

Core Java

Lesson 02: Getting Started



Lesson Objectives

- In this lesson you will learn -
 - Introduction to Java
 - Platform Independency in Java
 - Integrated Development Environment
 - Some Important Terms in Java
 - JVM Basic Architecture





What is Java?

- Java is an Object-Oriented programming language – most of it is free and open source!
 - It is developed in the early 1990s, by James Gosling of Sun Microsystems
 - It allows development of software applications.
 - It is amongst the preferred choice for developing internet-based applications



A Sample Program

Single line comment

Multi-line comment

```
// Lets see a simple java program
```

```
public class HelloWorld {
```

```
    /* The execution starts here */
```

```
    public static void main(String args[])
```

```
{
```

```
        System.out.println("Hello World!");
```

```
    } //end of main()
```

```
} //end of class
```

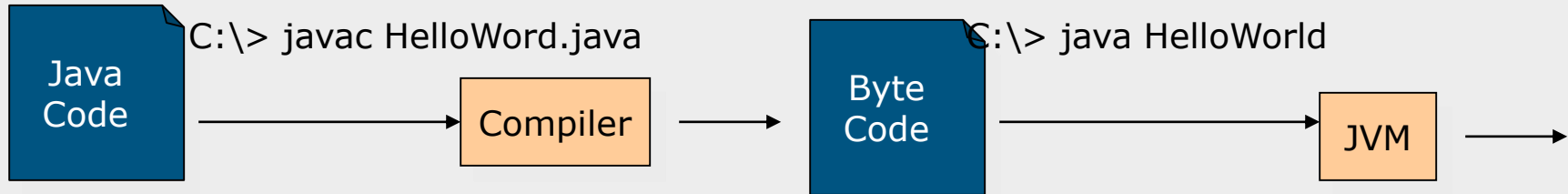
entry point for
your application

Prints "Hello World!" message
to standard output

Type all code, commands
and file names exactly as
shown. Java is highly
case-sensitive



Java Development Process



Compiling Java program

```
C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe

F:\JEE-Demos>javac HelloWorld.java

F:\JEE-Demos>java HelloWorld
Hello World!

F:\JEE-Demos>_
```

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window with the title 'C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe'. The prompt is 'F:\JEE-Demos>'. The user enters 'javac HelloWorld.java' and the prompt returns. Then the user enters 'java HelloWorld' and the output 'Hello World!' is displayed. The prompt returns to 'F:\JEE-Demos>'. A red arrow points from the 'Compiling Java program' text to the 'javac' command. Another red arrow points from the 'Running Java program' text to the 'java' command.

