

Working with IntelliJ – Part 2

Student Workbook

Version 2.0

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Module 1

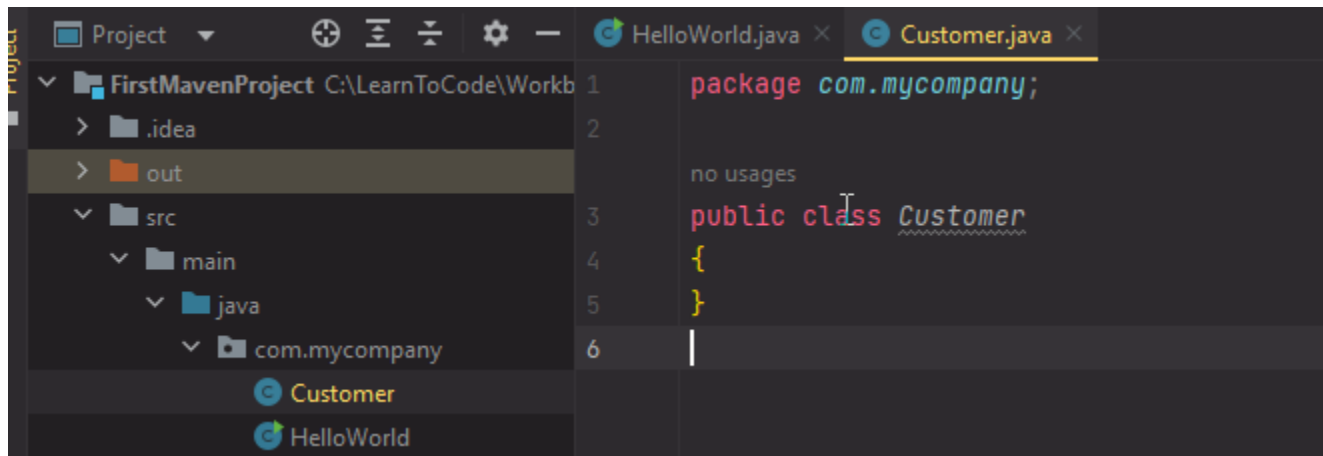
IntelliJ Code Generation

Section 1–1

Generating Code

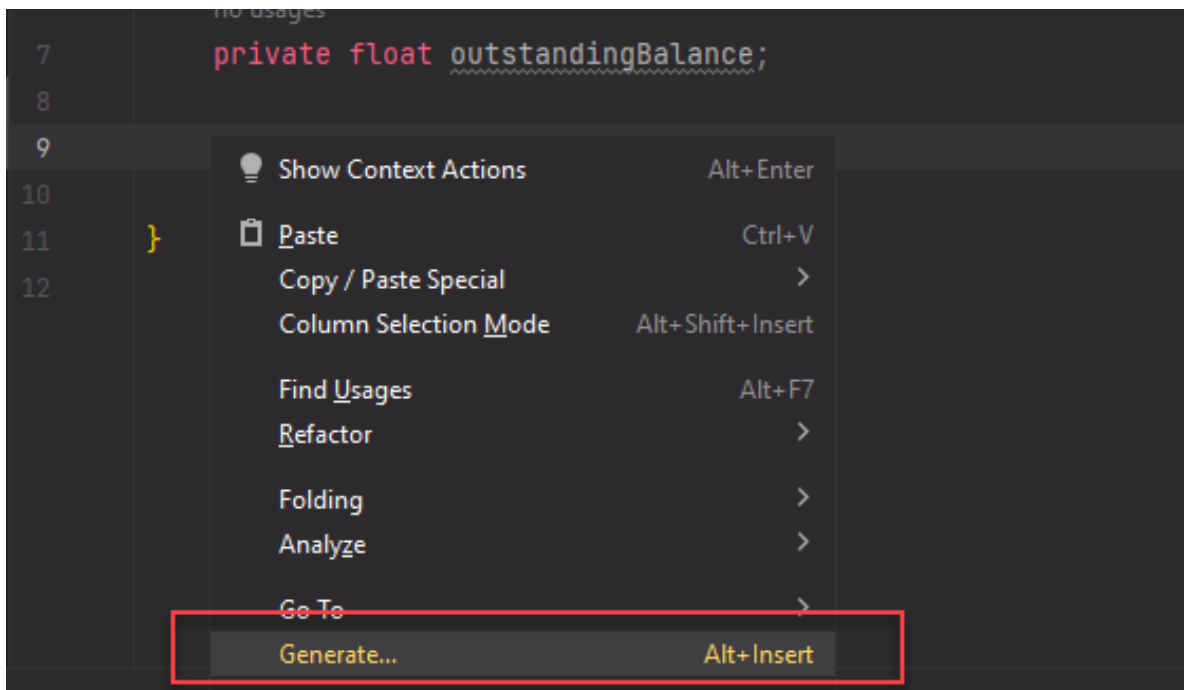
Creating a New Non-Runnable Class

- Now that you got the hang of creating a class, you can create as many classes as you'd like.
- Select the package again and create a new class. In this example, we'll create new class called **Customer** with private member variables.

