



Java and its Evolution

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Java - An Introduction

- Java - The new programming language developed by Sun Microsystems in 1991.
- Originally called Oak by James Gosling, one of the inventors of the Java Language.
- Java -The name that survived a patent search
- Java Authors: James , Arthur Van , and others
- Java is really "C++ -- ++ "

Java Introduction

- Originally created for consumer electronics (TV, VCR, Freeze, Washing Machine, Mobile Phone).
- Java - CPU Independent language
- Internet and Web was just emerging, so Sun turned it into a language of Internet Programming.
- It allows you to publish a webpage with Java code in it.

Java Milestones

Year	Development
1990	Sun decided to developed special software that could be used for electronic devices. A project called Green Project created and head by James Gosling.
1991	Explored possibility of using C++, with some updates announced a new language named "Oak"
1992	The team demonstrated the application of their new language to control a list of home appliances using a hand held device.
1993	The World Wide Web appeared on the Internet and transformed the text-based interface to a graphical rich environment. The team developed Web applets (time programs) that could run on all types of computers connected to the Internet.

Java Milestones

Year	Development
1994	The team developed a new Web browser called "Hot Java" to locate and run Applets. HotJava gained instant success.
1995	Oak was renamed to Java, as it did not survive "legal" registration. Many companies such as Netscape and Microsoft announced their support for Java
1996	Java established itself as both 1. "the language for Internet programming" 2. a general purpose OO language.
1997-	A class libraries, Community effort and standardization, Enterprise Java, Clustering, etc..

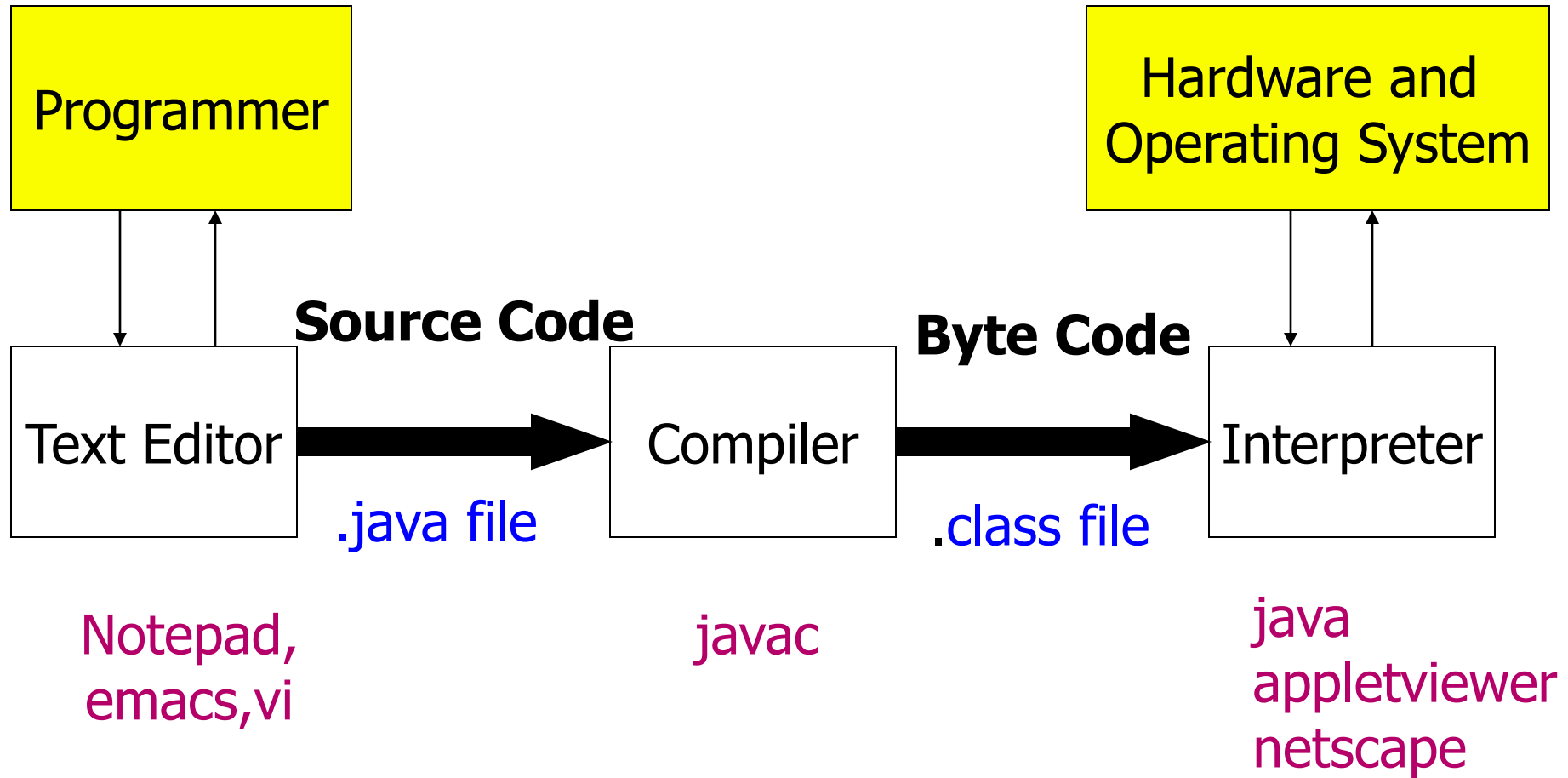
Sun white paper defines Java as:

- Simple and Powerful
- Safe
- Object Oriented
- Robust
- Architecture Neutral and Portable
- Interpreted and High Performance
- Threaded
- Dynamic

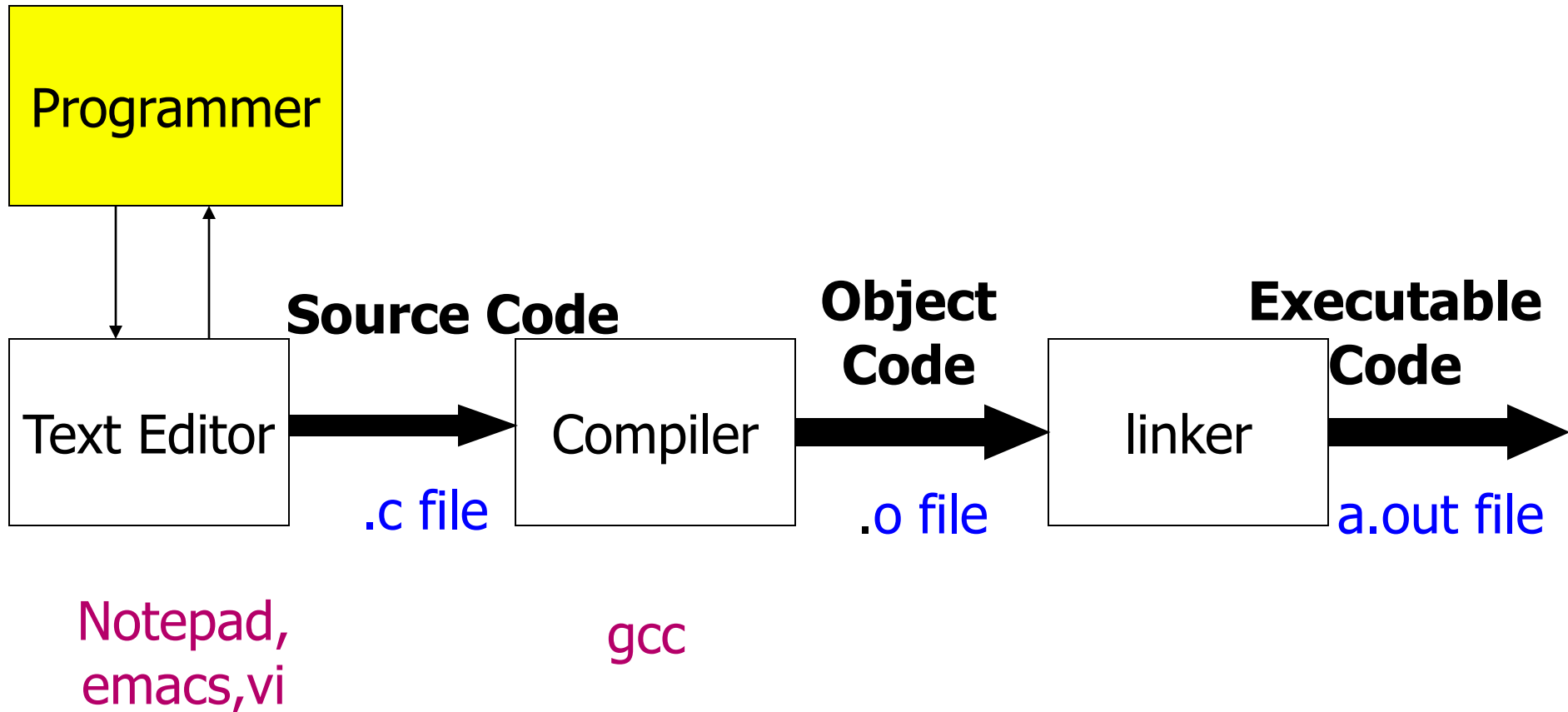
Java Attributes

- Familiar, Simple, Small
- Compiled and Interpreted
- Platform-Independent and Portable
- Object-Oriented
- Robust and Secure
- Distributed
- Multithreaded and Interactive
- High Performance
- Dynamic and Extensible

