

CS 106A, Lecture 25

Life After CS 106A, Part 1



Plan for today

- Announcements
- Life after the ACM Libraries
- Life after Java
- Life after PC programs
 - Internet applications
 - Mobile applications

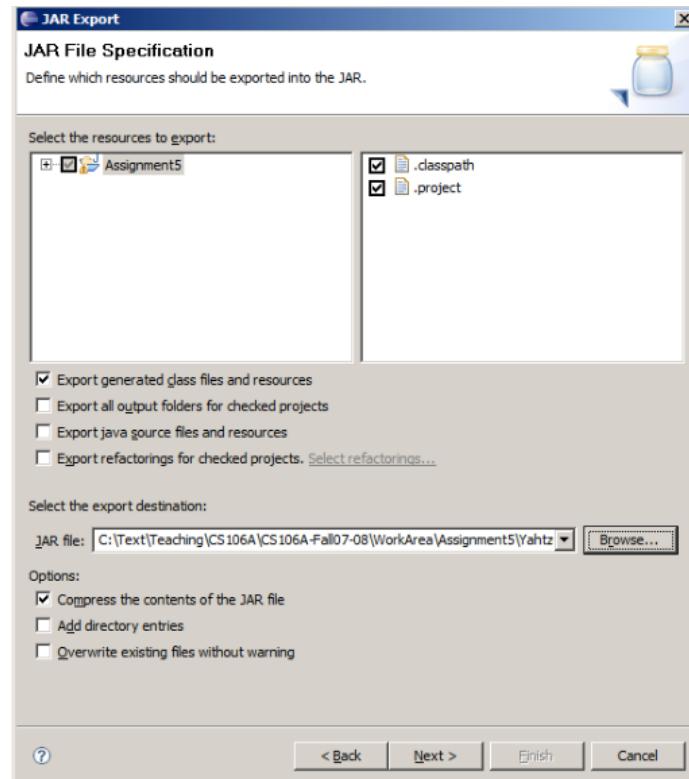
Tomorrow: Intro to Machine Learning!

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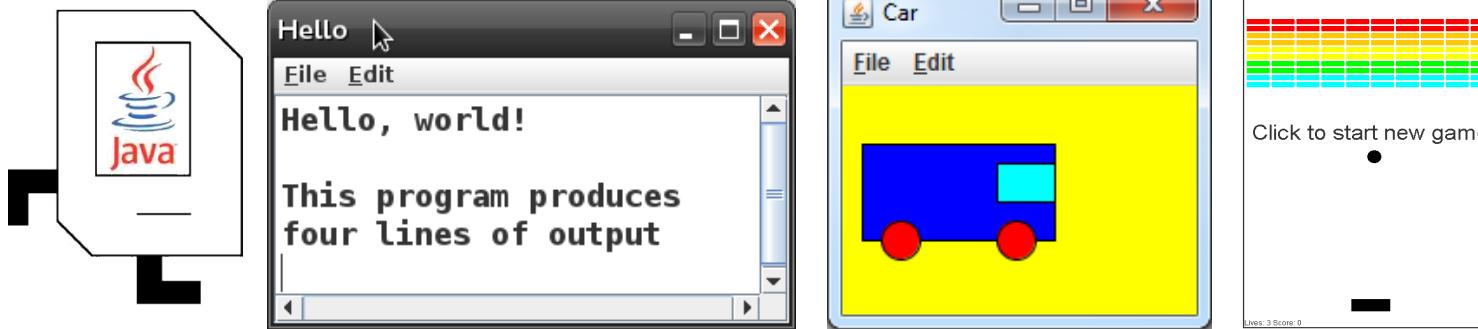
Export to JAR

- **JAR: Java Archive.** A compressed binary of a Java program.
 - The typical way to **distribute a Java app as a single file**.
 - Essentially just a ZIP file with Java .class files in it.
- Making a JAR of your project in Eclipse:
 - File → Export ... →
 - Java → **Runnable JAR File**
- *see handout on course web site*



Life After The ACM Libraries

- All quarter we have relied on the **ACM Java libraries**.
 - Karel, ConsoleProgram, RandomGenerator
 - GraphicsProgram, GOval, GRect, GOval, GLine, GImage, ...



- Today we will see how **standard Java** programs are made.

Using the ACM Libraries

```
import acm.program.*;  
  
public class MyProgram extends ConsoleProgram {  
    public void run() {  
        println("Hello, world!");  
    }  
}
```

- This is a console program written using the ACM libraries.
 - It uses the **ConsoleProgram** class to represent a console.
 - The **run** method contains the program code.
 - The **println** method prints output to the graphical console.