Running Java program



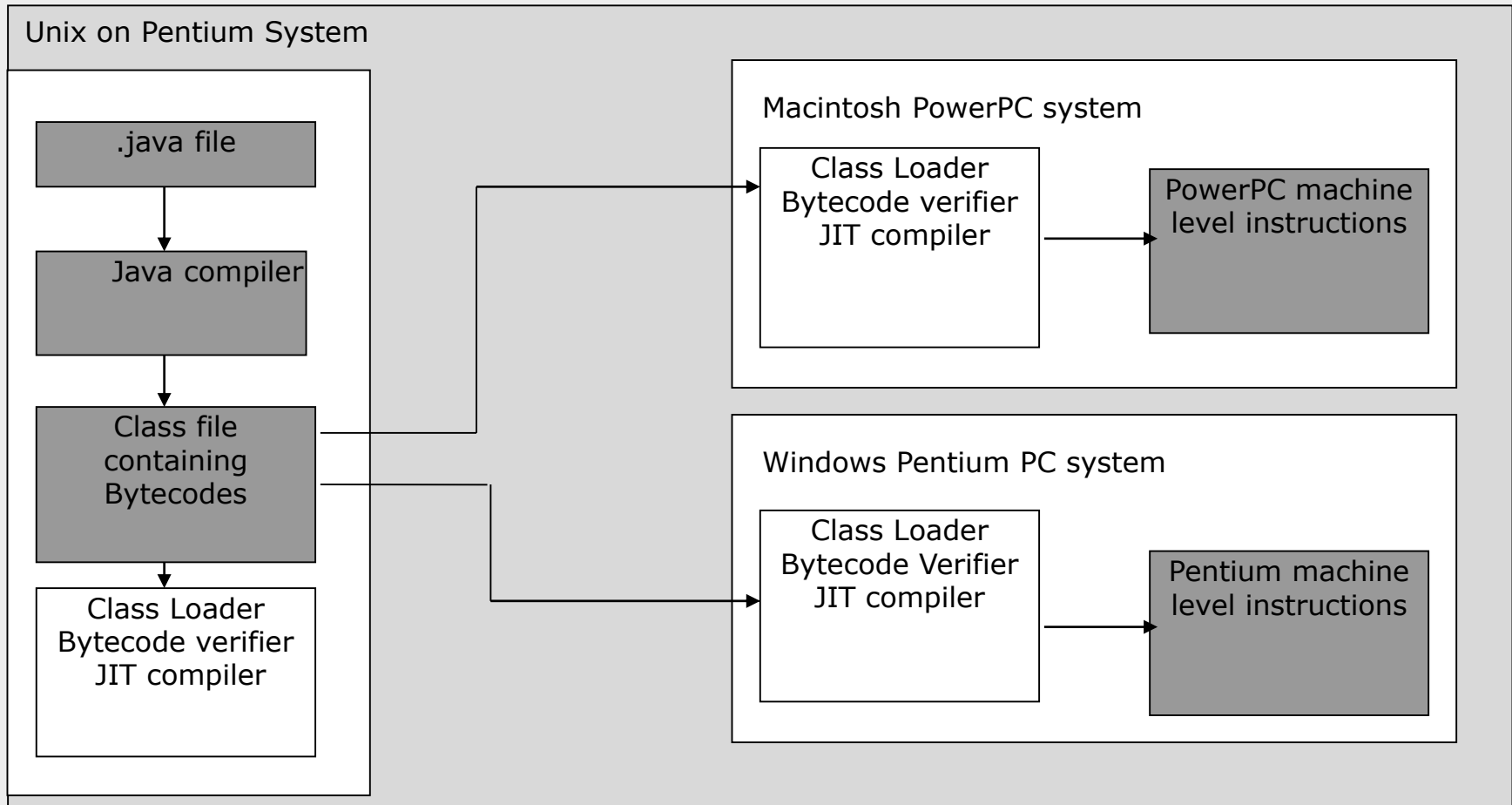
Demo

- Creating and executing the First Java application





Platform Independence feature of Java





Integrated Development Environment

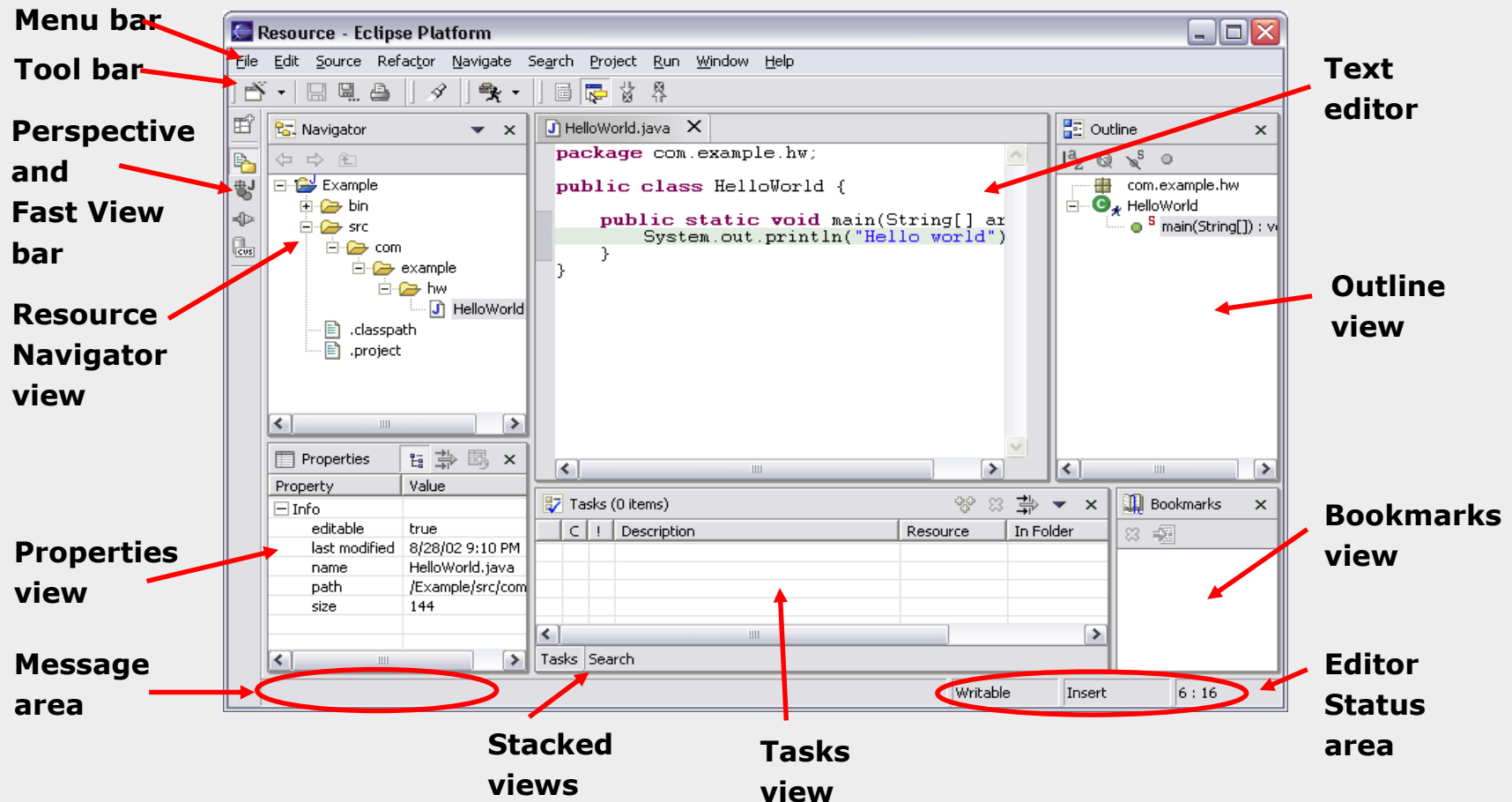
- IDE is an application or set of tools that allows a programmer to write, compile, edit, and in some cases test and debug within an integrated, interactive environment