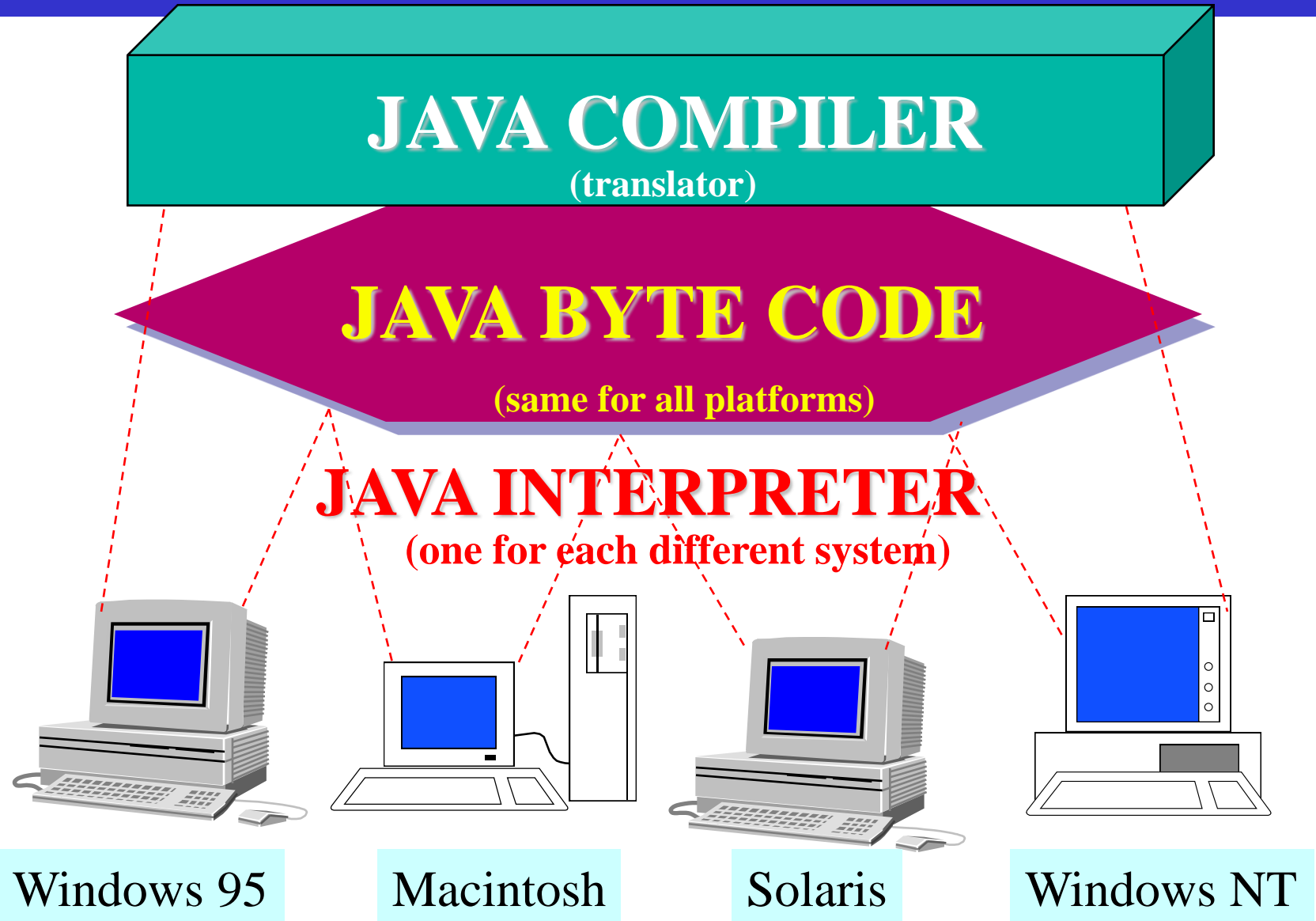
Java is Compiled and Interpreted



Compiled Languages



Total Platform Independence



Architecture Neutral & Portable

- Java Compiler - Java *source code* (file with extension *.java*) to *bytecode* (file with extension *.class*)
- *Bytecode* - an intermediate form, closer to machine representation
- A interpreter (virtual machine) on any target platform interprets the *bytecode*.

Architecture Neutral & Portable

- Porting the java system to any new platform involves writing an interpreter.
- The interpreter will figure out what the equivalent machine dependent code to run