Pulling Back The Covers

```
MyProgram program = new MyProgram();  
...  
program.init();  
...  
program.run();  
...
```

Pulling Back The Covers

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    MyProgram program = new MyProgram();  
    program.init();  
    program.run();  
}
```

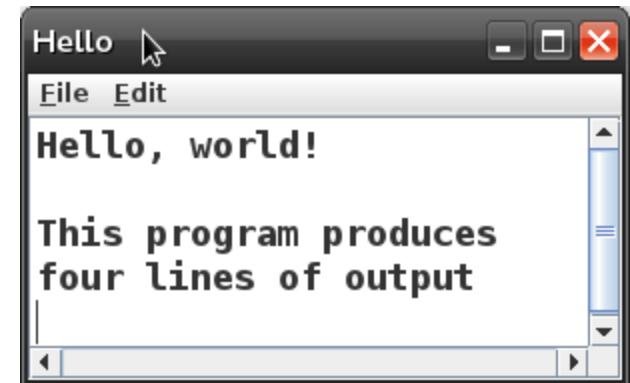
A Barebones Java Program

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

- The method **main** is the true entry point for a Java program.
 - It must have the exact heading shown above.
 - The **String[] args** are "command line arguments" (ignored).
 - The **println** command's true name is **System.out.println**.
 - Standard Java methods are **static** unless part of a class of objects.

Console Programs

- What does the **ConsoleProgram** library class do?
 - Creates a new graphical **window**
 - Puts a scrollable **text area** into it
 - Provides **print** and **println** commands to send text **output** to that window
 - contains a **main method** that calls your program class's **run** method
 - **ConsoleProgram**'s **run** is empty, but you extend and override it



```
public class Hello extends ConsoleProgram {  
    public void run() {  
        println("Hello, world!");  
    }  
}
```

ACM console input

```
public class Age extends ConsoleProgram {  
    public void run() {  
        String name = readLine("What's your name? ");  
        int age = readInt("How old are you? ");  
        int years = 65 - age;  
        println(name + " has " + years  
                + " years until retirement!");  
    }  
}
```

- The ACM library has simple console input commands like `readLine`, `readInt`, `readDouble`, and so on.
- These methods display a 'prompt' message, wait for input, re-prompt if the user types a bad value, and return the input.

Java console input

```
public class Age {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.print("What's your name? ");  
        String name = console.nextLine();  
        System.out.print("How old are you? ");  
        int age = console.nextInt();  
        int years = 65 - age;  
        System.out.println(name + " has " + years  
                           + " years until retirement!");  
    }  
}
```

- In standard Java, you must create a Scanner or similar object to read input from the console, which is also called `System.in`.
 - It does not automatically re-prompt and can crash on bad input.

Graphics Programs

The ACM library does several things to make graphics easier:

- Automatically creates and displays a **window** on the screen.
 - In standard Java, we must do this ourselves; it is called a `JFrame`.
- Sets up a **drawing canvas** in the center of the window
 - In standard Java, we must create our own drawing canvas.
- Provides convenient methods to listen for mouse events.
 - In standard Java, event handling takes a bit more code to set up.

ACM GUI example

```
public class ColorFun extends Program {  
    public void init() {  
        JButton button1 = new JButton("Red!");  
        JButton button2 = new JButton("Blue!");  
        add(button1, SOUTH);  
        add(button2, SOUTH);  
        addActionListeners();  
    }  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {  
        if (event.getActionCommand().equals("Red!")) {  
            setBackground(Color.BLUE);  
        } else {  
            setBackground(Color.RED);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Java GUI example

```
public class ColorFun implements ActionListener {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new ColorFun().init();  
    }  
private JFrame frame;  
    public void init() {  
        frame = new JFrame("ColorFun");  
frame.setSize(500, 300);  
        JButton button1 = new JButton("Red!");  
        JButton button2 = new JButton("Blue!");  
button1.addActionListener(this);  
button2.addActionListener(this);  
        frame.add(button1, "South");  
        frame.add(button2, "South");  
frame.setVisible(true);  
    }  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent event) {  
        if (event.getActionCommand().equals("Red!")) {  
            frame.setBackground(Color.BLUE);  
        } else {  
            frame.setBackground(Color.RED);  
        } } }
```

Summary

- **Benefits of libraries:**

- simplify syntax/rough edges of language/API
- avoid re-writing the same code over and over
- possible to make advanced programs quickly
- leverage work of others



- **Drawbacks of libraries:**

- learn a "dialect" of the language ("ACM Java" vs. "real Java")
- lack of understanding of how lower levels or real APIs work
- some libraries can be buggy or lack documentation
- limitations on usage; e.g. ACM library cannot be re-distributed for commercial purposes

