Web Programming Lab

Lesson 0 - Introduction to Linux & Java

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Exercises 1-6

- Open the terminal.
- The terminal starts to work in your home directory, $\sim$, that is `/home/students/name.surname`*k*`/`
- `pwd` returns your current directory
- `cd folder` stands for "change directory", it allows you to move throughout the file system.
- `mkdir folder` allows to create a new folder.
- `touch file` allows to either create a new file, or to update its "timestamp"

Exercises 1

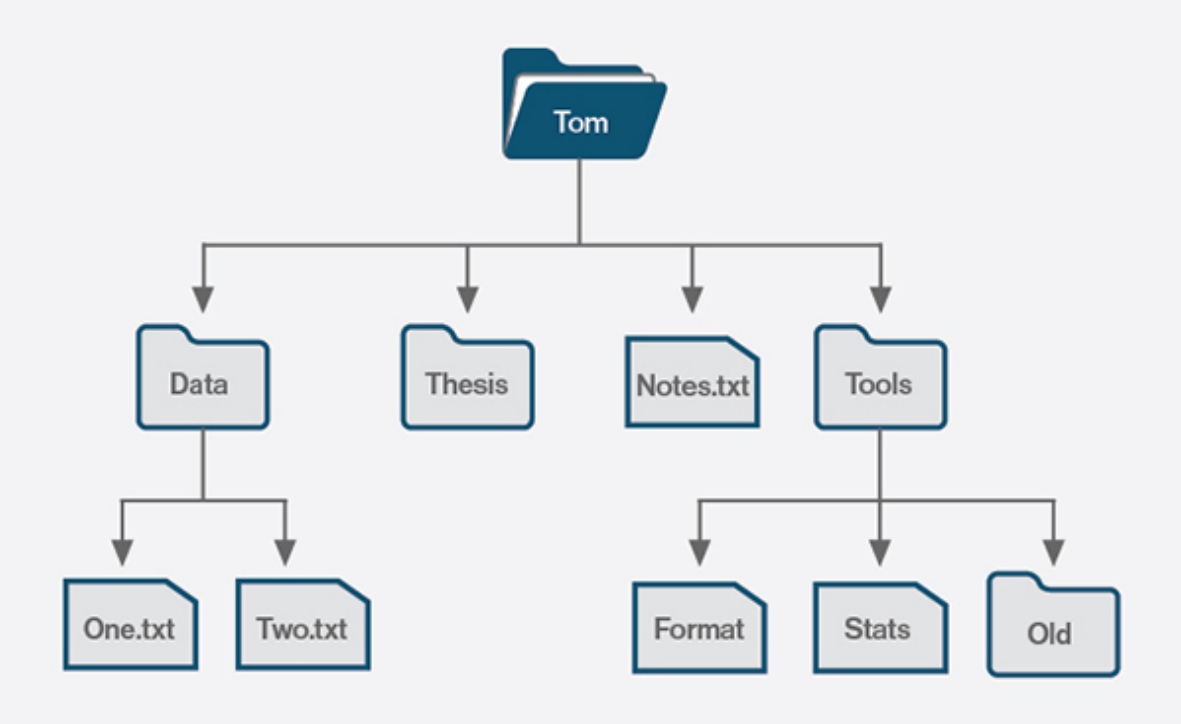

Figure 1: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move to folder Data:

Exercises 1

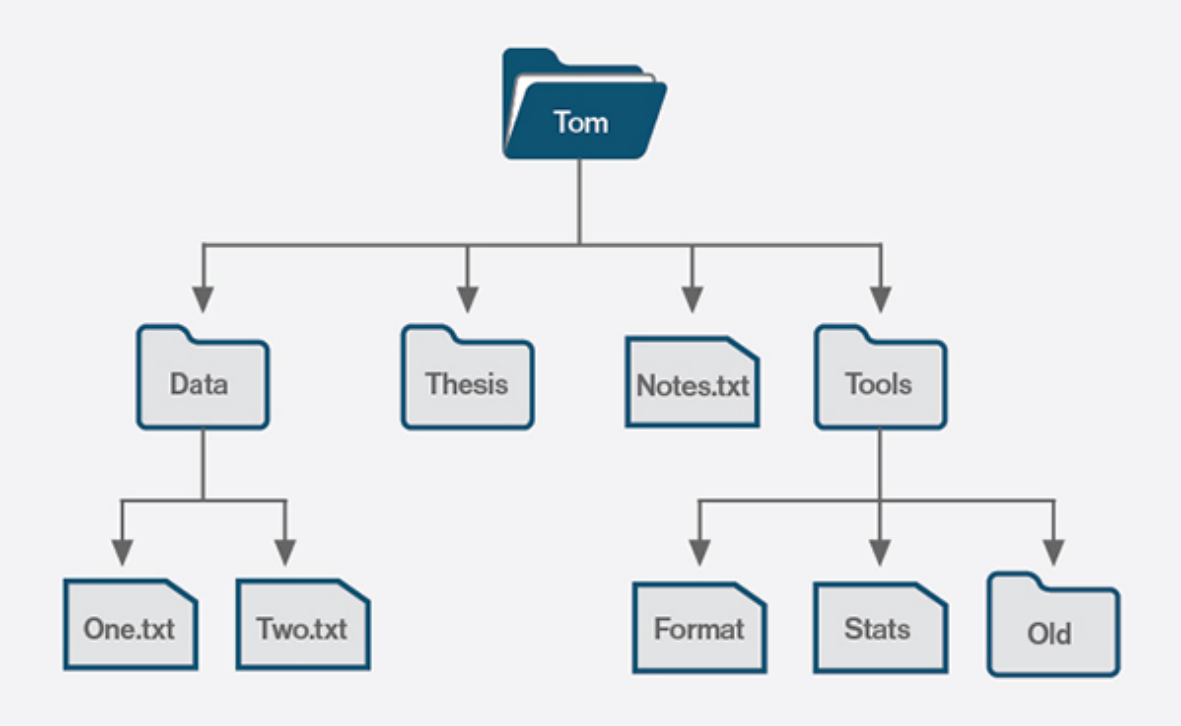

Figure 1: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move to folder Data: `cd Data`

You cannot `cd` a file (`cd Notes.txt` is not allowed)

Exercises 2

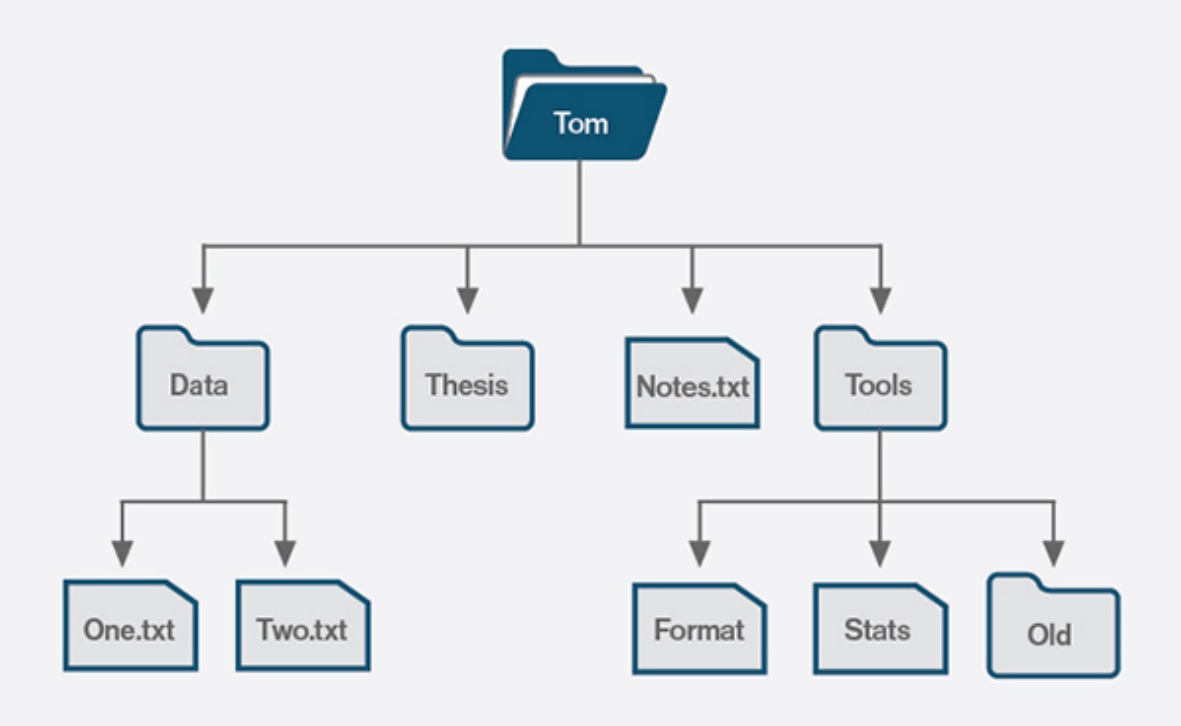

Figure 2: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

What is the result of pwd?