- IDE combines:
 - Editor
 - Compiler
 - Runtime environment
 - debugger





2.3.1 : Introduction to Eclipse IDE

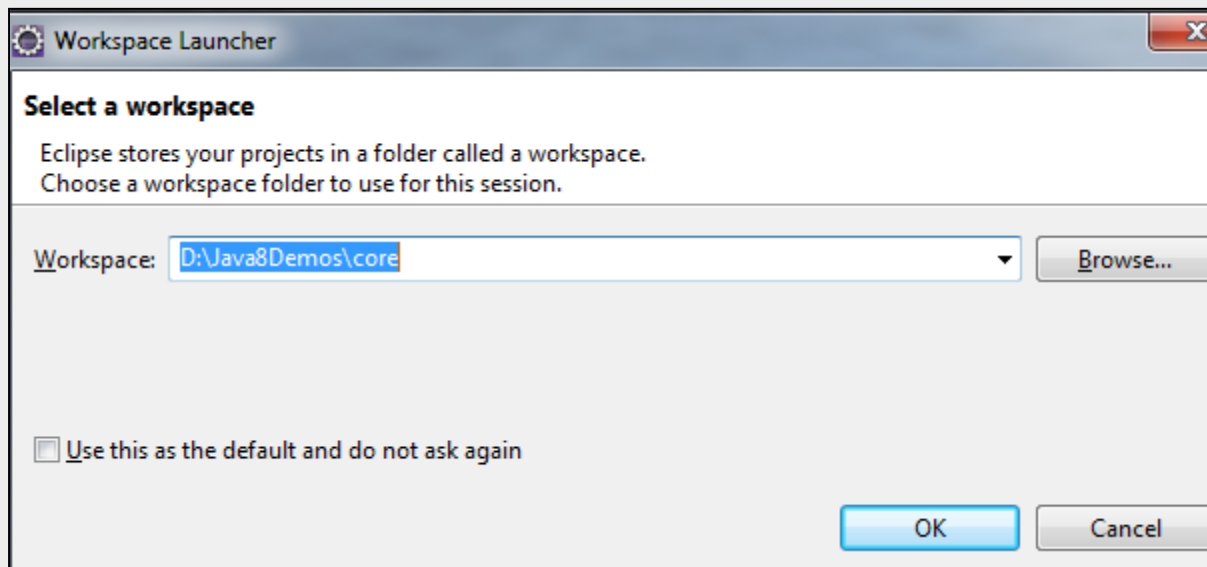
Workbench Terminology





Create Workspace

- You need to follow the given steps to create a workspace:
- Start up Eclipse
 - Supply a path to a new folder which will serve as your workspace
 - The workspace is a folder which Eclipse uses to store your source code