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Programming Languages

JavaScript
DOSBatch
Markup
Tcl-Tk
Logic-based
View
LabVIEW
SOM
Logo
Pike
Befunge
Bluebird
BigWig
Apple
Distri
Imper
Interp
Visual
Haskell
TADS
Basic
HyperCa
Procedur
PostScript
VBScript
APL
Fortran
Log
Reflective
HTML
Sc
Sather
CobolScript
Leeda
fuscated
Clojure
Mercury
ADL
Multiparadigm
Squeak
Algol68
Walter
HLSL
Ada
ARIB
Dataflow
POP-11
Lisp

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

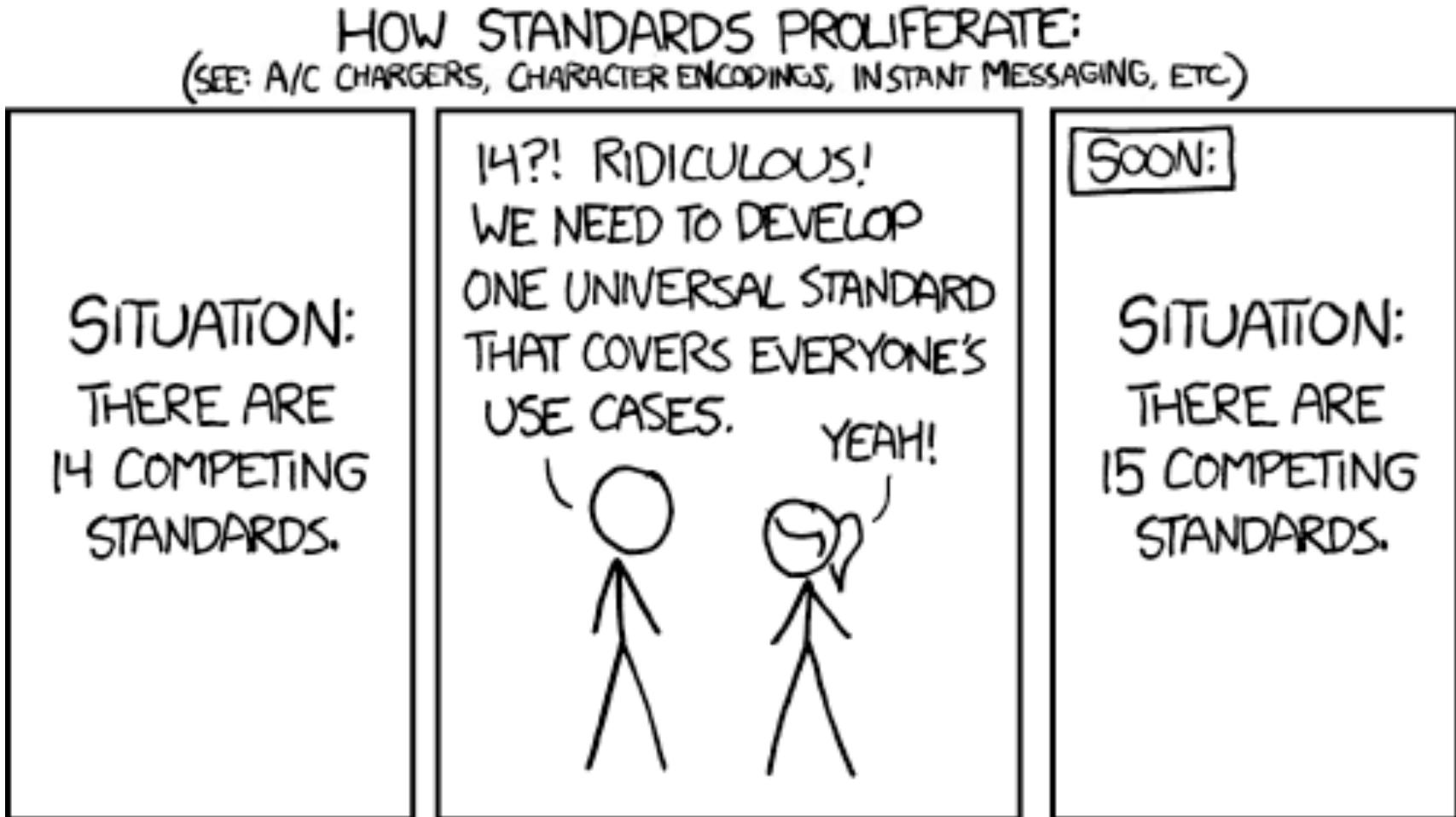
14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.