Exercises 2

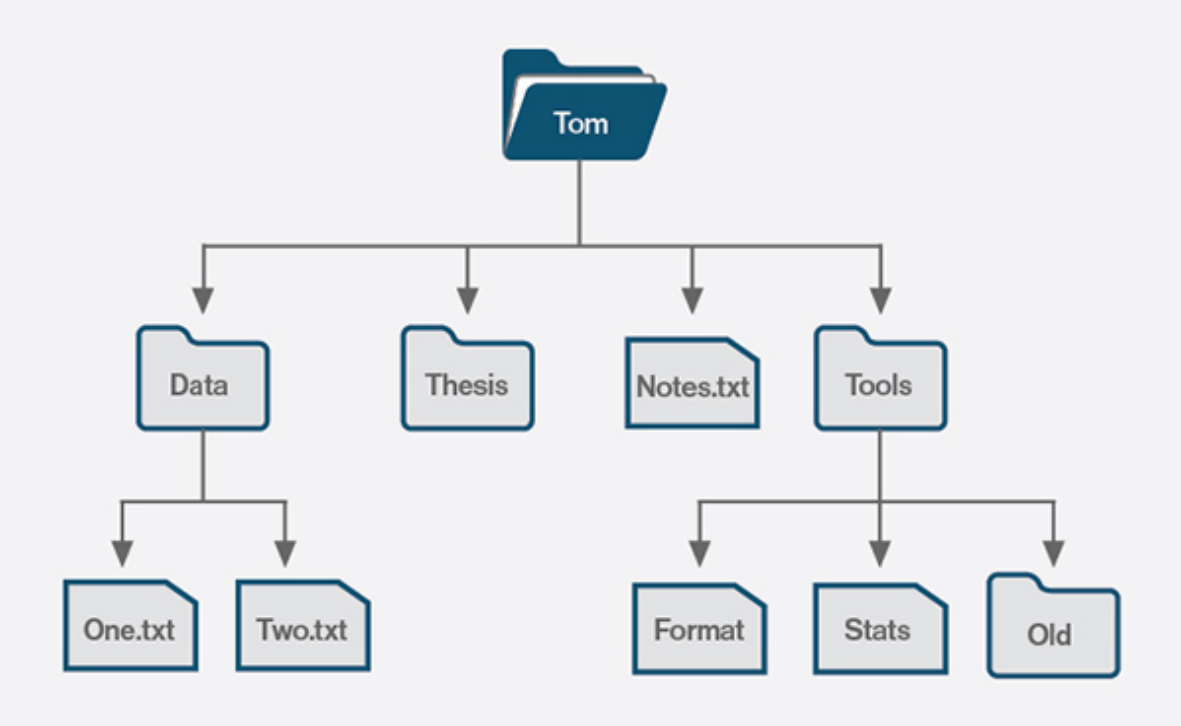

Figure 2: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

What is the result of pwd? `/home/students/Tom/Data`

Exercises 3

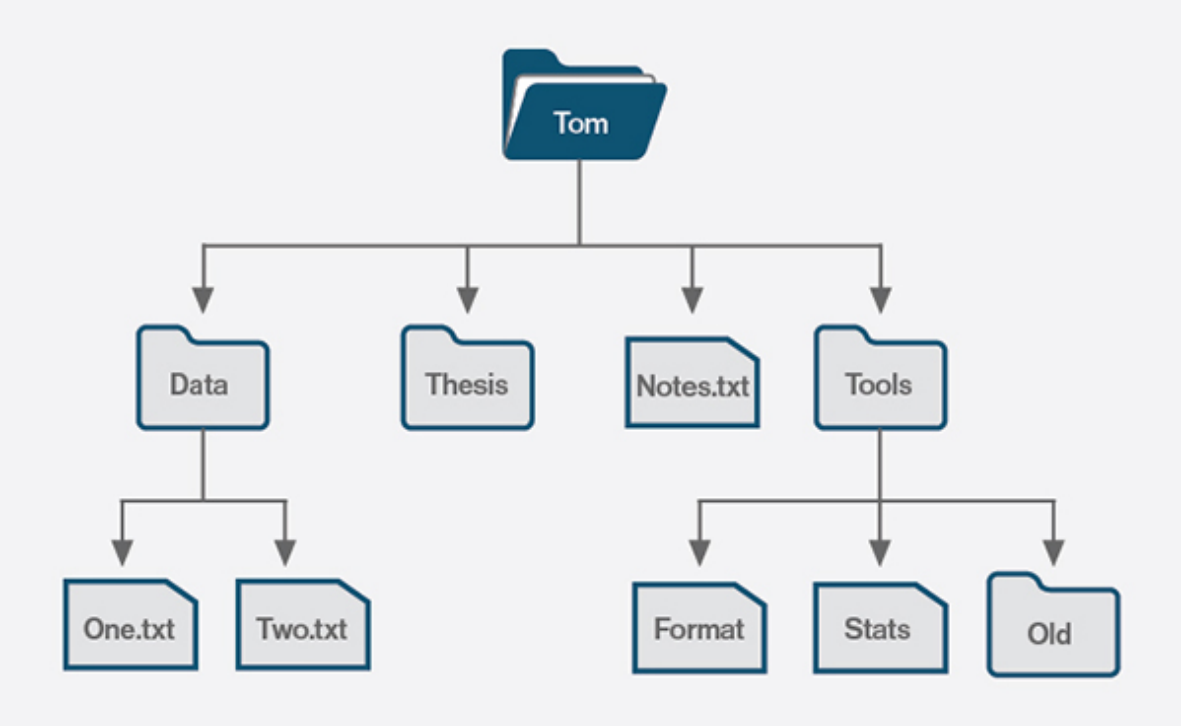

Figure 3: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Create a new file Three.txt:

Exercises 3

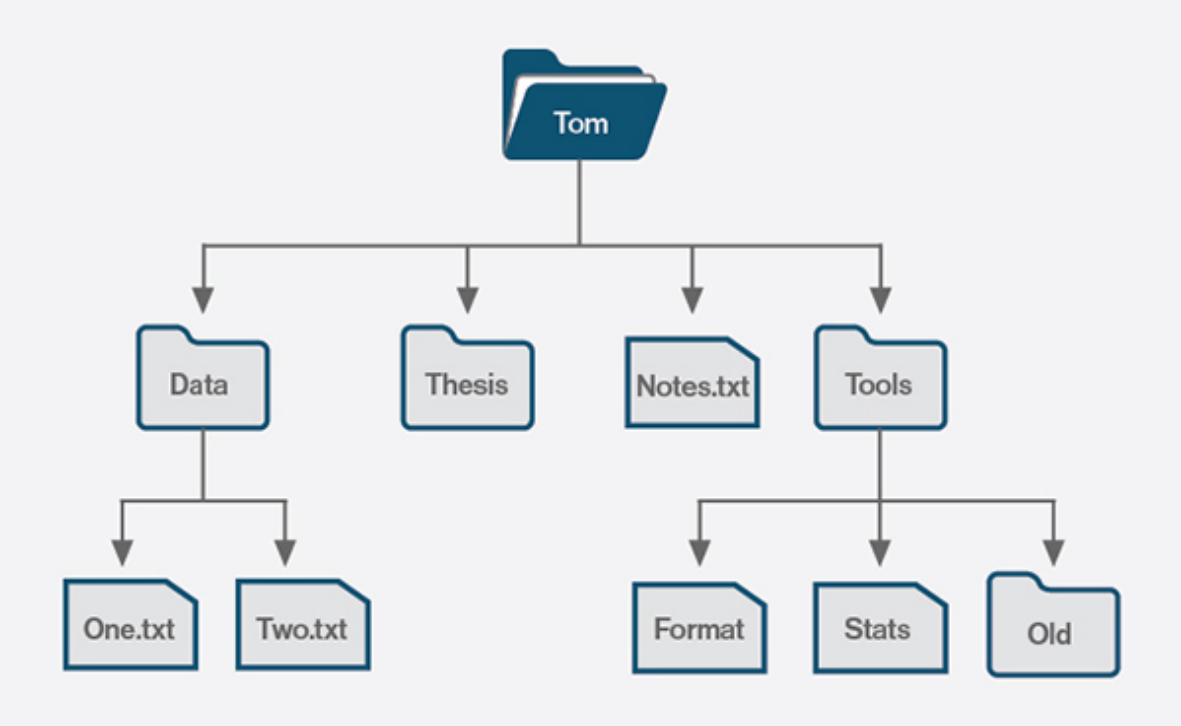

Figure 3: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Create a new file Three.txt: `touch Three.txt`

