

I do not particularly like Macs. They seem to me to be awkward to use, vastly overpriced, with software that disrespects their users. But, let's try to find a way to make them act somewhat like Windows, for editing, compiling and running Java programs from the command line.

We will refer the the command line of Windows as "DOS", and the command line of Mac as "Unix".

Remark 1. The Mac analog of Windows Explorer is "Finder". Its an icon that looks like two faces kind of being one face; like a Picasso, maybe. To get an appropriate icon to open your main drive, open the **F**inder menu option in the Finder application, and select Preferences. Check "Hard Drives", "External disks", and "CDs, DVDs, and iPods". Also UNCHECK "Open folders in tabs instead of new windows".

You should now have a drive icon on your desktop; mine says "Macintosh HD". Open it. Now you can explore your actual file system, from the root.

Remark 2. "Left-click" on a Mac Air is regular click. "Right-click" is: touch the mousepad with two fingers simultaneously.

Open the root drive in Finder, and right-click. Select "New Folder", and create a new folder on the root. Call it **World**. Make sure the capitalization is correct; Unix is case-sensitive, whereas Windows is not (with some subtlety).

Idiotically, Mac doesn't show scroll bars. To fix this, select the apple in the menu, System Preferences/General and select Always Show Scroll Bars.

Remark 3. Next we need access to the terminal. Select the "Launchpad"; this is the icon that looks like a spaceship. Among the mess that appears on the screen should be a subfolder called "Other"; pick that. Now select "Terminal". On mine, this caused the terminal icon to appear in the list of icons at the bottom, and it remained when I rebooted. So hopefully that happens for you also.

Here are some DOS commands and the corresponding Unix commands.

DOS	Unix	Function
DIR	ls	List directory
CD	pwd	Show working directory
CD	cd	Change Directory
MD	mkdir	Make Directory
RD	rmdir	Remove Directory
COPY	cp	Copy File
MOVE	cp	Move File
DEL	rm	Delete File
SET	env	List Environment
SET	export	Set Environment Variable

Remark 4. Now we wish to invoke the command line and navigate to a working directory.

Launch the terminal.

You can increase the size of you terminal by pressing Command+. Do that.

You can move to the root directory by typing “cd /”. Do that.

You can move into the World directory by typing “cd /World”. Do that.

Once in the /World directory, type “mkdir Jdk”. This will make a directory /World/Jdk.

Type “cd Jdk”. This will make /World/Jdk you current working directory.

Type “mkdir Hello”. This will make a directory /World/Jdk/Hello.

Type “cd Hello”. Now you are in the Hello directory.

Remark 5. The Notepad application is a very basic text editor which comes with Windows. There is no lightweight analog on Mac, but the closest thing that comes with the Mac is **TextEdit**. Navigate to the applications window and click **TextEdit**.

You want to save text, not “rich text”. Select the TextEdit menu option, pick “Preferences”. Change Rich Text to Plain Text. Change 90 characters to 80 characters. Pick Open and Save. Uncheck “Add .txt extension to plain text files”. Uncheck any special formatting options.

To create a new java program, go to File/Save As/. Click the little down arrow next to the Save As box. This will allow you to access the hidden browse box. Click on it to navigate to /World/Jdk/Hello. Save the text file here with name “Hello.java”.

Type the correct code. Save it. Go back the the terminal window (which has been left in the /World/Jdk/Hello directory). Type “javac Hello.java”. Type “java Hello”.