SOON:

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

Programming Languages



Java

```
ArrayList<Double> evens = new ArrayList<>();
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    if(i % 2 == 0) {
        evens.add(i);
    }
}
println(evens);
```

prints [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ...]

C++

```
Vector<double> evens;
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    if(i % 2 == 0) {
        evens.add(i);
    }
}
cout << evens << endl;
```

prints [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ...]

Python

```
evens = []
for i in range(100):
    if i % 2 == 0:
        evens.append(i)
print evens
```

prints [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ...]

Javascript

```
var evens = []
for(var i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    if(i % 2 == 0) {
        evens.push(i)
    }
}
console.log(evens)
```

prints [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ...]

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Programs and the Internet

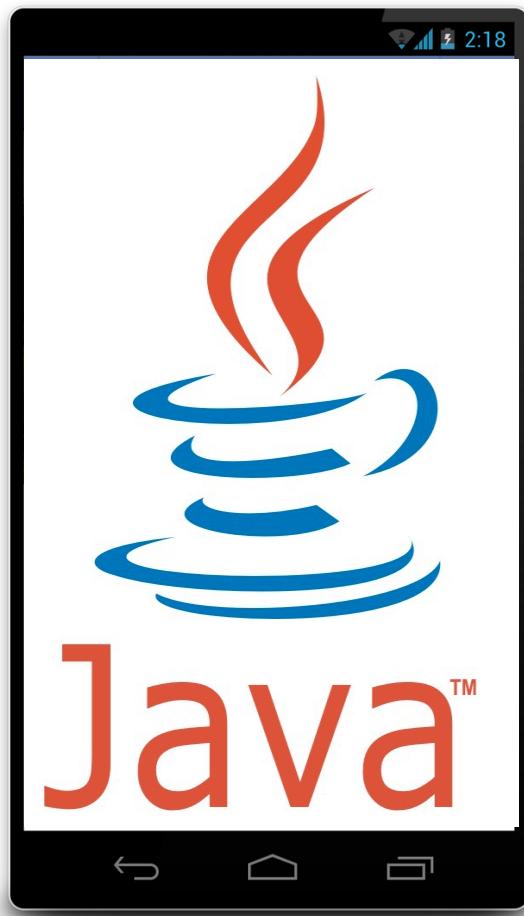
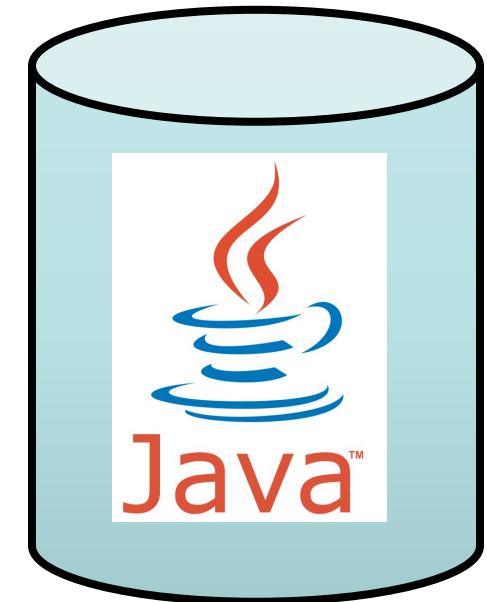
How does your
phone
communicate with
Facebook?

Programs and the Internet

The Java program
on your phone talks
to the Java program
at Facebook.

Facebook

Facebook Server



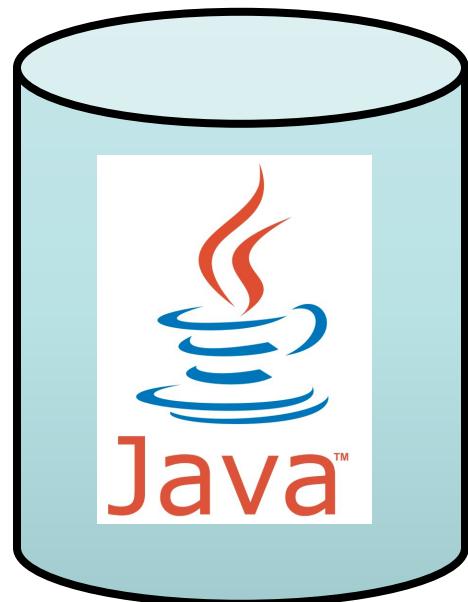
* Android phones run Java. So do Facebook servers!