Exercises 4

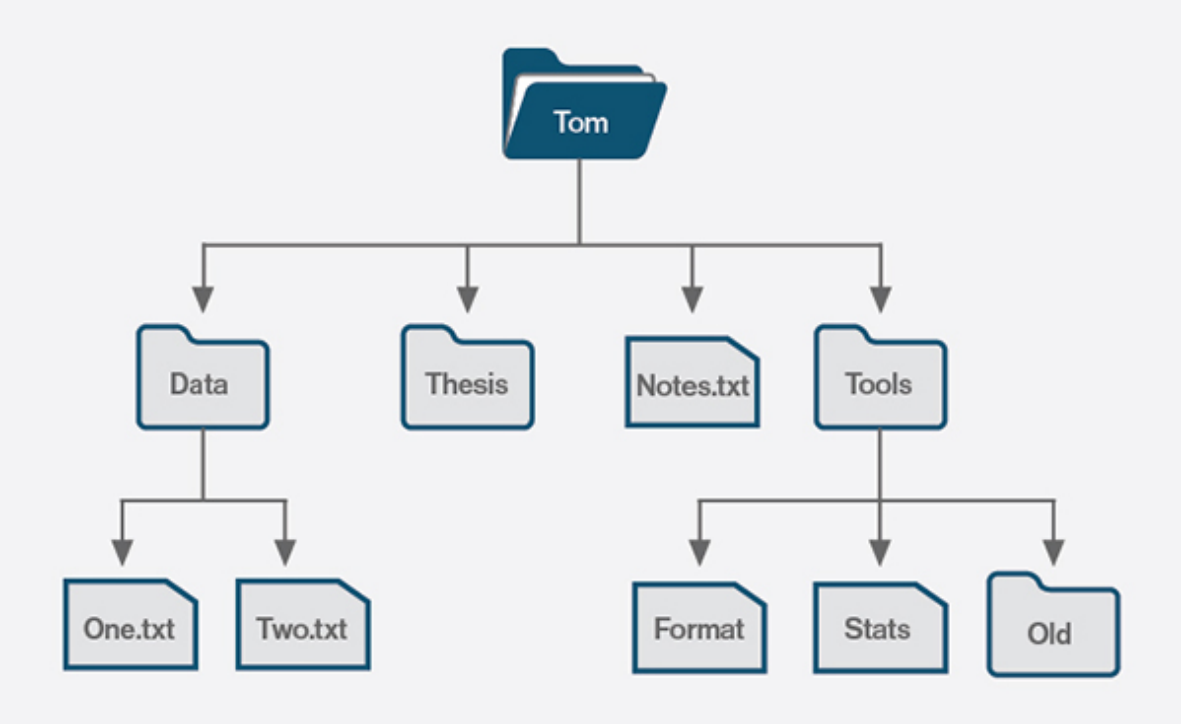

Figure 4: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move back to the parent folder:

Exercises 4

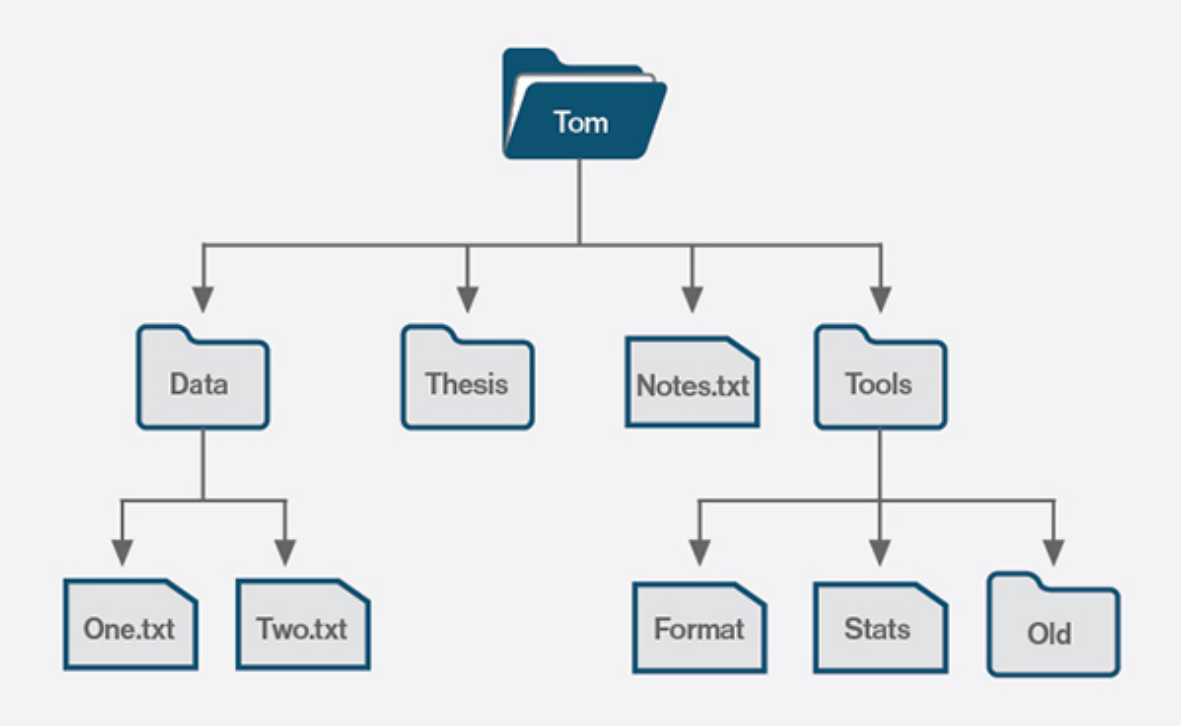

Figure 4: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move back to the parent folder: `cd ..`

Two dots `..` always represents the parent folder.

