

## 19. Development

DURGA SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS

SCJP MATERIAL

### javac :-

→ We can use javac command to compile a single or group of Java source files.

Ex: javac [Options] A.java

A.java      B.java      C.java  
\*.\*

—source  
—d  
—version  
—verbose  
—cp|—classpath  
⋮

### java:-

→ We can use java command to run a single class.

Ex: java [Options] Test A B C

command line  
arguments

—version  
—cp|—classpath  
—verbose  
—D  
—ea|—da|—esa|—dsa  
⋮

Note:- We can compile any no. of source files at a time but we can run only one class at a time.

### classpath:-

- classpath describes the location where required class files are available.
- Java compiler and JVM will use classpath to locate required class files.
- We can set classpath in the following 3 ways.

- 1) By using Environment variable classpath.
  - 2) By using set command at command prompt.
  - 3) By using -cp option at command level.
- 1) By using Environment variable classpath :-

- This way of setting classpath is permanent and preserved across system restarts.
- This way of setting classpath is recommended whenever we are installing a permanent SW in our system.

- 2) By using set command at command prompt :-

```
Set classpath = C:\durga-classes
```

- This way of setting classpath will be preserved only for that command prompt.
- Once we close command prompt automatically classpath will be lost.

- 3) By using -cp option at command :-

- This way of setting classpath will be preserved only for that command.
- Once command execution completes automatically classpath will be lost.

Ex: `java -cp C:\durga-classes Test`

Note:- The most commonly used approach in Realtime is Third approach i.e., to set classpath at command level.

#### Conclusion:-

- 1) By default JVM will always search in current working Directory for the required .class file.
- 2) If we set classpath explicitly then JVM won't search in current working Directory (CWD) & it will search only in our

specified location.

- 3) If we set classpath explicitly then we can run our program from anywhere.

Ex: ① class Test

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

c:\durga\classes>javac Test.java ✓

c:\durga\classes>java Test ↳ → OP: classpath Demo

c:\java Test ↳ X

RE: NoClassDefFoundError: Test

c:\java -cp c:\durga\classes Test ↳ ✓

D:\java -cp c:\durga\classes Test ↳ ✓

E:\java -cp c:\durga\classes Test ↳ ✓

c:\durga\classes>java -cp E: Test ↳ X

RE: NoClassDefFoundError: Test

c:\durga\classes>java -cp E:;. Test ↳ ✓

Ex ②:



public class AStudent

```
{
    public void m1()
    {
        System.out.println("I want JOB");
    }
}
```

immediately);

class ITIndustry

```
{
    public void m1()
    {
        System.out.println("I want JOB");
    }
}
```

AStudent a=new AStudent();

a.m1();

System.out.println("U will get soon!!!");

C:\> javae AStudent.java ✓

D:\> javae ITIndustry.java →

D:\> java -cp c: ITIndustry.java

D:\> java ITIndustry ✗

ce : cannot find symbol

symbol: class AStudent

location: class ITIndustry

(Re: NoClassDefFoundError : AStudent)

D:\> java -cp c: ITIndustry ✗

(Re: NoClassDefFoundError : ITIndustry)

D:\> java -cp .;c: ITIndustry ✓

F:\> java -cp D:; C: ITIndustry ✓

Ex(3):

c:  
  └ pack1  
    └ pack2  
      └ Kareena.java

```
package pack1.pack2;
public class Kareena
{
    public void m1()
    {
        System.out.println("Hello Saif");
        System.out.println("Can u plz set hello
        tune");
    }
}
```

D:  
  └ pack3  
    └ pack4  
      └ Saif.java

```
package pack3.pack4;
import pack1.pack2.*;
public class Saif
{
    public void m2()
    {
        Kareena k=new
        Kareena();
        k.m1();
        System.out.println("Not possible
        as I m in static
        class");
    }
}
```

E:  
  └ Durga.class

```
import pack3.pack4.Saif;
class Durga
{
    public void m()
    {
        Saif s=new Saif();
        s.m2();
        System.out.println("Hello Kareena
        can I help u");
    }
}
```