Facebook



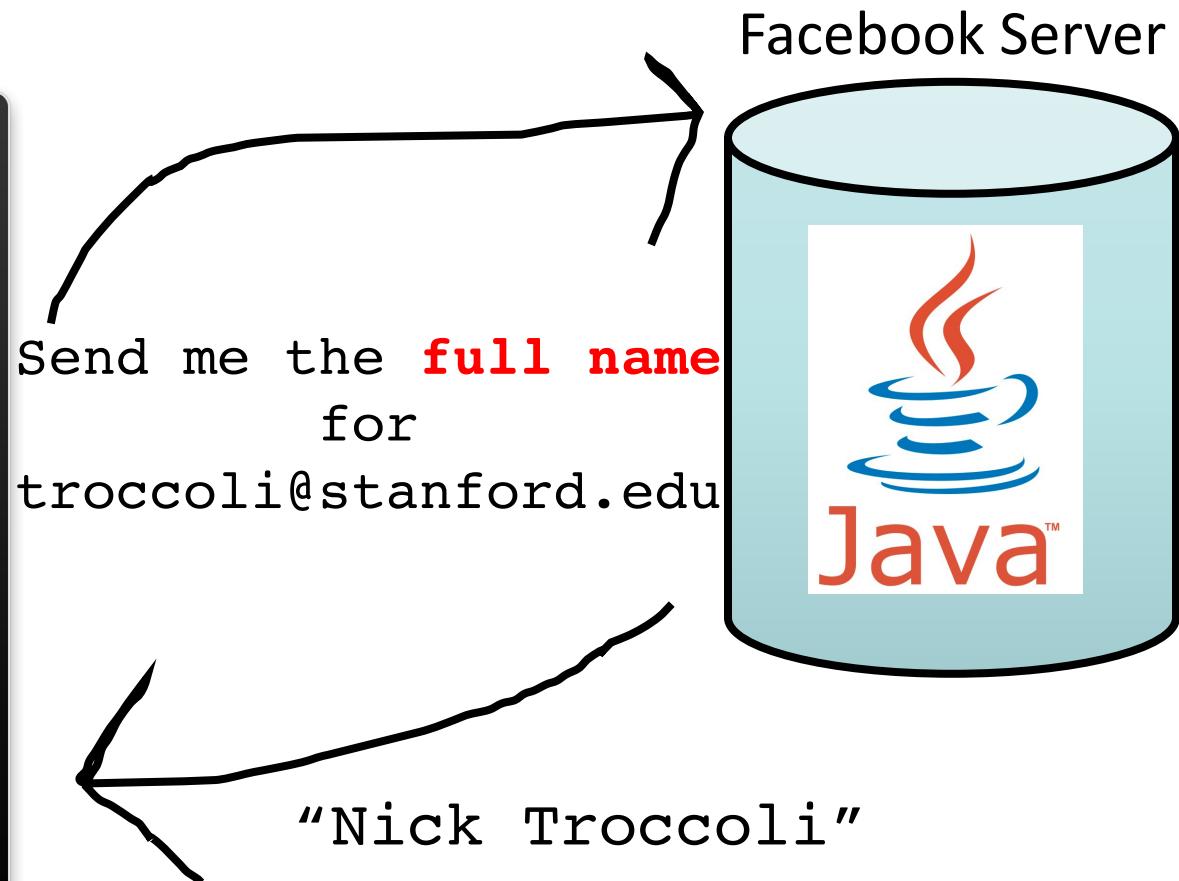
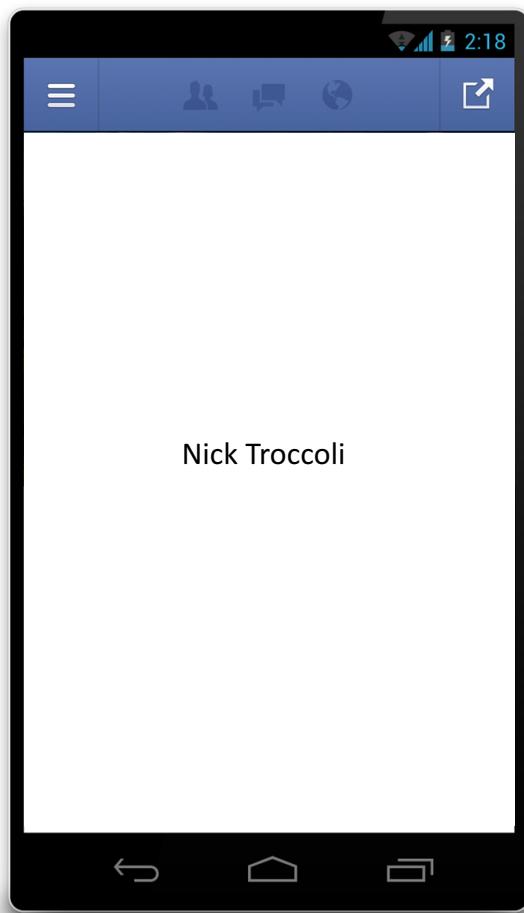
Is this login ok?