Exercises 5

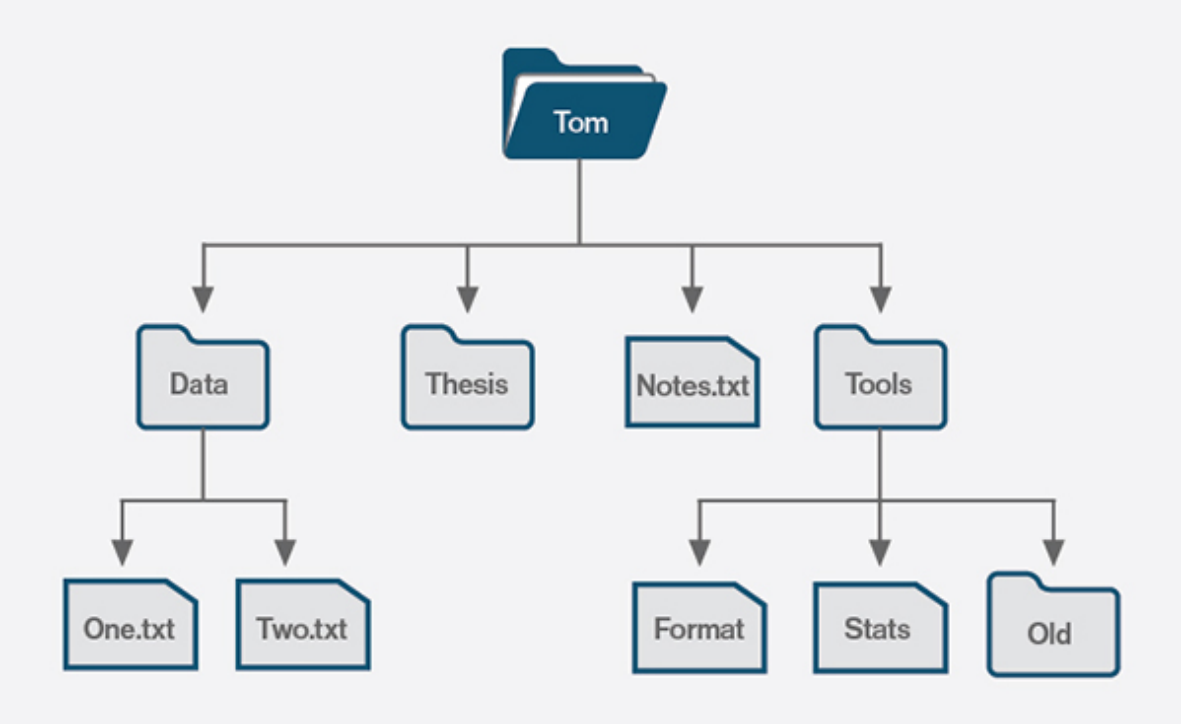

Figure 5: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move to folder Old

Exercises 5

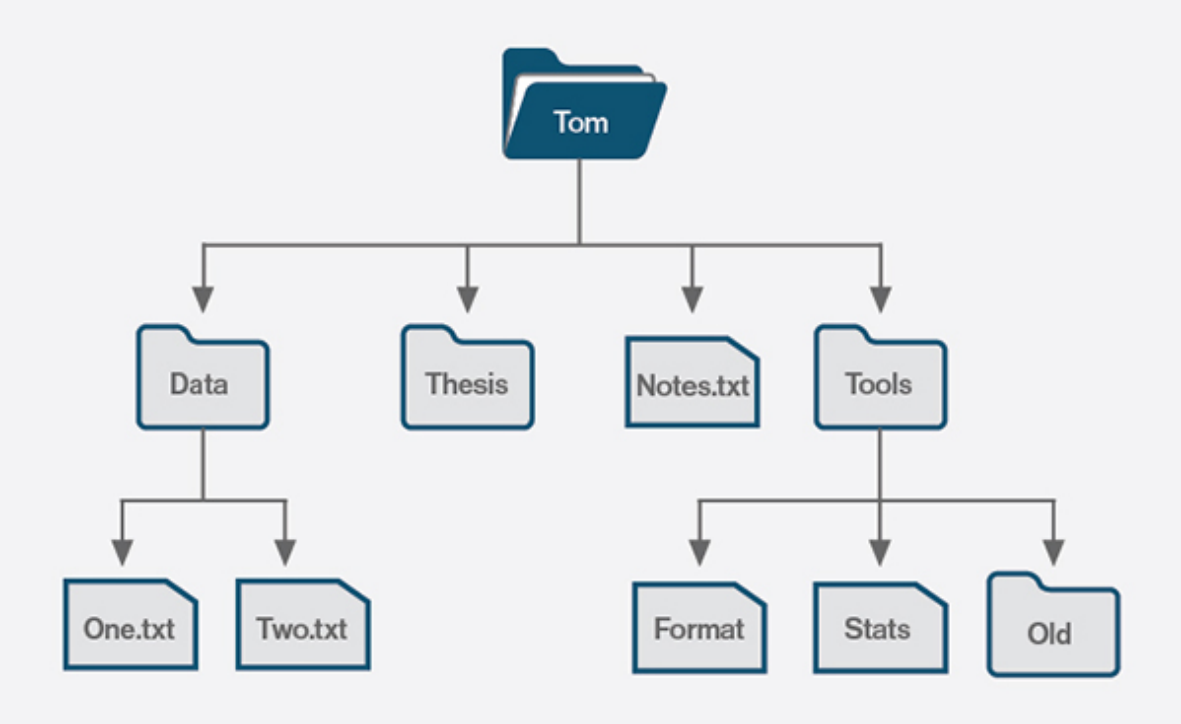

Figure 5: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move to folder Old `cd Tools/Old`