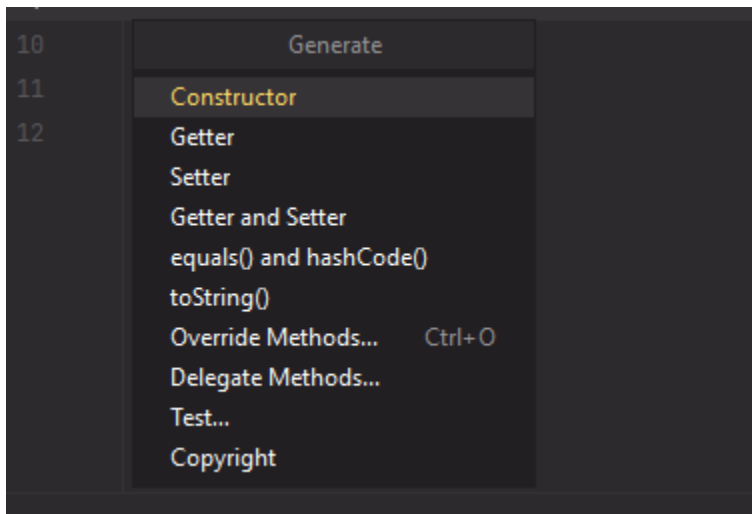


Using IntelliJ to Generate Constructors

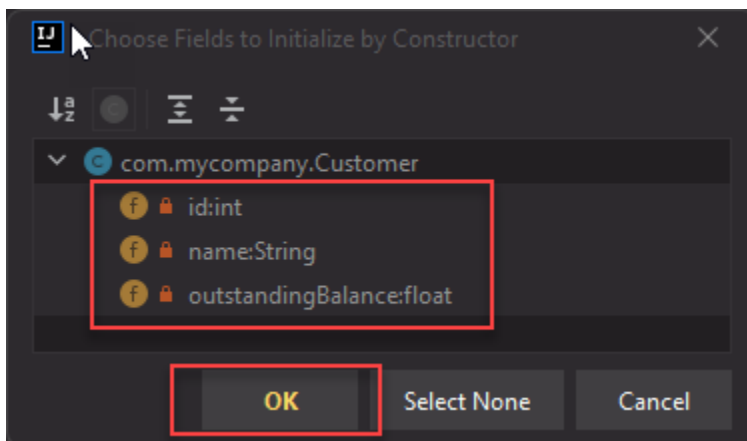
- To generate a fully developed class, you can create private member variables representing the internal state or properties of your object.
- For example, a `Customer` would have an `id`, a `name`, an `outstandingBalance`, etc.
- To automatically generate constructors, getters and setters, `toString`, `equals`, and `hashCode` you can right click any empty line in your class where you wish to create your code and select **Generate**



- You have a wide variety of option to then choose from
- Select Constructor



- Highlight **ALL** fields to select them and click **OK**
 - Ctrl-click to select multiple fields



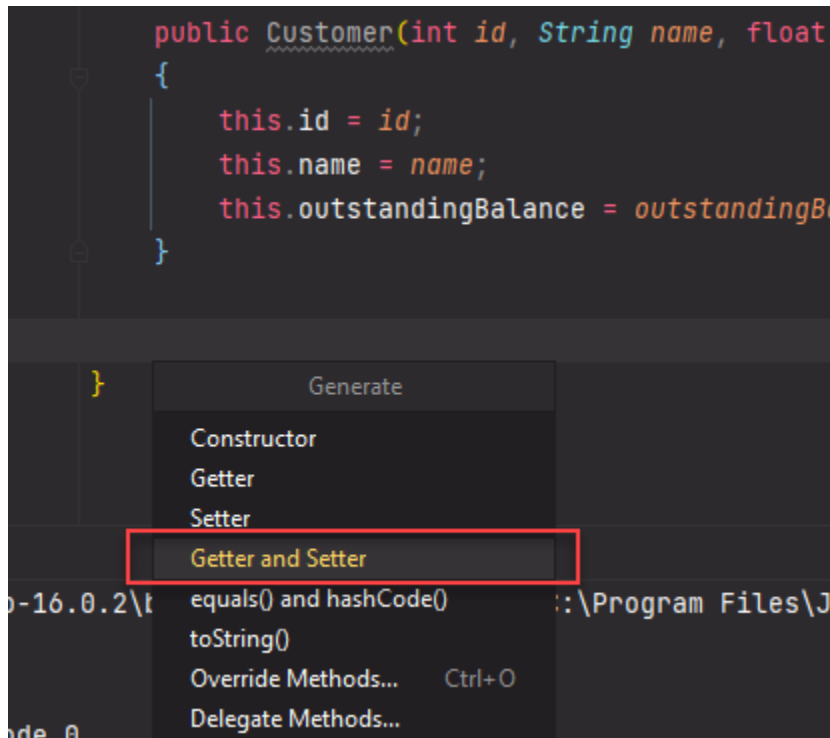
- This will create the constructor for you

```
no usages
public class Customer
{
    1 usage
    private int id;
    1 usage
    private String name;
    1 usage
    private float outstandingBalance;

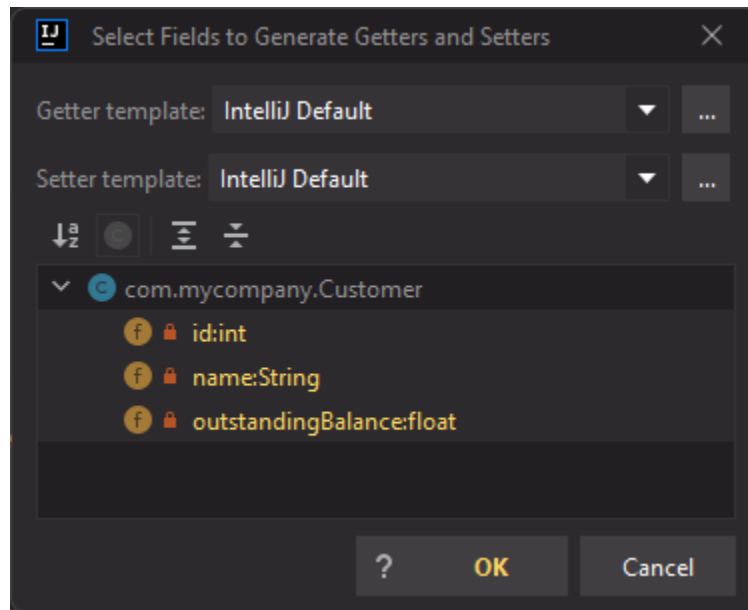
    no usages
    public Customer(int id, String name, float outstandingBalance)
    {
        this.id = id;
        this.name = name;
        this.outstandingBalance = outstandingBalance;
    }
}
```

