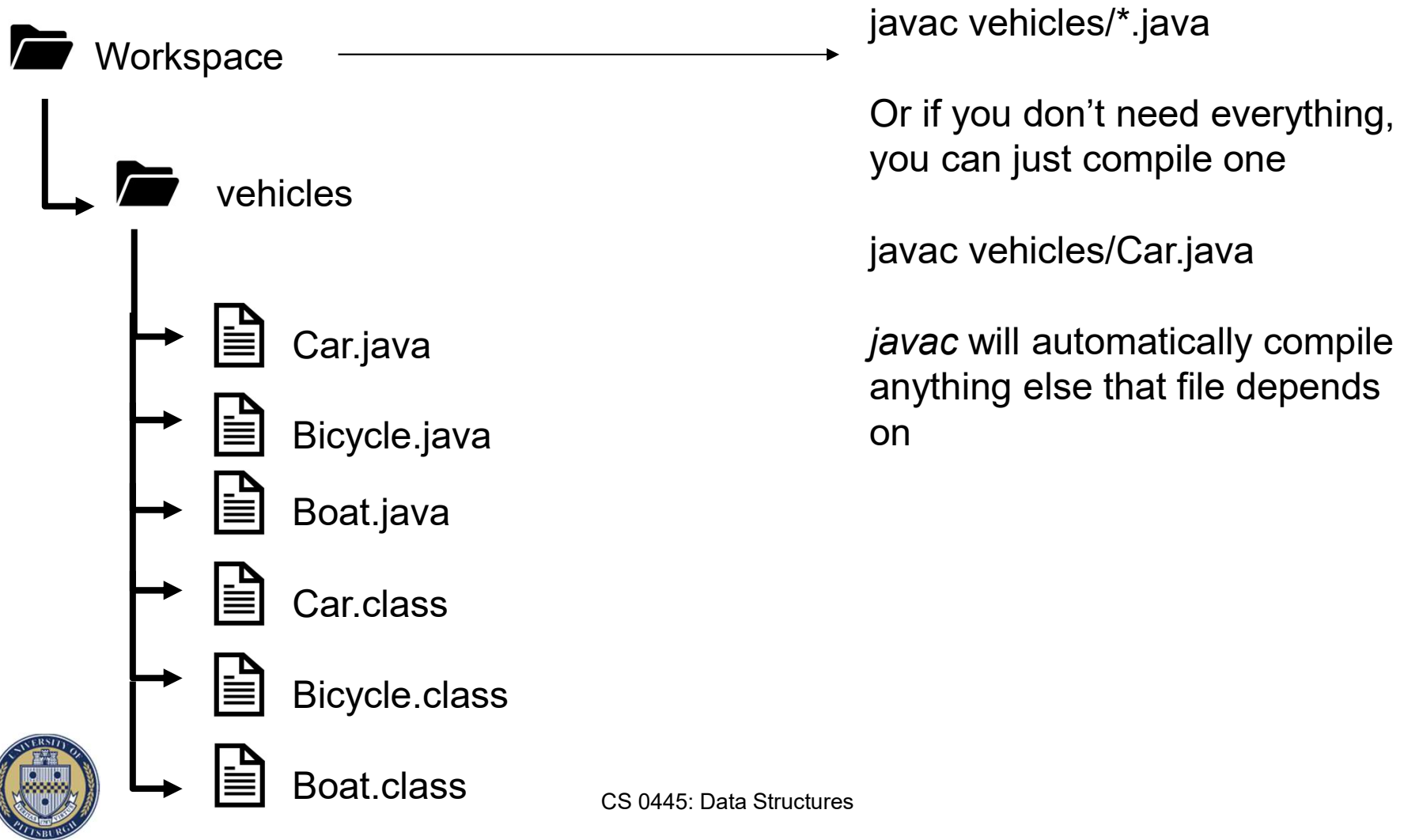
Why use Packages?

- Easy, intuitive grouping of multiple classes



Why use Packages?

- Compile and import easily



Why use Packages?

- Compile and import easily

 Workspace

 vehicles

 Car.class

 Bicycle.class

 Boat.class

 Program.java

```
import vehicles.*;

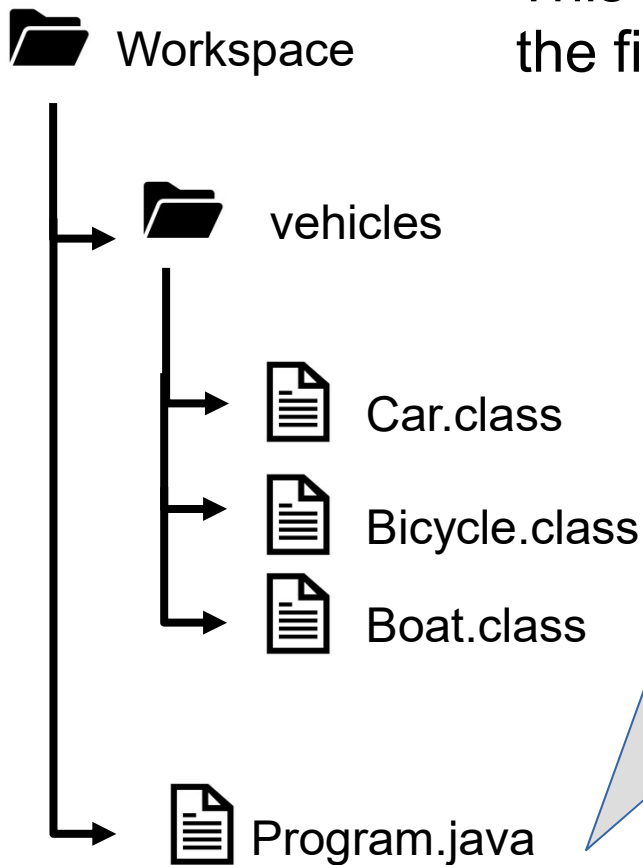
public class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Car myCar = new Car();
        Bicycle myBike = new Bicycle();
        Boat myBoat = new Boat();
    }
}
```



Why use Packages?

You can also import individually or one by one

This is the same notation you used to package the files together!



```
import vehicles.Car;
import vehicles.Bicycle;
import vehicles.Boat;

public class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Car myCar = new Car();
        Bicycle myBike = new Bicycle();
        Boat myBoat = new Boat();
    }
}
```



Why use Packages?

Security:

- Having classes in the same package allows them to access each other's data
- (unless they are *private*)

Modifier	Class	Package	Subclass	Everyone else
public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
protected			No	No
(none)				
private				



Lab 1

- Lab 1 has three parts:

Part 1 is compiling and running Java programs from the Command Line

Part 2 is using command line arguments

Part 3 is using Java packages

- Follow the instructions in the pdf
- Ask for help if you get stuck!
- We will also fix any JDK or PATH issues during this lab.
 - E.g., “’javac’ is not recognized as an internal or external command...”