One backslash / represents the path separator. A path connects distinct folders with a "father-of" relationship. `..` can be also

Exercises 6

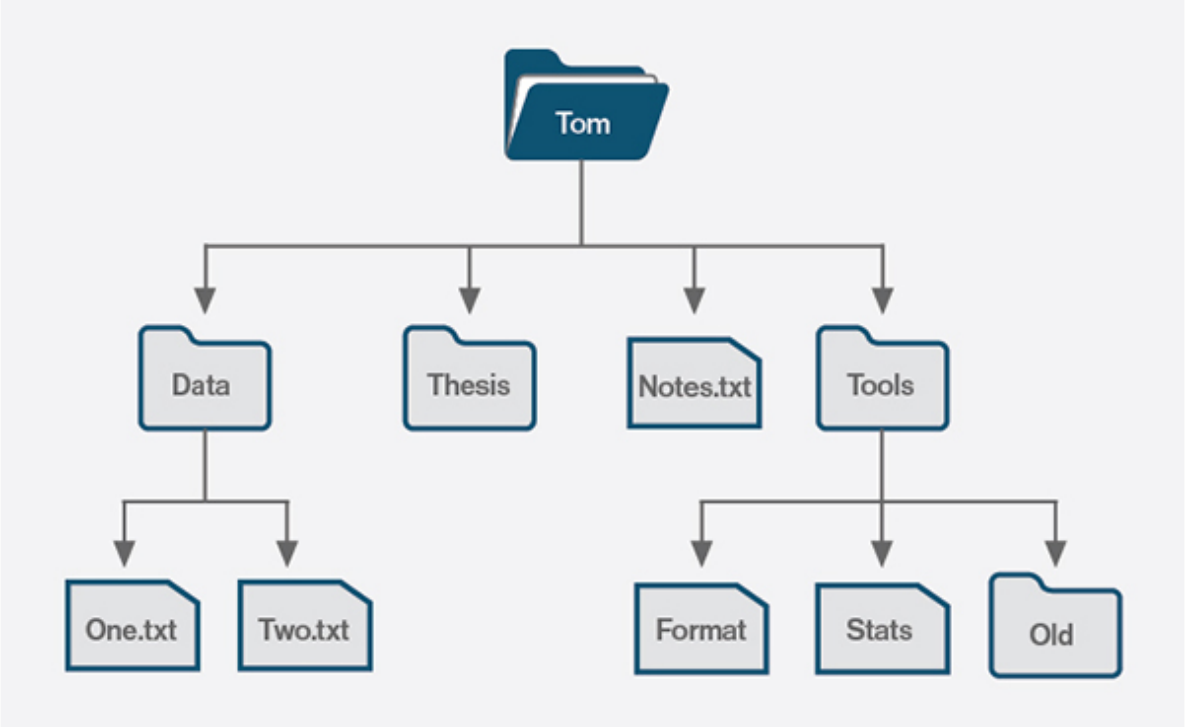

Figure 6: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move to folder Format