Using IntelliJ to Create Getters and Setters

- Using the same technique by right clicking on a blank line, you can select **Generate** and choose **Getter and Setter**



- Select the fields that you wish to create a getter and setter for. Then click **OK**



- This will generate your getters and setters

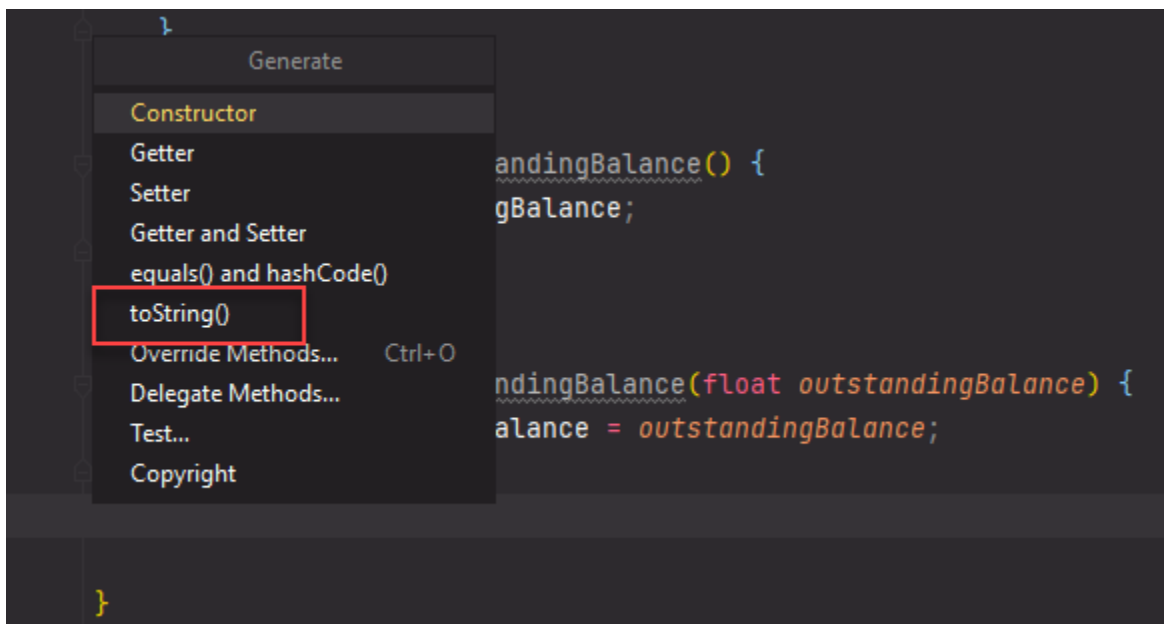
```
14
15     public int getId() {
16         return id;
17     }
18
19     public void setId(int id) {
20         this.id = id;
21     }
22
23     public String getName() {
24         return name;
25     }
26
27     public void setName(String name) {
28         this.name = name;
29     }
30
31     public float getOutstandingBalance() {
32         return outstandingBalance;
33     }
34
35     public void setOutstandingBalance(float outstandingBalance) {
36         this.outstandingBalance = outstandingBalance;
37     }
38
```

Viewing your Work so far

```
1  package com.mycompany;
2
3  no usages
4  public class Customer
5  {
6      3 usages
7      private int id;
8      3 usages
9      private String name;
10     3 usages
11     private float outstandingBalance;
12
13     no usages
14     public Customer(int id, String name, float outstandingBalance) {
15         this.id = id;
16         this.name = name;
17         this.outstandingBalance = outstandingBalance;
18     }
19
20     no usages
21     public int getId() {
22         return id;
23     }
24
25     no usages
26     public void setId(int id) {
27         this.id = id;
28     }
29
30     no usages
31     public String getName() {
32         return name;
33     }
34
35     no usages
36     public void setName(String name) {
37         this.name = name;
38     }
39
40     no usages
41     public float getOutstandingBalance() {
42         return outstandingBalance;
43     }
44
45     no usages
46     public void setOutstandingBalance(float outstandingBalance) {
47         this.outstandingBalance = outstandingBalance;
48     }
49 }
```