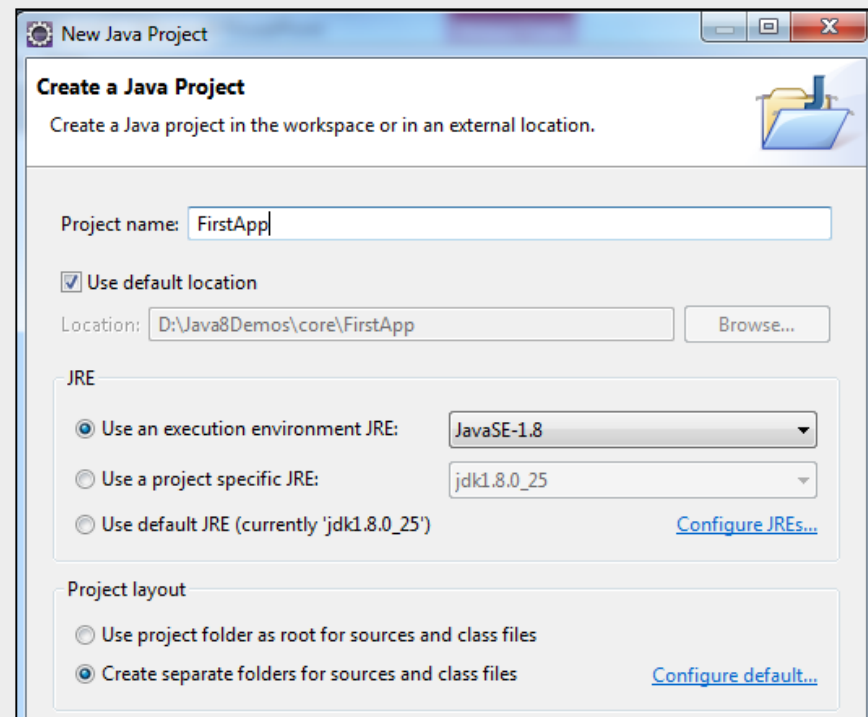
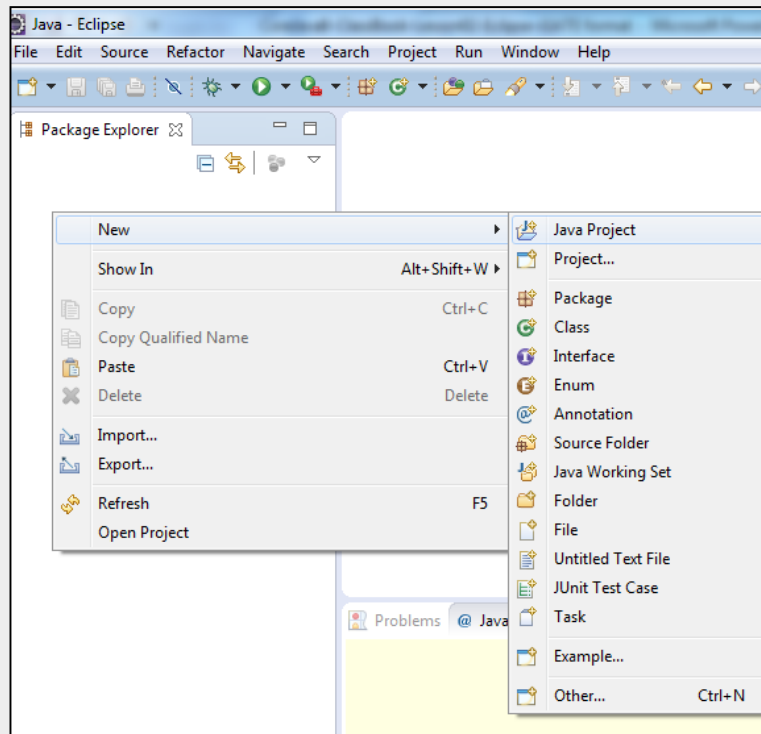




2.3.2: Creating and Managing Java Projects

Create a Java Project

- Right-click the Package Explorer panel, and select New-JavaProject.
- Select Java project and provide a Project Name.