Rich Class Environment

■ Core Classes

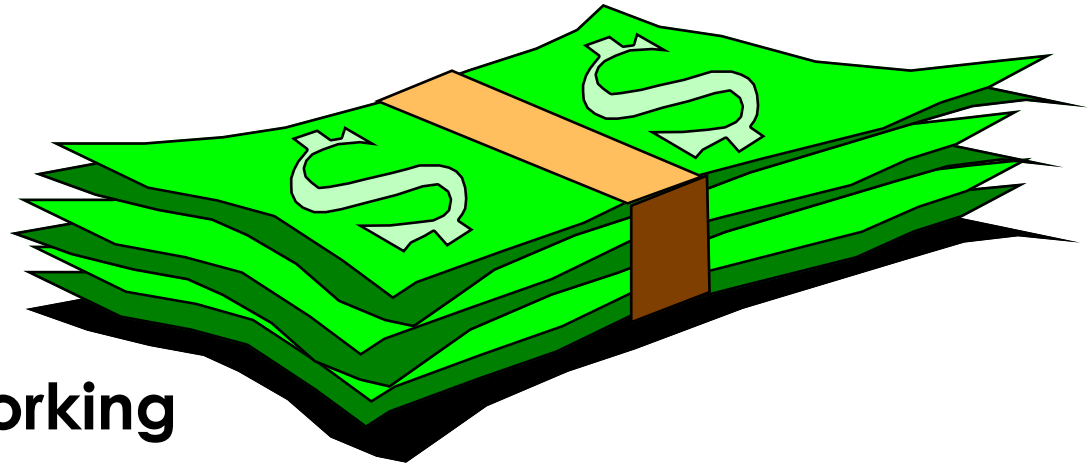
language

Utilities

Input/Output

Low-Level Networking

Abstract Graphical User Interface



■ Internet Classes

TCP/IP Networking

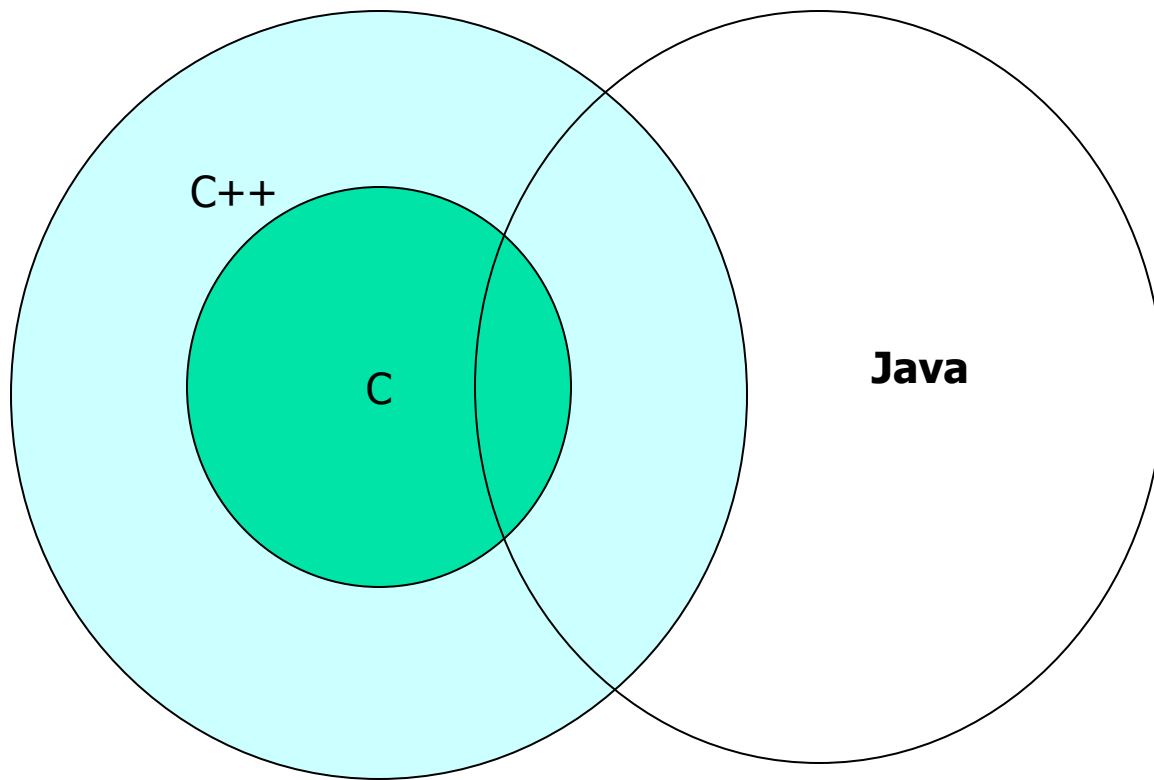
WWW and HTML

Distributed Programs

How Does Java Compares to C++ and Other OO Languages



Overlap of C, C++, and Java



Java better than C++ ?

- No Typedefs, Defines, or Preprocessor
- No Global Variables
- No Goto statements
- No Pointers
- No Unsafe Structures
- No Multiple Inheritance
- No Operator Overloading
- No Automatic Coercions
- No Fragile Data Types



Object Oriented Languages -A Comparison

Feature	C++	Objective C	Java	
Encapsulation	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Inheritance	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Multiple Inherit.	Yes	Yes	No	
Polymorphism	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Binding (Early or Late)	Both	Both	Late	
Concurrency	Poor	Poor	Yes	
Garbage Collection	No	Yes	Yes	
Genericity	Yes	No	Limited	
Class Libraries	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Java Integrates Power of Compiled Languages and Flexibility of Interpreted Languages

Java Applications

- We can develop two types of Java programs:
 - Stand-alone applications
 - Web applications (applets)

Applications v/s Applets

- Different ways to run a Java executable are:

Application- A stand-alone program that can be invoked from command line . A program that has a “main” method

Applet- A program embedded in a web page , to be run when the page is browsed . A program that contains no “main” method

Applets v/s Applications

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- Application –Executed by the Java interpreter.
- Applet- Java enabled web browser.