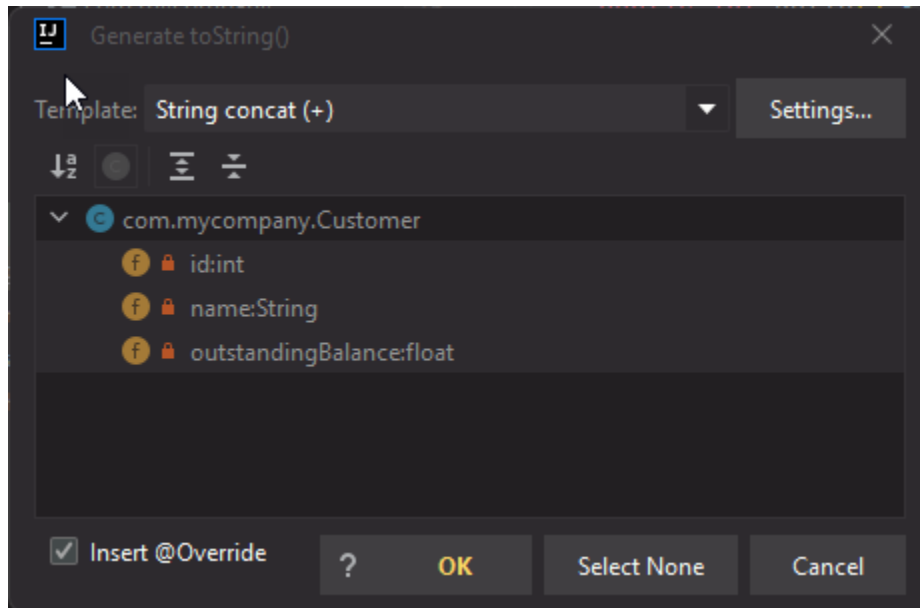
Using IntelliJ to Generate a toString()

- We can now generate a toString implementation for your class much in the same way you created your constructor and getters and setters.
- Right click where you want your code to be located and select **Generate -> toString()**



Selecting what goes into your toString()

- In the dialog box, select which fields are to be used when composing your `toString()` implementation.



Admiring your Code

```
3      public class Customer
4      {
5          private int id;
6          private String name;
7          private float outstandingBalance;
8
9          public Customer(int id, String name, float outstandingBalance) {
10              this.id = id;
11              this.name = name;
12              this.outstandingBalance = outstandingBalance;
13          }
14
15          public int getId() {
16              return id;
17          }
18
19          public void setId(int id) {
20              this.id = id;
21          }
22
23          public String getName() {
24              return name;
25          }
26
27          public void setName(String name) {
28              this.name = name;
29          }
30
31          public float getOutstandingBalance() {
32              return outstandingBalance;
33          }
34
35          public void setOutstandingBalance(float outstandingBalance) {
36              this.outstandingBalance = outstandingBalance;
37          }
38      }
```

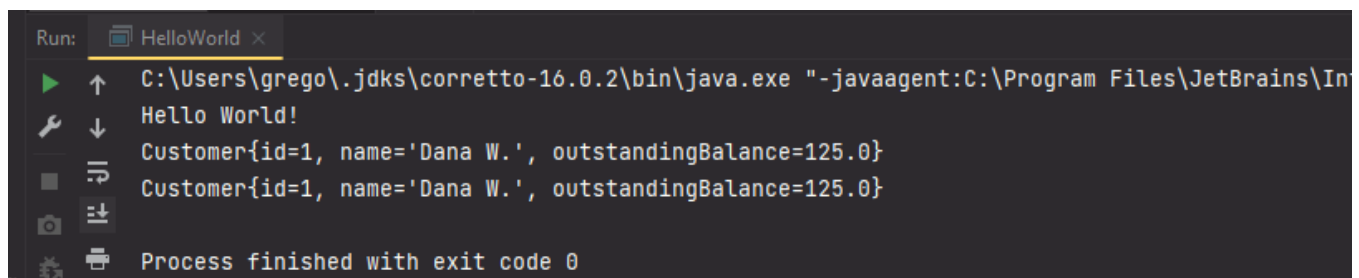
```
39      @Override
40      public String toString() {
41          return "Customer{" +
42              "id=" + id +
43              ", name='" + name + '\'' +
44              ", outstandingBalance=" + outstandingBalance +
45              '}';
46      }
47  }
```

Using Customer in your Main Method

- Since you have completed your `Customer` class, you can instantiate the `Customer` class within your main method
 - The call to `toString()` is not required in the `println()` method call because it is called implicitly

```
3 ▶ public class HelloWorld {
4
5 ▶ public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7     System.out.println("Hello World!");
8
9     Customer me = new Customer(1, "Dana W.", 125.00f);
10
11     System.out.println(me.toString());
12     System.out.println(me);           //toString() not really needed
13 }
14
15 }
16
```

- Run the class as we have done before, and view the output from your main method