Facebook Server

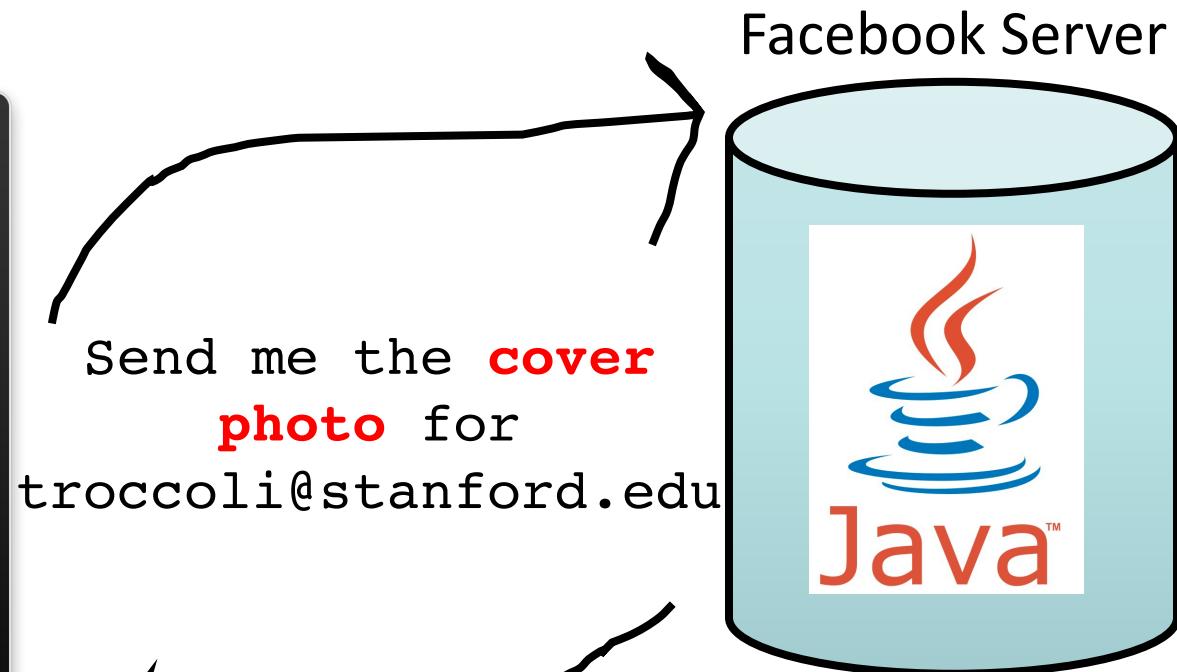
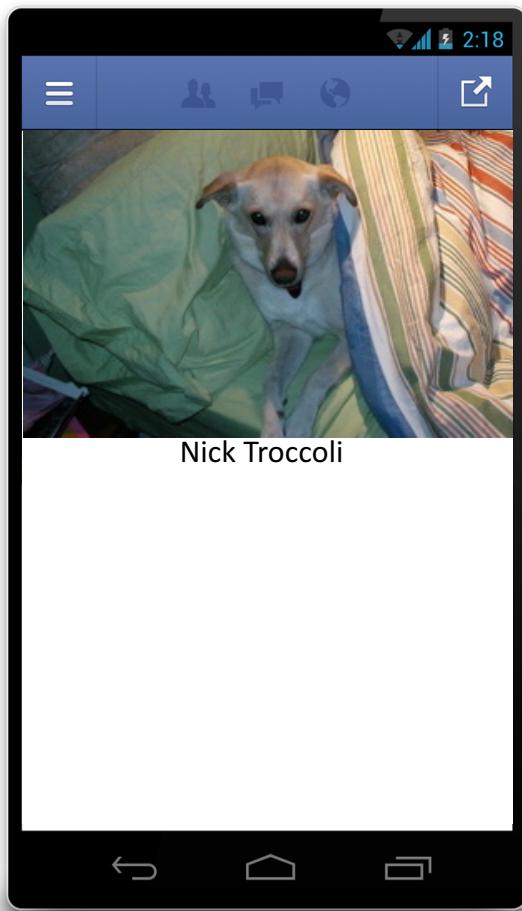


Confirmed.
troccoli@stanford.edu
is now logged in.