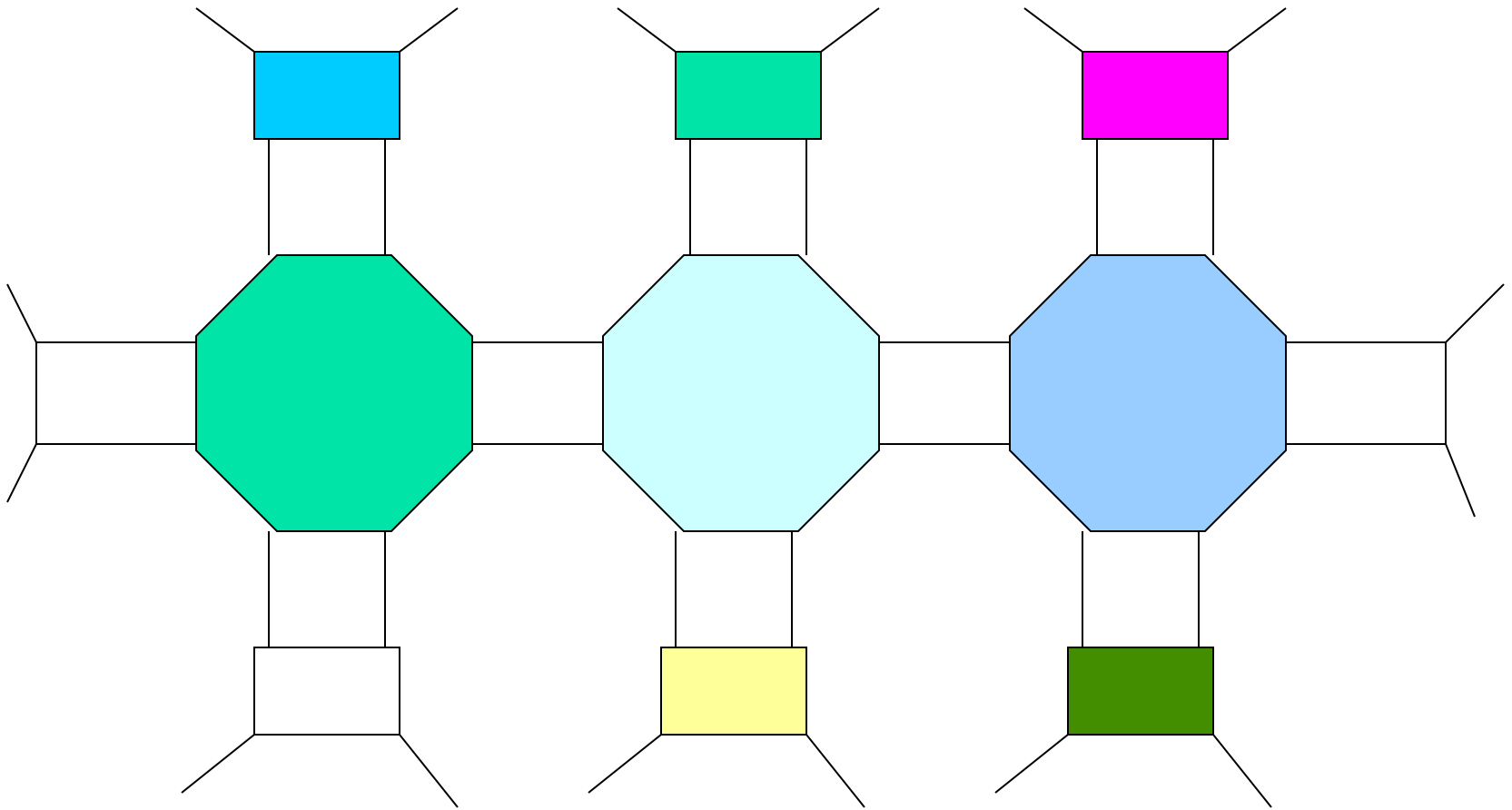
Java and World Wide Web

Turning the Web into an
Interactive and Application
Delivery Platform

What is World Wide Web ?

- Web is an open-ended information retrieval system designed to be used in the Internet wide distributed system.
- It contains Web pages (created using HTML) that provide both information and controls.
- Unlike a menu driven system--where we are guided through a particular direction using a decision tree, the web system is open ended and we can navigate to a new document in any direction.

Web Structure of Information Search/Navigation



Web as a delivery Vehicle

book reviews	captions to cartoons	fairy tales	flora/fauna report
food reviews	greeting cards or post cards	grocery lists	how-to pages
interviews	job descriptions	jokes	local menus
local legends / myths	local remedies	local folklore	movie critiques
newspapers	news analyses	problem solving	protest signs
puzzles	questionnaires	quotations	real estate notices
recipes	sayings	schedules	serialized stories
song lyrics	sports page	superstitions	traffic rules
TV reviews	used car descriptions	want ads	wanted posters