The screenshot shows the Run console output for the HelloWorld class. The command executed is `C:\Users\grego\.jdk\corretto-16.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\In`. The output consists of three lines: `Hello World!`, `Customer{id=1, name='Dana W.', outstandingBalance=125.0}`, and `Customer{id=1, name='Dana W.', outstandingBalance=125.0}`. The process finished with exit code 0.

```
Run: HelloWorld x
▶ ↑ C:\Users\grego\.jdk\corretto-16.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\In
Hello World!
Customer{id=1, name='Dana W.', outstandingBalance=125.0}
Customer{id=1, name='Dana W.', outstandingBalance=125.0}
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Exercises

EXERCISE 1

In this exercise, create a new project named `CarInventory`. Create it in the `java-development/workbook-2` folder. Make sure it is using Java 17!

Use your `CarRental` project as a guide. Re-create the `Vehicle` class by clicking **File -> New -> Class**.

In your `Vehicle` class, add the private class fields (`id`, `makeModel`, etc). Now use IntelliJ tools to:

1. create a parameterized constructor
2. create getters and setters for each property
3. code the `toString()` method

You can port over any remaining code you have by copying it to the clipboard and pasting it in the new IntelliJ project.

Check the Problems window to see if you have any errors. Once you have fixed them all, run the application by clicking the green arrow on the toolbar!

Finally... make sure each file is formatted and indented correctly by pressing **CTRL+ALT+L**

Whallaaaaa!

Commit and Push your code.

Section 1–2

Building, Running and Debugging

Building a Project

- IntelliJ saves all open files and builds the project each time it is run
- If there are any files with compile errors, the project will fail to compile and you will receive warning messages
- If you have multiple errors, begin by fixing the top error first
 - Often fixing the first error will fix most or all other errors

Running with a Run Configuration

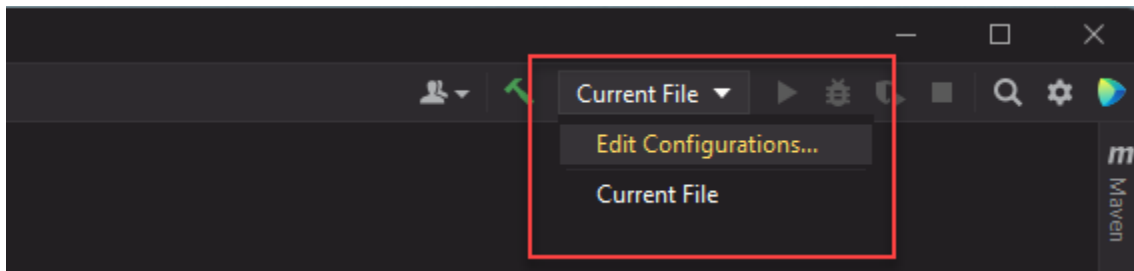
- There are some projects that you may have more than one class that has a main method which is runnable
 - HelloWorld.java has a static void main

```
3 ▶ public class HelloWorld {
4
5 ▶     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         System.out.println("Hello World!");
8
9         Customer me = new Customer(1, "Dana W.", 125.00f);
10
11         System.out.println(me.toString());
12         System.out.println(me);           //toString() not really nee
13     }
14
15 }
```

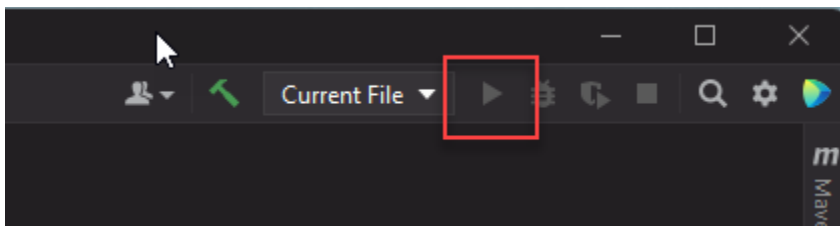
- But now so does MainClass.java

```
3 ▶ public class MainClass
4 {
5 ▶     public static void main(String[] args)
6     {
7         System.out.println("Hello from the MainClass");
8     }
9 }
```

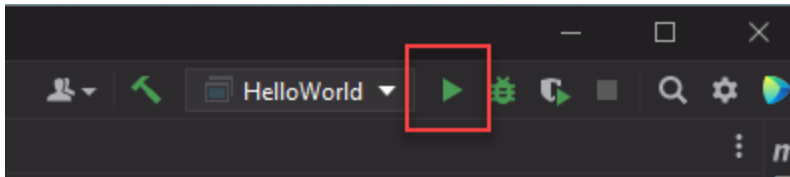
- **Only 1 main method can be the Entry Point each time you run your application**
 - One option is to click the Green Arrow next to the main method you want to run each time you run your application
- **To simplify running your application, you can create Run Configurations for your application**
 - In fact, when you click the Green Arrow to run your application, a Run Configuration is created for that Entry Point
- **Configurations are managed in the top right corner of IntelliJ**



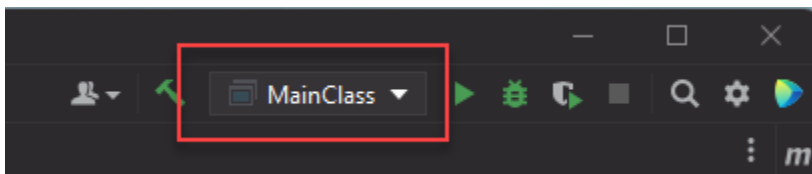
- **When you first open a project, no run configurations are set up**
 - Notice that the Play button is disabled



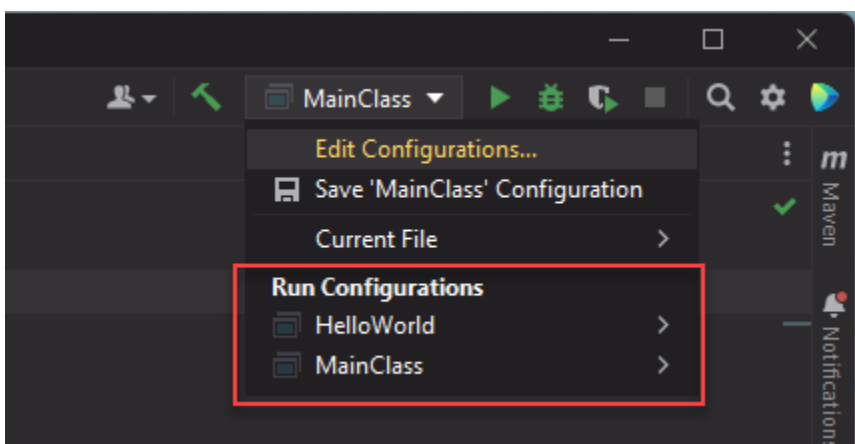
- Once you click the Green Arrow of an entry point to run your application, that file becomes the default Run Configuration
 - Now you do not need to run your application from the actual file, but you can run it from the Configuration menu



- If you launch the application from another Entry Point then that configuration will become the default



- You can then select which Configuration you want to use when each time you run your application



Setting a Breakpoint

- To set a breakpoint, click in the gutter on the line you wish to break
 - The gutter is to the right of the line number on the left hand side of your code



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark background. On the left, line numbers 3 through 16 are listed. A vertical gutter is to the right of the line numbers. A red circle, representing a breakpoint, is placed in the gutter next to line 9. The code on line 9 is `Customer me = new Customer(1, "Dana W.", 125.00f);`. The code on other lines is as follows: line 3: `public class HelloWorld {`; line 5: `public static void main(String[] args) {`; line 7: `System.out.println("Hello World!");`; line 11: `System.out.println(me.toString());`; line 12: `System.out.println(me);` with a comment `//toString() not really needed`; line 13: `}`; line 15: `}`. A mouse cursor is pointing at the red breakpoint circle.