C:\>javac -d . Kareena.java ✓

D:\>javac -d . Saif.java ✗ →

D:\>javac -cp C:\ -d . Saif.java ✓

E:\>javac Durga.java ✗

E:\>javac -cp D:\ Durga.java ✗

E:\>java Durga ✗

RE : NoClassDefFoundError: Saif

E:\>java -cp D:\ Durga ✗

RE : NoClassDefFoundError: Durga

E:\>java -cp .;D:\ Durga ✗

RE : NoClassDefFoundError: Kareena

E:\>java -cp .;D:\;C:\ Durga ✓

F:\>java -cp E:\;D:\;C:\ Durga ✓

### Conclusions:-

- 1) If any location created below of package statement that location should be resolved by using import statement and base location we have to update in classpath.
- 2) Compiler will check only one level of dependency whereas JVM will check all levels of dependency.
- 3) In classpath, the order of locations is important and JVM will always search from left to right until required class file available.

Ex:C:

```
class Nagavalli
{
    public void m()
    {
        System.out.println("C: Nagavalli");
    }
}
```

D:

```
class Nagaralli
{
    public void m()
    {
        System.out.println("D: Nagaralli");
    }
}
```

E:

```
class Nagavalli
{
    public void m()
    {
        System.out.println("E: Nagavalli");
    }
}
```

`java -cp C;D;E; Nagaralli`

Output : C: Nagavalli

`java -cp E;D;C; Nagaralli`

Output : E: Nagaralli

### Jar file:-

- If several dependent classes are available then it's never recommended to set the classpath individually. We have to group all those class files into a single zip file which is nothing but Jar file, we have to place that jar file in classpath.
- All third party SW plug-ins are available in the form of jar file only.

Ex①: To write a Servlet all dependent classes are available in Servlet-api.jar. We have to place this jar file in classpath. So that we can compile Servlet class.

Ex②: To use log4J in our application all required class files available in log4j.jar. We have to place this jar file in classpath. So that we can use log4J.

### Various Commands :-

i) To create a jar file (zip file) :-

jar -cvf durgacalc.jar A.class  
 A.class B.class C.class  
 \*.class  
 \*.\*

2) To extract jar file (unzip):—

jar -xvf durgacalc.jar

3) To display table of contents of a jar file:—

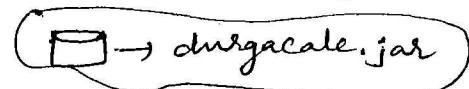
jar -trf durgacalc.jar

E2: Service Provider Role:—

```
public class DurgaColorfulCalc
{
  public static void add(int x, int y)
  {
    S.o.p(x+y);
  }
  public static void multiply(int x, int y)
  {
    S.o.p(x*x*y);
  }
}
```

javac DurgaColorfulCalc.java

jar -cvf durgacalc.jar DurgaColorfulCalc.class



Client's Role:—

Downloaded jar file and placed in D: of local machine.

```

class Bakara
{
    p s v m()
    {
        DurgaColorfulCalc.add(10, 20);
        DurgaColorfulCalc.multiply(10, 20);
    }
}

```

```

C:\durga-classes>javac Bakara.java X
C:\durga-classes>javac -cp D: Bakara.java L X
C:\durga-classes>javac -cp D:\durgacalc.jar Bakara.java L ✓
C:\durga-classes>java Bakara L X
C:\durga-classes>java -cp .;D:\durgacalc.jar Bakara L ✓

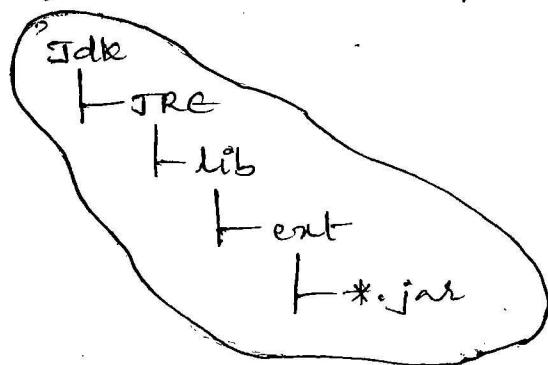
```

old : dos  
for

Note:- To place jar file in the classpath just location is not enough compulsory we have to include name of the jar file also.