Execution of Applets

1

**APPLET
Development
“hello.java”
AT
SUN.COM**

2

**hello.class
AT SUN’S
WEB
SERVER**

3

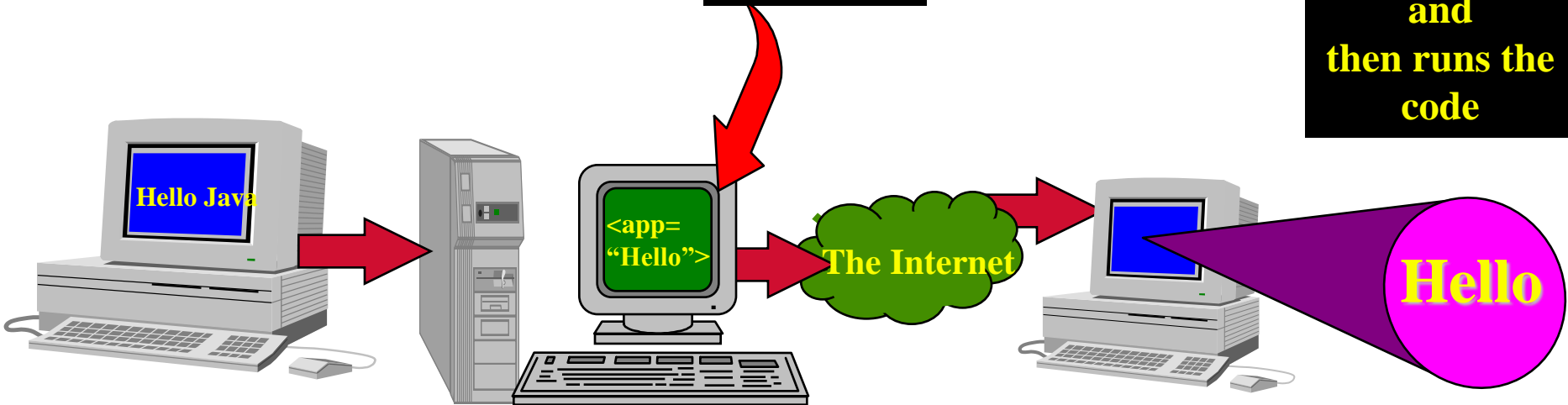
**Create
Applet
tag in
HTML
document**

4

**Accessing
from
Unimelb.edu.au**

5

**The browser
creates
a new
window and
a new thread
and
then runs the
code**



Significance of downloading Applets

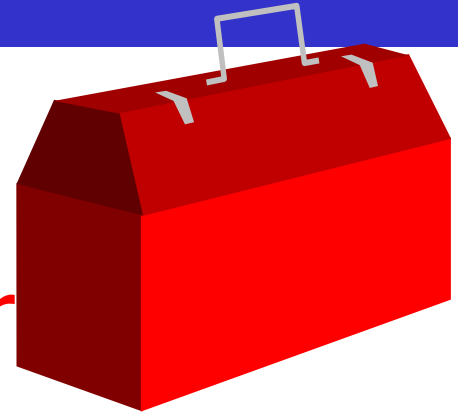
- Interactive WWW
- Flashy animation instead of static web pages
- Applets react to users input and dynamically change
- Display of dynamic data
- WWW with Java - more than a document publishing medium
- <http://www.javasoft.com/applets/alpha/applets/StockDemo/standalone.html>

Power of Java and the Web

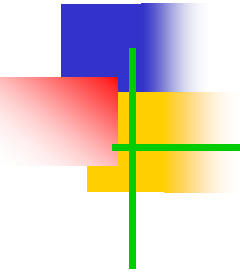
- Deliver applications, not just information
- Eliminate porting
- Eliminate end-user installation
- Slash software distribution costs
- Reach millions of customers - instantly

Java Development Kit

- **javac** - The Java Compiler
- **java** - The Java Interpreter
- **jdb** - The Java Debugger
- **appletviewer** - Tool to run the applets
- **javap** - to print the Java bytecodes
- **javaprof** - Java profiler
- **javadoc** - documentation generator
- **javah** - creates C header files