```
3  ▶ public class HelloWorld {
4
5  ▶ public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7  System.out.println("Hello World!");
8
9  ● Customer me = new Customer(1, "Dana W.", 125.00f);
10
11 System.out.println(me.toString());
12 System.out.println(me);           //toString() not really needed
13 }
14
15 }
16
```

Why Set Breakpoints?

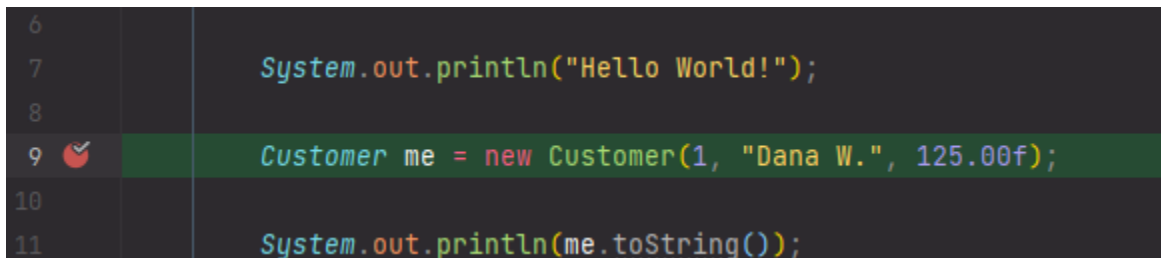
- Often your code will run, but the calculations are incorrect
- You need to quickly find the incorrect code so that we can fix it
- To do this we want to debug our code 1 line at a time and watch how each line of code affects our application
- A breakpoint allows us to specify which line of code should be the first line that we want to watch

Debugging a Project Overview

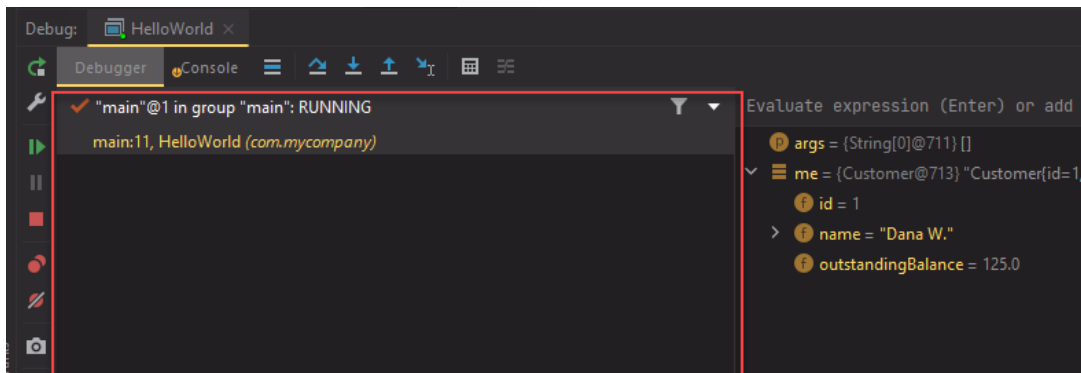
- Debugging requires the following setup:
 - Toggle on a breakpoint so the debugger can halt and you can review your code at that point
 - Run your project in debug mode



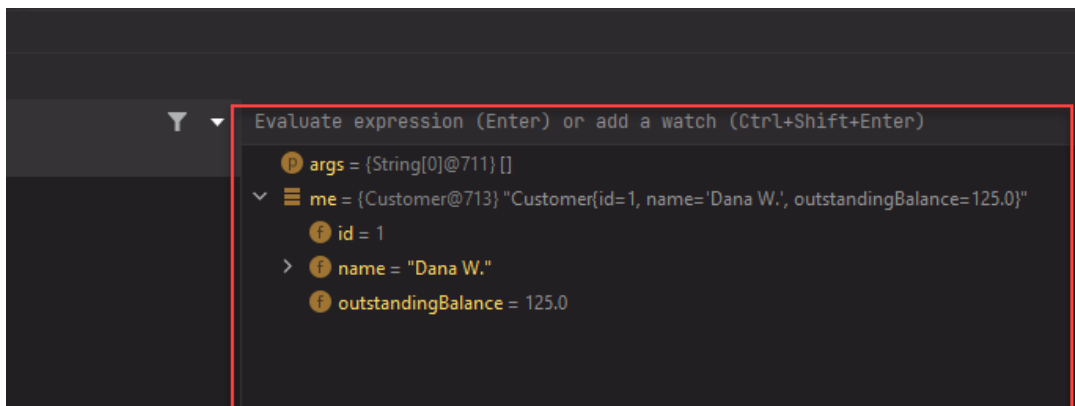
- When the code gets to the breakpoint, the application pauses
- You can see which line of code is waiting to be executed because it turns green



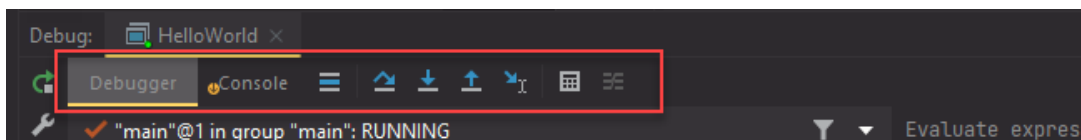