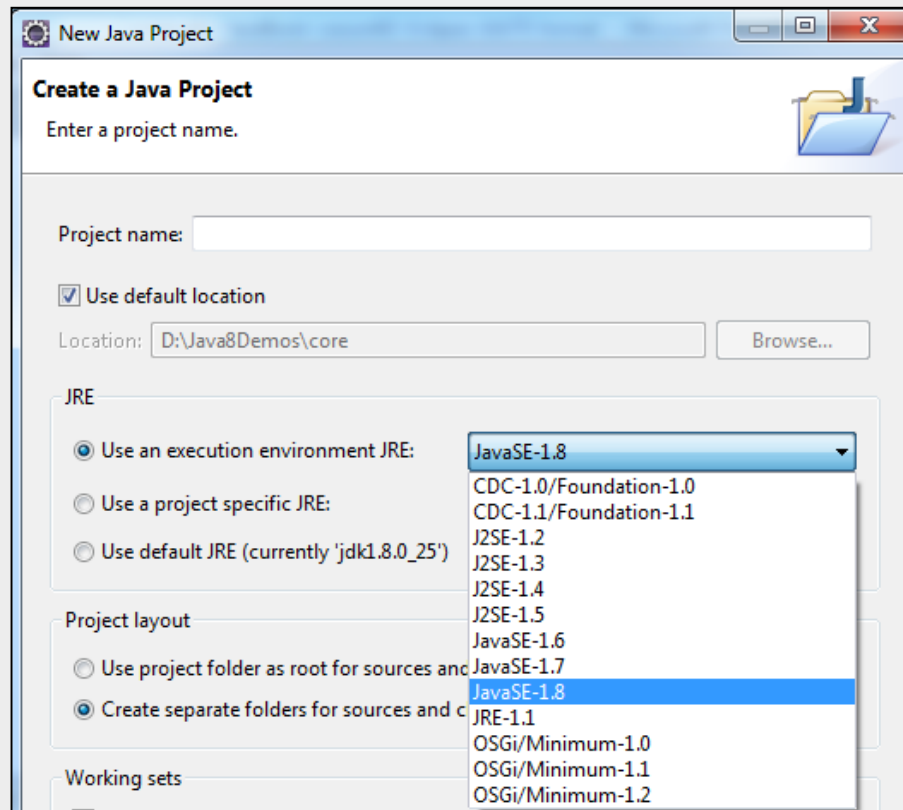




2.3.2: Creating and Managing Java Projects

Select the JRE

- In order to develop code compliant with Java SE 8, you will need a JavaSE-1.8 Java Runtime Environment (JRE)





2.3.2: Creating and Managing Java Projects

My first Java Program – Hello World

- Right-click on the project and select "New->Class" Type in your Program code

The 'New Java Class' dialog box is shown with the following fields and options:

- Source folder:** FirstApp/src
- Package:** com.igate
- Enclosing type:** (empty)
- Name:** HelloWorld
- Modifiers:** ☒ public, ☐ package, ☐ private, ☐ protected, ☐ abstract, ☐ final, ☐ static
- Superclass:** java.lang.Object
- Interfaces:** (empty)
- Which method stubs would you like to create?**
 - ☐ public static void main(String[] args)
 - ☐ Constructors from superclass
 - ☒ Inherited abstract methods
- Do you want to add comments?** (Configure templates and default value [here](#))
 - ☐ Generate comments

The Eclipse IDE is shown with the 'HelloWorld.java' file open. The Package Explorer on the left shows the project structure: FirstApp > src > com.igate > HelloWorld.java. The editor on the right shows the following code:

```
1 package com.igate;  
2  
3 public class HelloWorld  
4  
5 }  
6
```



Terms in Java

abstract	continue	for	new	switch
assert ^{***}	default	<u>goto</u> [*]	package	synchronized
<u>boolean</u>	do	if	private	this
break	double	implements	protected	throw
byte	else	import	public	throws
case	<u>enum</u> ^{****}	<u>instanceof</u>	return	transient
catch	extends	<u>int</u>	short	try
char	final	interface	static	void
class	finally	long	<u>strictfp</u> ^{**}	volatile
const [*]	float	native	super	while