Facebook



Facebook



Programs and the Internet

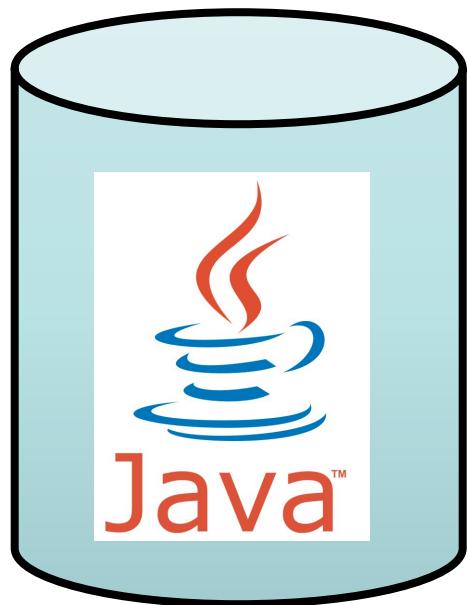
There are two types
of internet
programs: clients
and servers.

Programs and the Internet

Clients send requests to servers, who respond to those requests.

Servers Are Computer Programs!

Facebook Server



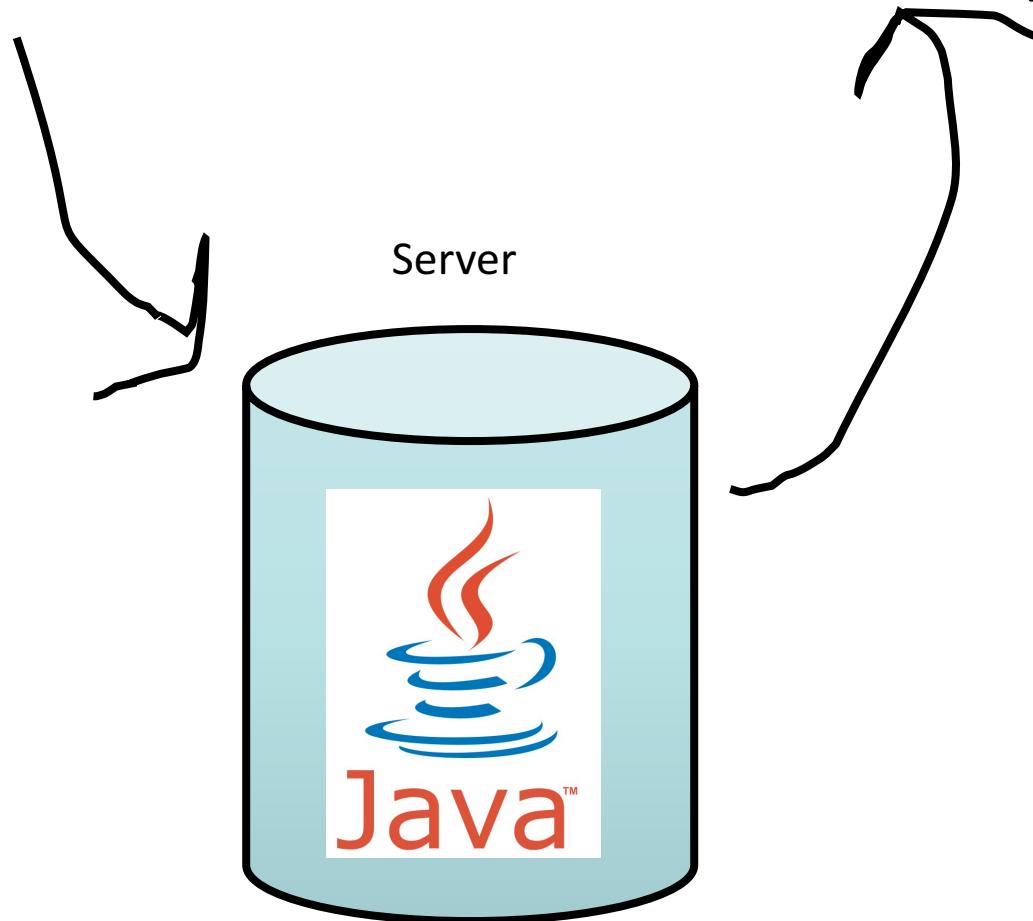
=



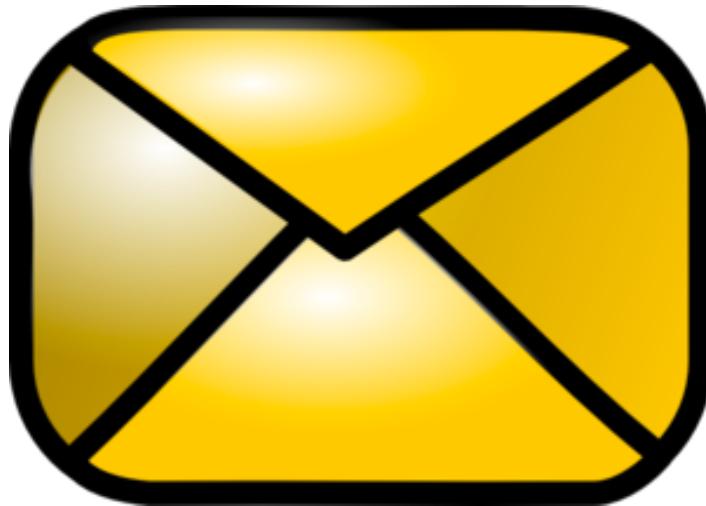
