

Integrated Development Environments & Eclipse

IDE

- IDE stands for Integrated Development Environment
- Features at least:
 - Resource editors
 - Compilers
 - Debuggers
 - An integration with external Version Control Systems
- What else can it provide?

Popular Java-oriented IDEs (1/4)

- Eclipse
 - Open Source:
 - Eclipse Public License
 - <http://www.eclipse.org>
 - Supported by Actuate, CA, IBM, Nokia, Oracle, SAP, etc.

Popular Java-oriented IDEs (2/4)

- IntelliJ IDEA
 - Community Edition is Open Source
 - Ultimate Edition has far more features but is commercial
 - <http://www.jetbrains.com/idea/>
 - Developed by JetBrains

Popular Java-oriented IDEs (3/4)

- NetBeans
 - Open Source:
 - CDDL: Common Development and Distribution License
 - GPL (General Public License) v2 with Classpath Exception
 - <http://www.netbeans.org>
 - Backed by Sun Microsystems (currently being acquired by Oracle)

Popular Java-oriented IDEs (4/4)

- Oracle JDeveloper
 - Not Open Source...
 - ... But based on many Open Source technologies
 - ... And free to use
 - <http://www.oracle.com/technology/jdev>
 - Developed by Oracle

Eclipse – Short History

- Started as a replacement for IBM's VisualAge in the late 90s
- 2001:
 - Eclipse 1.0
 - Released as Open Source
 - Still under IBM's control
- 2004:
 - Eclipse 3.0
 - Creation Eclipse Foundation
 - Wider adoption

Eclipse – Main Concepts (1/2)

- Resource:
 - A folder, a Java file (~Java class), a Groovy script, an HTML file, etc.
- Project:
 - Contains a set of related resources
 - Is itself a resource
 - E.g.: A Java project contains generally a set of Java files

Eclipse – Main Concepts (2/2)

- Workspace:
 - Contains a set of related projects
 - Contains a set of preferences
- Preference:
 - Allows setting up a workspace
 - Used to enforce standards
 - Examples:
 - Java compiler compliance level (1.3, 1.4, 5.0, 6.0)
 - Web links validation (HTML, JSP, etc.)
 - Runtime environments definitions

Eclipse – UI Concepts (1/3)

- Perspective
 - Defines the visual representation of resources
 - Defines the set of actions availables for these resources
 - Is organized through the use of *views* and *editors*
 - Examples:
 - Java perspective
 - Plug-in Development perspective
 - Debug perspective

Eclipse – UI Concepts (2/3)

- View:
 - Contributed to perspectives
 - Displays resources based on a specific point of view
 - Examples:
 - Package Explorer (in the Java perspective)
 - Plug-ins (in the Plug-in Development perspective)
 - Breakpoints (in the Debug perspective)

Eclipse – UI Concepts (3/3)

- Editor:
 - Shared by perspectives
 - Allows editing resources
 - One editor is available for one resource type
 - Examples:
 - Java Editor
 - Plug-in Manifest Editor

Eclipse – Plugins (1/4)

- A plugin is an add-on which extends Eclipse mainly to add new functionalities:
 - Perspectives
 - Views
 - Editors
 - Actions
 - Etc.

Eclipse – Plugins (2/4)

- Technically speaking, a plugin is:
 - A JAR file...
 - ... Which contains Java classes
 - ... And some libraries (JAR files)
 - ... And a plugin manifest (MANIFEST.MF + plugin.xml)
- It can have dependencies on other plugins
- It extends *extension points*
- It can create new extension points

Eclipse – Plugins (3/4)

- A plugin is bundled through the use of *features* and *update sites*
- Features:
 - Are a mean to package coherent sets of plugins (and features) by allowing:
 - To define branding information (company, license, etc.)
 - To specify requirements (operating system, architecture, etc.)
 - Are JAR files containing mainly a feature manifest (MANIFEST.MF + feature.xml)

Eclipse – Plugins (4/4)

- Update sites:
 - Are a mean to easily distribute features...
 - ... By bundling as an HTTP Web site, a local site or an archive
 - Integrates with Eclipse's “Find and Install” feature to easily manage the installation, update and removal of plugins
 - Contain a site manifest (MANIFEST.MF + site.xml), features (JAR files) and plugins (JAR files)

What is the mechanism behind Eclipse plugins?