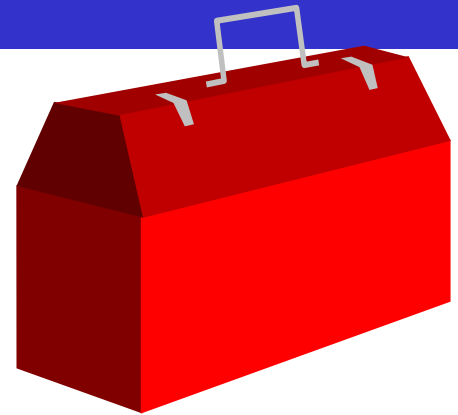


Java Environment

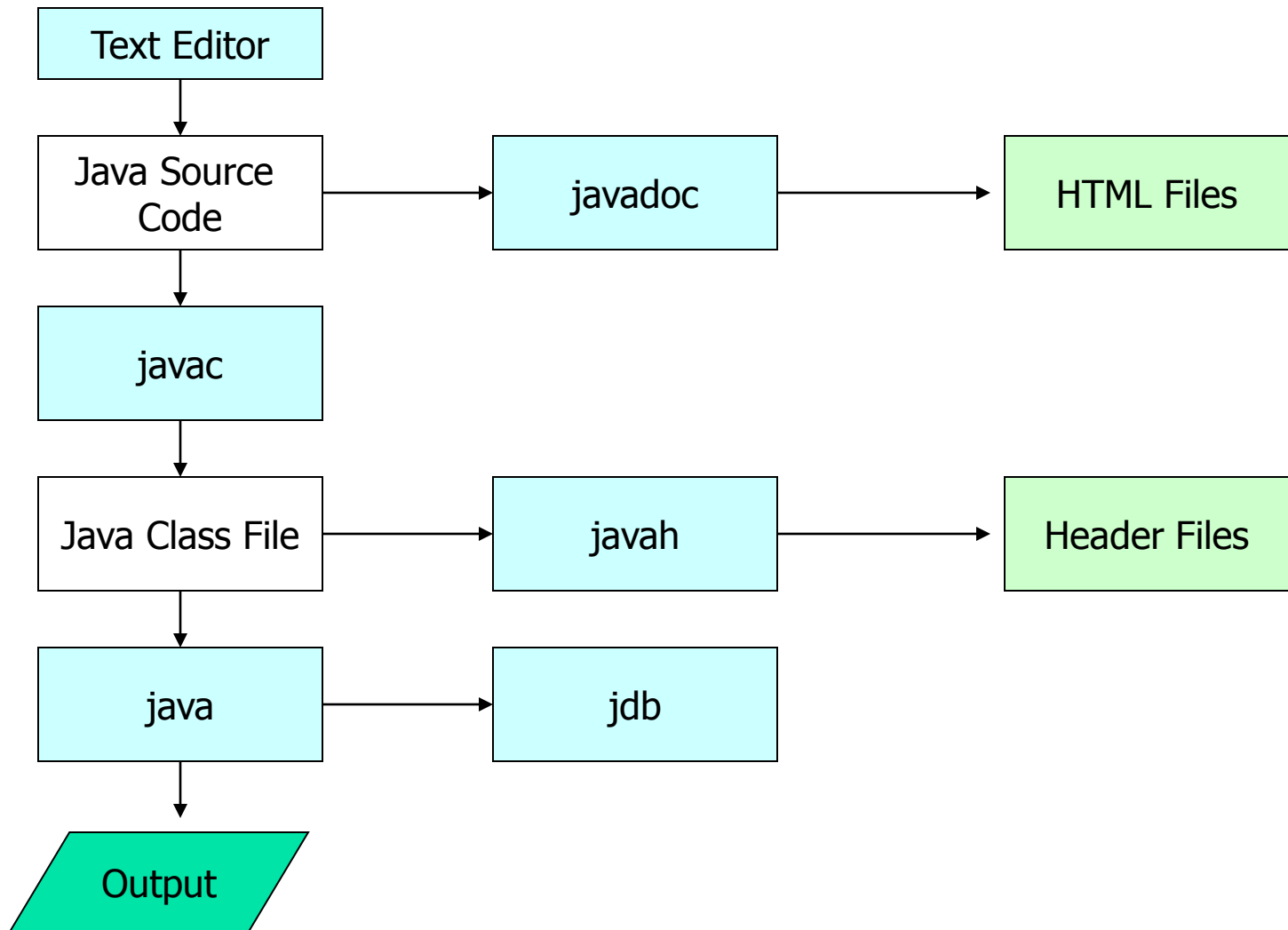


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Process of Building and Running Java Programs





Let us Try Out

Building your first Java Program



Hello Internet

```
// hello.java: Hello Internet program
class HelloInternet
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("Hello Internet");
    }
}
```

Program Processing

- Compilation

```
# javac hello.java  
results in HelloInternet.class
```

- Execution

```
# java HelloInternet  
Hello Internet  
#
```

Anatomy of a Java Program

- Comments
- Reserved words
- Modifiers
- Statements
- Blocks
- Classes
- Methods
- The main method

Comments

Three types of comments in Java.

Line comment: A line comment is preceded by two slashes (//) in a line.

Paragraph comment: A paragraph comment is enclosed between /* and */ in one or multiple lines.

javadoc comment: javadoc comments begin with /* and end with */. They are used for documenting classes, data, and methods. They can be extracted into an HTML file using JDK's javadoc command.

Reserved Words

Reserved words or keywords are words that have a specific meaning to the compiler and cannot be used for other purposes in the program. For example, when the compiler sees the word `class`, it understands that the word after `class` is the name for the class. Other reserved words are `public`, `static`, and `void`.

Modifiers

Java uses certain reserved words called modifiers that specify the properties of the data, methods, and classes and how they can be used. Examples of modifiers are public and static. Other modifiers are private, final, abstract, and protected. A public datum, method, or class can be accessed by other programs. A private datum or method cannot be accessed by other programs.

Statements

A statement represents an action or a sequence of actions. The statement `System.out.println("Hello Internet")`

Every statement in Java ends with a semicolon (;).

Blocks

A pair of braces in a program forms a block that groups components of a program.

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello Internet");  
    }  
}
```

Class block

Method block

Classes

The class is the essential Java construct.

A class is a template or blueprint for objects.

To program in Java, you must understand classes and be able to write and use them.

Methods

What is `System.out.println`? It is a method: a collection of statements that performs a sequence of operations to display a message on the console. It can be used even without fully understanding the details of how it works. It is used by invoking a statement with a string argument. The string argument is enclosed within parentheses. In this case, the argument is "Hello Internet" You can call the same `println` method with a different argument to print a different message.

main Method

The main method provides the control of program flow. The Java interpreter executes the application by invoking the main method.

The main method looks like this:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    // Statements;  
}
```

Simple Java Applet

```
//HelloWorld.java
import java.applet.Applet;
import java.awt.*;

public class HelloWorld extends Applet {
    public void paint(Graphics g) {
        g.drawString ("Hello World !",25, 25);
    }
}
```