- In Debug mode IntelliJ displays a few new windows and menus
 - The Call Stack window on the left



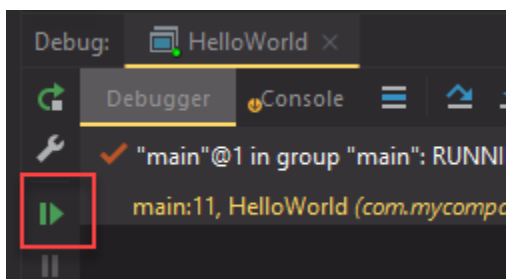
- The Watch window on the right



- A Debug Menu Bar at the top to step over, in and out of code

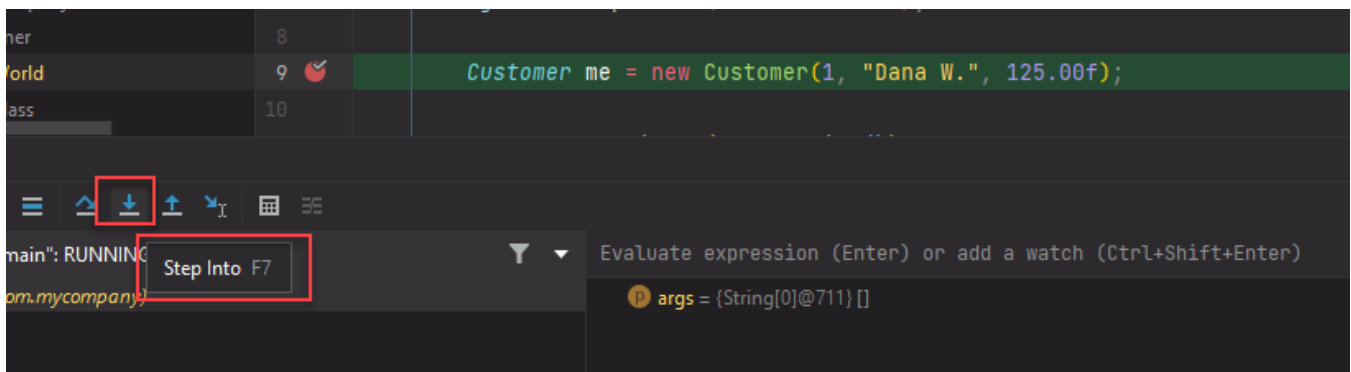


- A Continue button on the far left



Debugging Options

- You have options to choose from when debugging:
 - **Continue** - Continue with the rest of the debugging
 - **Pause** - Pause the debugging
 - **Stop** - Stop the debugging (the application ends)
 - **Disconnect** - Debugging is a process, you can disconnect from the debugging session (the application will continue to run)
 - **Step Over** - When you are on a method in the debugger, and you want to execute the method, but not step through it line by line
 - **Step Into** - When you are on a method in the debugger, and you want the debugger to step into the method
 - **Step Out** - Instruct the debugger to leave the function; all the way back out as if you are returning from the method
- You can Step Into a function or constructor of the line being executed

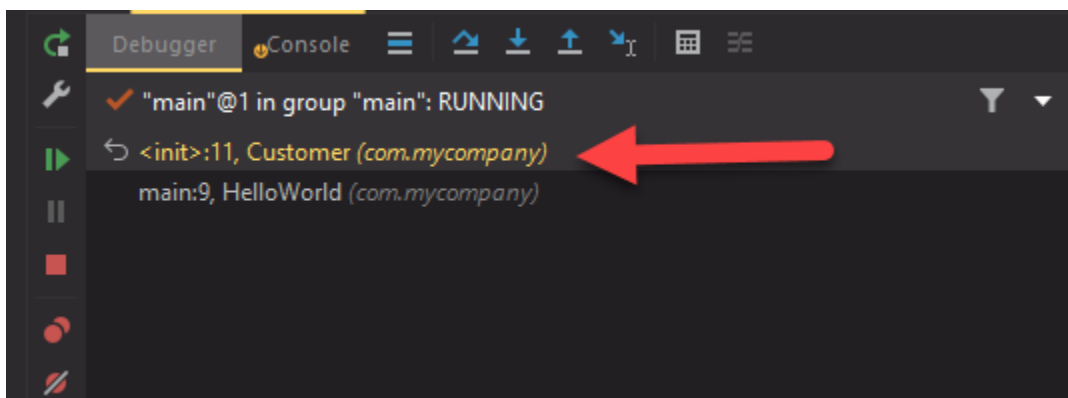


- This results in stepping into the function and being able to watch each line of that function