Servers

Request
someRequest

String
serverResponse

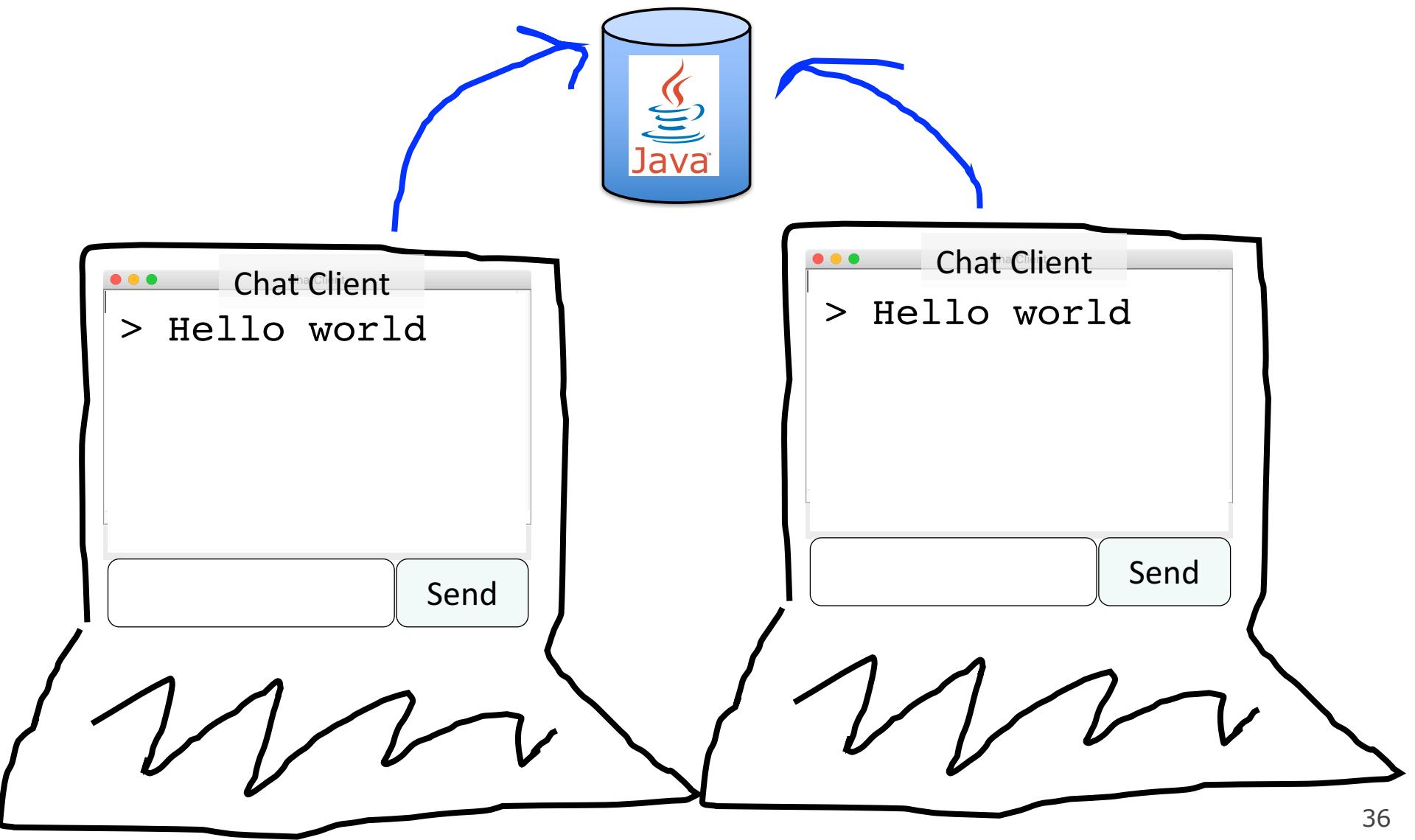


What is a Request?



```
/* Request has a command */  
String command;  
  
/* Request has parameters */  
HashMap<String, String> params;
```

Clients



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Recap

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