Calling an Applet

```
<HTML>
```

```
<TITLE>HELLO WORLD APPLET</TITLE>
```

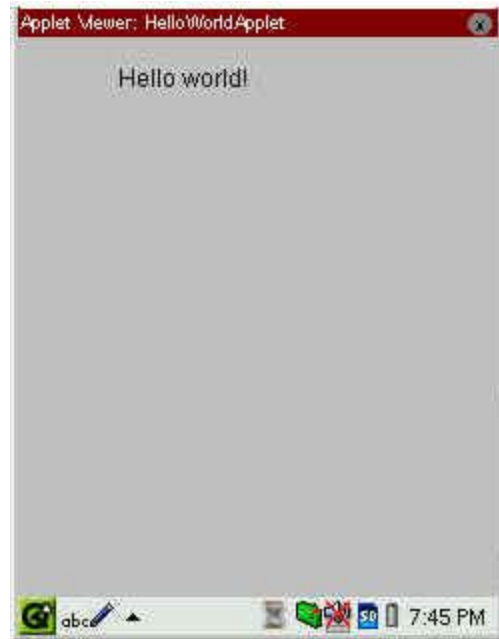
```
<HEAD>THE HELLO WORLD APPLET</HEAD>
```

```
<APPLET CODE="HelloWorld.class" width=500  
  height=500>
```

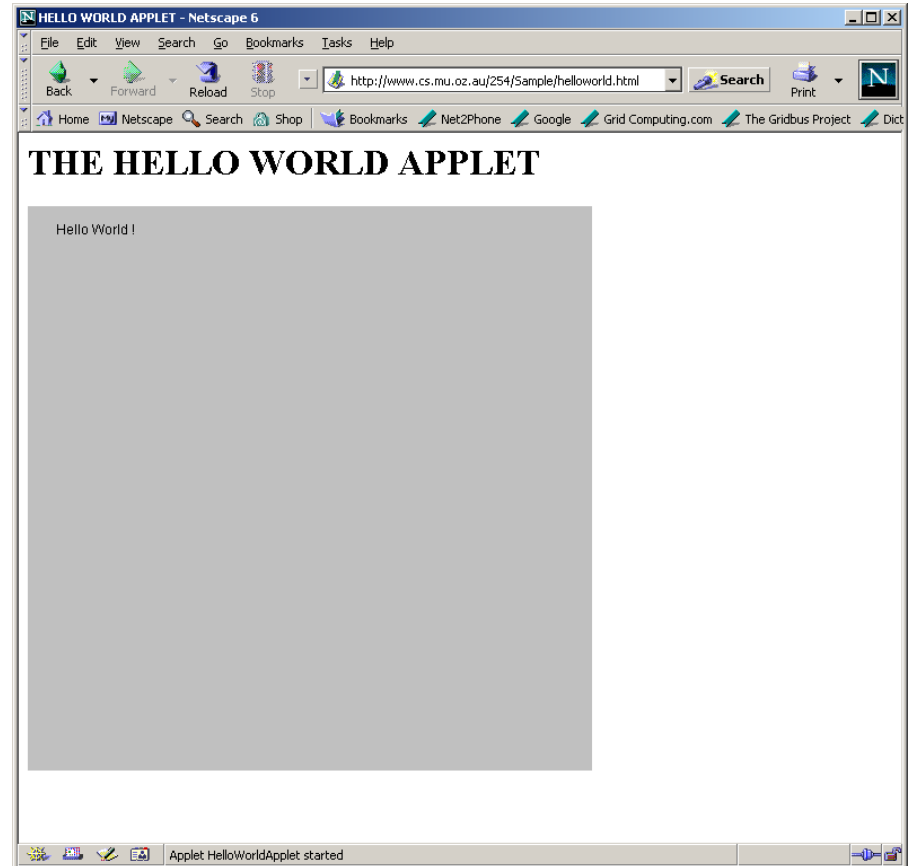
```
</APPLET>
```

```
</HTML>
```

Applet Execution



Using AppletViewer



Using Browser

Java on my platform ?

- Sun (SPARC) <ftp://java.sun.com>
- Sun(x86) <ftp://xm.com:/pub/>
- IBM(Aix, OS/2) <ftp://ncc.hursley.ibm.com/javainfo>
- DEC(Alpha OSF/1)
<http://www.gr.osf.org:8001/projects/web/java/>
- SGI <http://liawww.epfl.ch/~simon/java/irix-jdk.html>
- HP <http://www.gr.osf.org:8001/projects/web/java>
- linux <http://www.blackdown.org>
- AT & T <http://www.gr.osf.org:8001/projects/web/java>
- Windows 3.1 <http://www.alphaworks.ibm.com>

Summary

- Java has emerged as a general purpose OO language.
- It supports both stand alone and Internet Applications.
- Makes the Web Interactive and medium for application delivery.
- Provides an excellent set of Tools for Application Development.
- Java is ubiquitous!

References

- Chapter 2: “Java Evolution”,
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TMH, New Delhi, India
- Optional:
 - Chapter 1: “Mastering C++” by V. Rajuk and
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