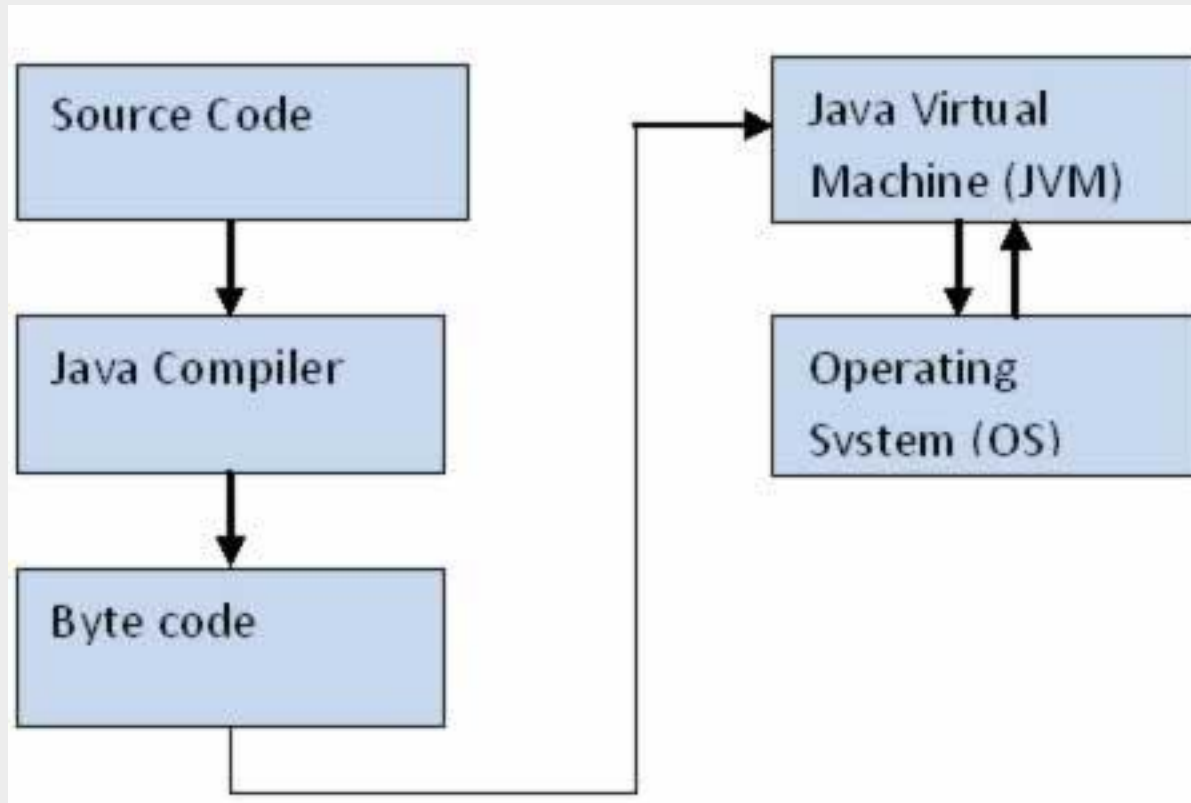


2.5:JVM Basic Architecture

- It is a specification that provides runtime environment in which java bytecode can be executed.
- JVMs are available for many hardware and software platforms (i.e. JVM is platform dependent).
- The JVM performs following operation:
 - Loads code
 - Verifies code
 - Executes code
 - Provides runtime environment



JVM Basic Architecture



Lab



➤ Lab 2





Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt:
- How Java is platform Independent
 - Writing, Compiling, and Executing a simple program
 - Some Important terms in Java
 - Integrated Development Environment
 - JVM Basic Architecture





Review Question

- Question 1: A program written in the Java programming language can run on any platform because...
- **Option 1:** The JIT Compiler converts the Java program into machine equivalent
 - **Option 2:** The Java Virtual Machine(JVM) interprets the program for the native operating system
 - **Option 3:** The compiler is identical to a C++ compiler
 - **Option 4:** The APIs do all the work
- Question 2: Java Compiler compiles the source code into ____ code, which is interpreted by ____ to produce Native Executable code.





Review Question

- Question 3: Which of the following are true about JVM?
- **Option 1:** JVM is an interpreter for byte code
 - **Option 2:** JVM is platform dependent
 - **Option 3:** Java programs are executed by the JVM
 - **Option 4:** All the above is true