Short cut way to place jar file in the classpath :-

- If we place jar file in the following location automatically it is available to Java compiler and JVM.
- We are not required to set classpath explicitly.



System properties:-

→ For every system some persistent information will be maintained in the form of system properties.

→ These include

- 1) Java version
- 2) JVM vendor
- 3) JVM vendor url
- 4) User name
- 5) User country
- 6) OS name etc.

Demo program to display all system properties:-

```
import java.util.*;
class Test
{
    public static void main()
    {
        Properties p = System.getProperties();
        p.list(System.out);
    }
}
```

→ We can set a system property from the command prompt by using -D option.

Ex: `java -Ddurga=scjp Test`



→ The main advantage of setting system property is we can customize behaviour of Java program.

```

Ex: class Test
{
    public void main()
    {
        String course = System.getProperty("course");
        if(course.equals("scjp"))
            System.out.println("scjp information");
        else
            System.out.println("Other course information");
    }
}

```

java -Dcourse=scjp Test

Output : scjp information

java -Dcourse=scwd Test

Output : Other course information

### i) jar Vs war Vs ear :-

#### i) jar (Java archive) :-

→ A jar file contains a group of .class files.

#### ii) war (web archive) :-

→ A war file represents one web application which contains Servlets, Jsp's, HTML pages, CSS files, Javascript files etc.

→ If we maintain web application in the form of war then project delivery transportation and deployment will become easy.

#### iii) ear (Enterprise archive) :-

→ An ear file represents an enterprise application which contains Servlets, Jsp's, EJB's, JMS components etc.

Note:- Whether the file is jar or war or ear, we can create only by using jar command based on extension the corresponding

file will be created.

Ex: jar -cvf durgacalc.jar \*.\*  
 jar -cvf webapp.war \*.\*  
 jar -cvf appl.ear \*.\*

### (2) Web application vs Enterprise application:-

- Web application can be developed by only web related technologies like Servlets, JSP's, HTML, CSS etc.
  - Whereas Enterprise application can be developed by any technology from Java J2EE like Servlets, JSP's, EJB's etc.
- Note:- J2EE compatible application is enterprise application.

### (3) Web Server Vs Application Server:-

- Web server provides environment to run web applications.

Ex: Tomcat.

- Web server can provide support only for web related technologies like Servlets, JSP's, HTML etc.
- Application server provides environment to run enterprise applications.

Ex: Weblogic, Websphere, JBoss etc.

- Application server provides support for any technology from Java J2EE like Servlets, JSP's, EJB's etc.

Note:- ①. J2EE compatible server is Application server.

② Every Application server contains in-built web server.

### (4) Path vs classpath:-

- classpath describes the location where required .class files are available.
- Java Compiler & JVM will use classpath to locate required .class file.

- If we are not setting classpath then our programs may not be compile and run.
- path describes the location where binary executables are available.
- If we are not setting path then java & javac commands won't work.

`set path = C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0\bin`

### ⑤ JDK Vs JRE Vs JVM :-

#### i) JDK (Java Development Kit) :-

→ JDK provides environment to develop and run Java appl's.

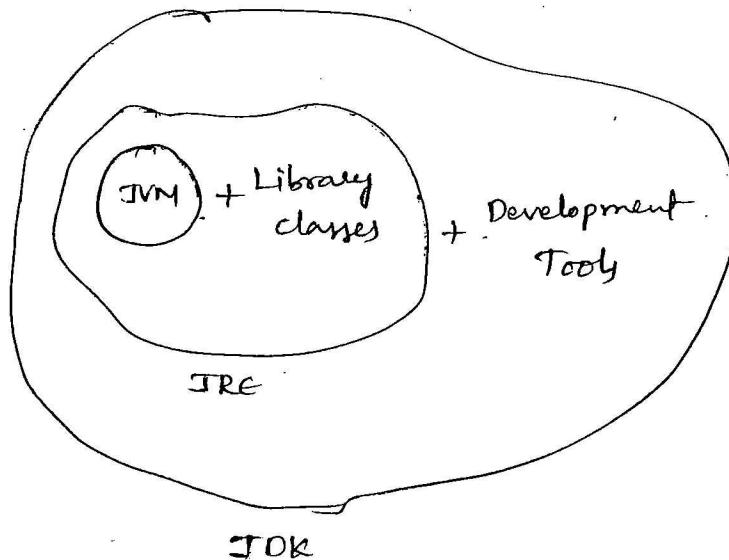
#### ii) JRE (Java Runtime Environment) :-