Exercises 6

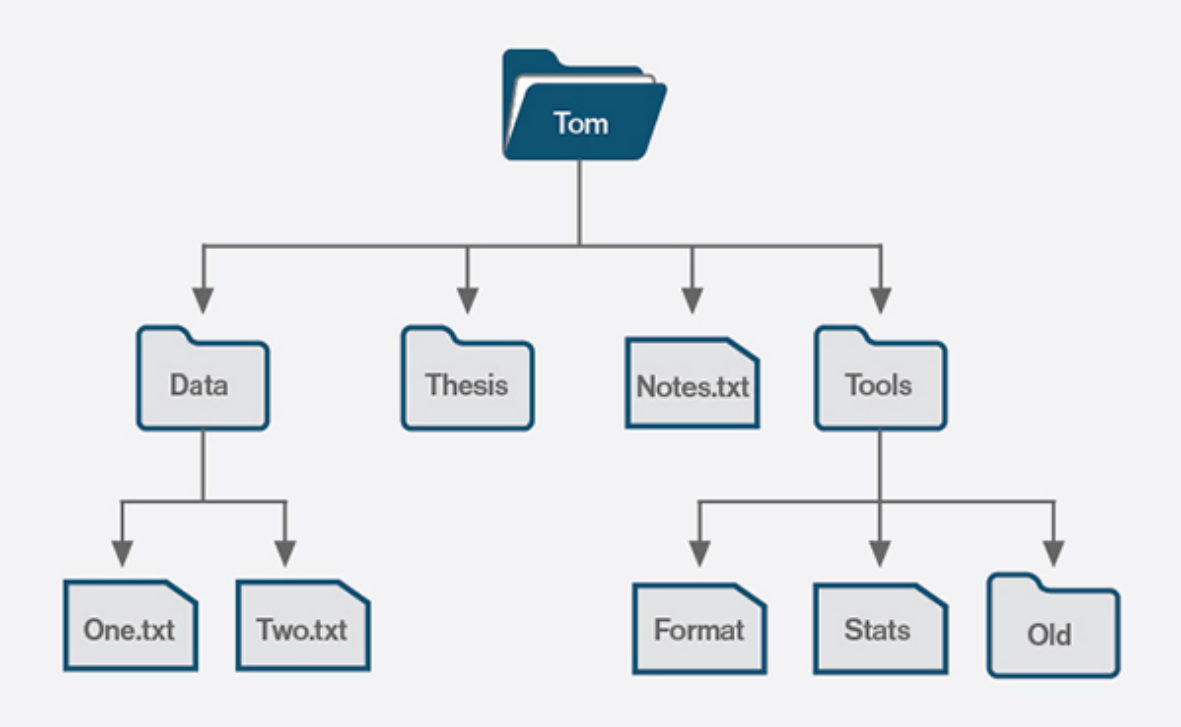

Figure 6: An example of your home folder (`Tom`)

Move to folder Format `cd ../Format`

Tip

When you want to open your editor and start with a new file, you can directly type `youreditor newfile.ext`. Those are some examples:

- `gedit HelloWorld.java`
- `jedit server.c`
- `geany MapReduce.cpp`

NOTE: if you want to still use the terminal after launching the command, put & after launching the command.

Exercise 7

- The command to remove used to remove elements within the filesystem is `rm`
- The command `rm file` removes only files.
- In order to remove a folder, you have to remove all the files and folders contaned inside it. Hence, you have to type

  ```
  rm -r folder
  ```

  where `-r` stands for "recursively"
- **Exercise**: create a file (and a folder) and then remove it.

Programming languages

- A programming language ($\mathcal{L}$) is a human readable language, that provides an abstraction from low level machine operations.
- All the programs p written in a given language $\mathcal{L}$ cannot be read directly by your computer. Such programs have to be translated into a machine readable form.
- The compiler $\mathcal{C}$ is a program (function) converting a program p from a language $\mathcal{L}$ into a (machine readable) language $\mathcal{M}$. $\mathcal{C}\colon \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{M}$.
- An interpreter $\mathcal{I}^{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{M}}$ for a lanugage $\mathcal{L}$ is a program written in the machine language $\mathcal{M}$ that runs a program p written for a language $\mathcal{L}$.

Some help: `https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B5EQQQtU0zzpWlp3V0RjNXBnNEk`

Programming language: C++

- The C compiler gcc directly compiles the program written in C into a machine readable language $\mathcal{M}$. Such compiler is a function $\texttt{gcc}\colon C \to \mathcal{M}$.
- The program $\texttt{gcc}(p)$ requires no interpreter.

Programming language: Java (1)

- The Java compiler `javac` compiles the program written in Java into an intermediate bytecode $\mathcal{JVM}$. Such compiler is a function `javac`: *Java* $\rightarrow \mathcal{JVM}$.
- The programs compiled for the $\mathcal{JVM}$ cannot be directly read by the machine $\mathcal{M}$, and hence it requires an interpreter $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{JVM}}$, called **Java Virtual Machine** (`java`).
- The compiled program `javacc`(p) has to be run with such interpreter:

$$\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{M}}^{\mathcal{JVM}}(\texttt{javac}(p))$$

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Programming language: Java (1)

- The Java compiler `javac` has to be invoked on a given source code file:

```
javac HelloWorld.java
```

- The Java interpreter `java` tries to find the generated class file:

```
java HelloWorld
```

- **NOTE:** even though `javac HelloWorld.java` generates a file named `HelloWorld.class`, you shall not invoce `java HelloWorld.class`.

Coding Exercises

1. Create a program that prints "Hello World".
   - The class is the minimal functional unit of an `Object Oriented` language.
   - Each program must have an entry point, called `main`.
   - Use `System.out.println` to print a string.
2. Create a never-terminating program, and kill it.
   - Use **`while (<condition>)`** { **`<do>`** } to create a endless loop cycle.
   - Booleans are **`true`** and **`false`**.

All the software used for these lessons is provided at `https://github.com/jackbergus/LPI07/tree/master/Lesson00`