```
9      public Customer(int id, String name, float outstandingBalance) {    id: 1
10      |      this.id = id;    id: 1    id: 1
11      |      this.name = name;    name: "Dana W."    name: null
12      |      this.outstandingBalance = outstandingBalance;
13      |  }
```

Viewing the Stack Frame

- When debugging, the left most window is the call stack frame
- Here you can view the call stack, to analyze what classes and methods you have visited to get to this point.



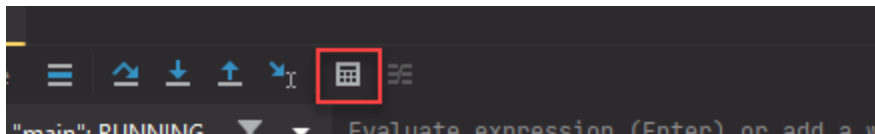
Viewing Variables during Debugging

- In the right window you can view what variables are currently being used
- This gives you an opportunity to understand why certain decisions are being made within your code
- You can also hover a variable during your debugging session to view the value
 - IntelliJ actually also displays the current values of each variable inline as you are debugging

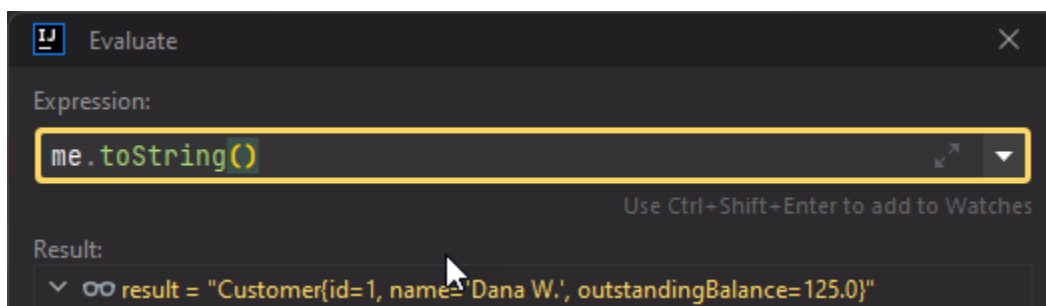
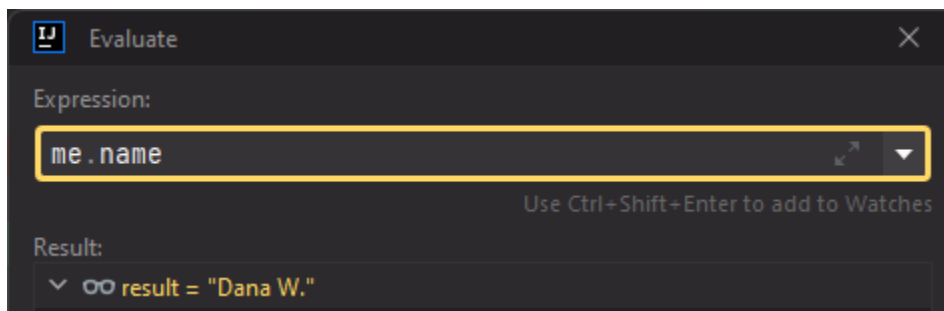


Viewing Expression During Debugging

- When debugging, you can enter expressions that you would like to have evaluated.
- You can add expressions at any time. This includes object references, or even mathematical expression
- Open the expressions window



- Add any expression you wish to evaluate



Exercises

The goal of this exercise is to get familiar with the debugging tools available in IntelliJ. When you are developing you will frequently run into logic errors, and you will need to determine what line(s) of code are incorrect. The debug tools are invaluable.

Whenever you run your application, you should get in the habit of using debug instead of run to test the code.

EXERCISE 2 (optional)

In this exercise, you will write code to see if a number is a palindrome. A palindromic number reads the same both ways.

The largest palindrome made from the product of two 2-digit numbers is 9009

* $91 \times 99 = 9009$ (9009 is the same backwards as forwards so it is a palindrome).

Create a new project in your `workbook-2` directory named `PalindromeProduct`

Your goal is to find the largest palindrome made from the product of two 3-digit numbers.

You'll need nested loops that each go from 1 to 999. Multiply the two loop counters together. Then convert your potential palindrome number to a `String` using `String.valueOf()`, make a copy of the `String`, and reverse it. If the two strings are the same, it's a palindrome!

The real trick is keeping only the largest palindrome that you find!

Whether you are successful or unsuccessful, using debugging techniques to view your code running step by step!

Commit and Push your code.