→ It provides environment to run Java appl's.

#### iii) JVM (Java Virtual Machine) :-

→ JVM is an Interpreter which is responsible to run Java program line by line.

→ JVM is the part of JRE whereas JRE is the part of JDK.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{JDK} &= \text{JRE} + \text{Development Tools} \\ \text{JRE} &= \text{JVM} + \text{Library classes} \end{aligned}$$

Note:- On the developer's machine we have to install JDK whereas On the client's machine we have to install JRE.

### ⑥ java vs javaw vs javaws:-

#### i) java:-

→ We can use java command to run Java class.

→ In this case, console o/p will be considered.

#### ii) javaw:-

→ We can use javaw command to run Java application without considering console output.

→ In this case, S.o.p statements will be executed but won't display the corresponding o/p to the console.

→ Even in the case of exception also exception information won't be displayed to the console.

→ This utility is best suitable to run GUI based applications.

Ex: ① import java.io.\*;

class Test

{

    public void m() throws IOException

{

    PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter("abc.txt");

    out.println("File Output");

    out.flush();

} } S.o.p("Console Output");

java Test

In this case, console output will be displayed to the console & File output will be return to the file.

javaw Test

In this case, File output will be return to the file but console output won't be displayed at the console.

Ex@: class Test

```

    {
        p = r.m();
    }
    s.o.p(100);
}

```

java Test

In this case, Exception information will be displayed to the console.

javaw Test

In this case, Exception information won't be displayed to the console.

~~Java~~ → Java is to run Java programs with console op and javaw is to run Java programs without console op.

iii) javaws (java webstart utility) :-

→ javaws is used to launch a Java application that is distributed through web.

Syntax: javaws jnlp-url

It downloads application from the url & launches it.

→ It is useful to distribute application to users & use central control to provide update and ensures all users are using latest software.

→ When the application is invoked it is cached in the local computer.

→ Everytime it is launched it checks if there is any update available from the distributor.

⑦ How to create executable jar file?

JarDemo.java:-

```

import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

```

```

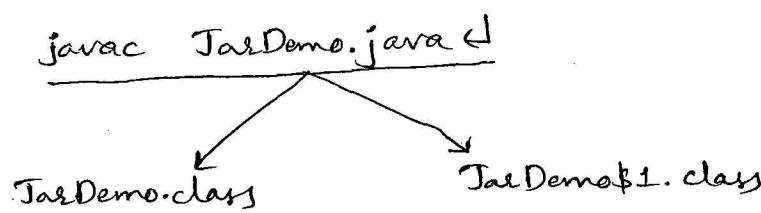
public class JarDemo
{
    public void main()
    {
        Frame f=new Frame();
        f.addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter()
        {
            public void windowClosing(WindowEvent e)
            {
                System.exit(0);
            }
        });
        f.add(new Label("I can create executable Jar File!!!"));
        f.setSize(500, 500);
        f.setVisible(true);
    }
}

```

manifest.MF:-

Main-Class : JarDemo

1. → Cursor will be in the next line.



jar -cvfm demo3.jar manifest.MF JarDemo.class JarDemo\$1.class

java -jar demo3.jar

⑧ In how many ways we can execute a Java program ?

1) With java command to run .class file

java JarDemo

2) with java command to run jar file

java -jar demo3.jar

3) By double clicking a jar file.

4) By double clicking a batch file.

abc.bat

java -cp c:/durga-classes JarDemo