



ides and eclipse

myths and facts about
the worlds greatest ide

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Why Use An IDE?

- Many published studies have shown that IDEs improve productivity
- Large number of software development organizations (e.g. Microsoft) have embraced the IDE as a central development platform
- As software and architectures become more complex, traditional tools will not be enough to achieve performance and quality requirements

IDE Benefits

- Ensures all tools required for development lifecycle are available
- Improves workflow
- Many activities can be automated
- Simplifies training and support
- Consistent tool set improves portability
- Helps avoid vendor lock-in

Eclipse Background

- Originally developed by Object Technology International (OTI) and purchased by IBM for use by internal developers
- Released to open-source community in 2001, managed by consortium
- Consortium reorganized into independent not-for-profit corporation, the Eclipse Foundation, in early 2004

Eclipse Foundation

- 157 member companies
- 20 strategic members
- 768 committers across 50+ organizations
- 700K downloads per month
 - 7M in 2006
- Number of developers using Eclipse will surpass Visual Studio in 2008

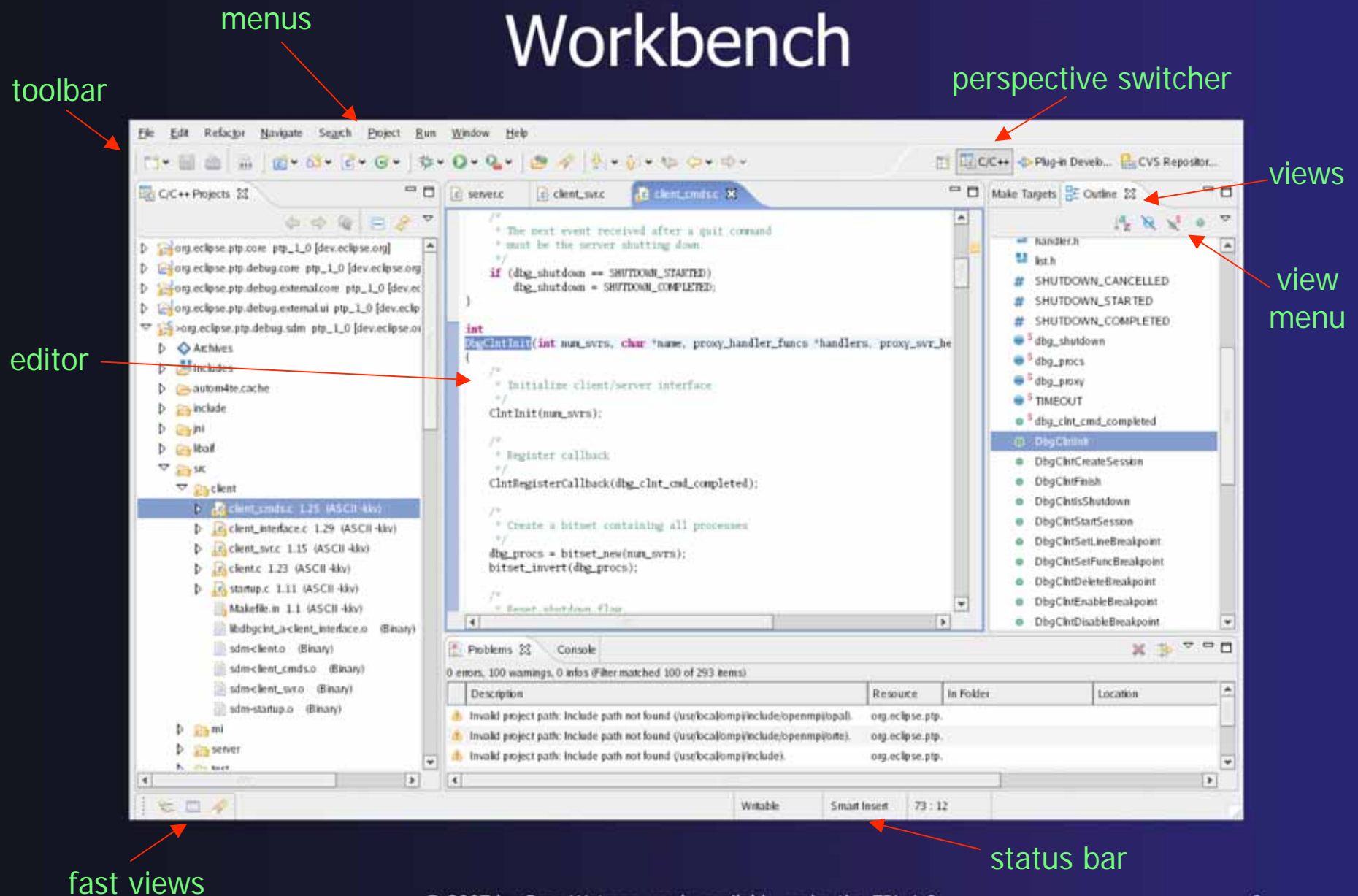
What is Eclipse?

- Cross-platform open source framework for highly integrated state-of-the-art tools
 - Designed to be robust, scalable, commercial quality
 - Highly extensible plugin architecture
- Wide array of integrated tools available
- Available for Linux, Unix and Windows
- Multi-language support for Java, C, C++, Fortran, Python, Perl, PHP, and others

Features

- Workbench
- Perspectives
- Project management
- Editors
- Build system
- Revision control
- Running & debugging
- Other tools

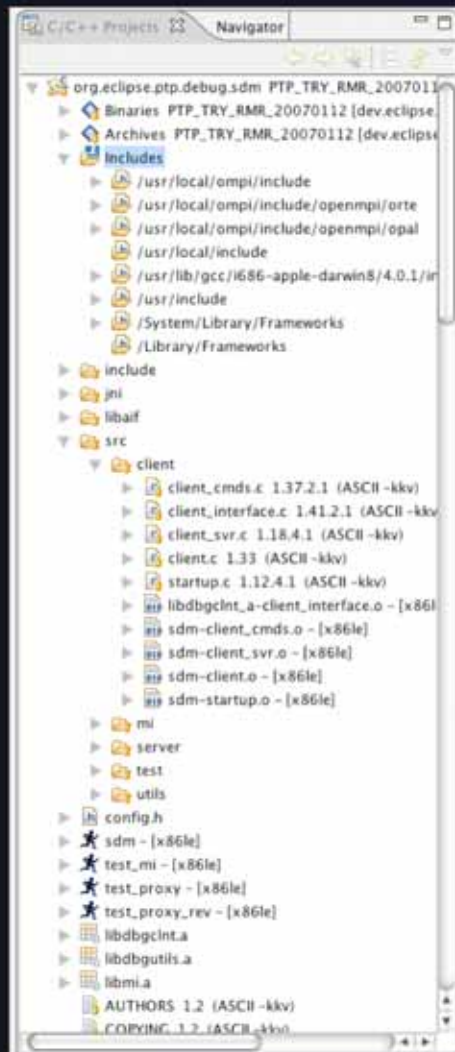
Workbench



Perspectives

- A collection of views is known as a *perspective*
- Allows views associated with an activity to be grouped together
 - E.g. C/C++ development, debugging, collaboration
- Switch perspectives by clicking a button
- Perspectives can be customized and saved

Project Management



- Source code is organized into projects
 - Projects arrange files in hierarchical view
 - Icons distinguish file types
 - Maintains properties about the project
- Many different project types exist
 - Some allow mixed languages
- Easy to import existing source code
- Projects can be located in the *workspace* or linked to any location in the file system

Editors

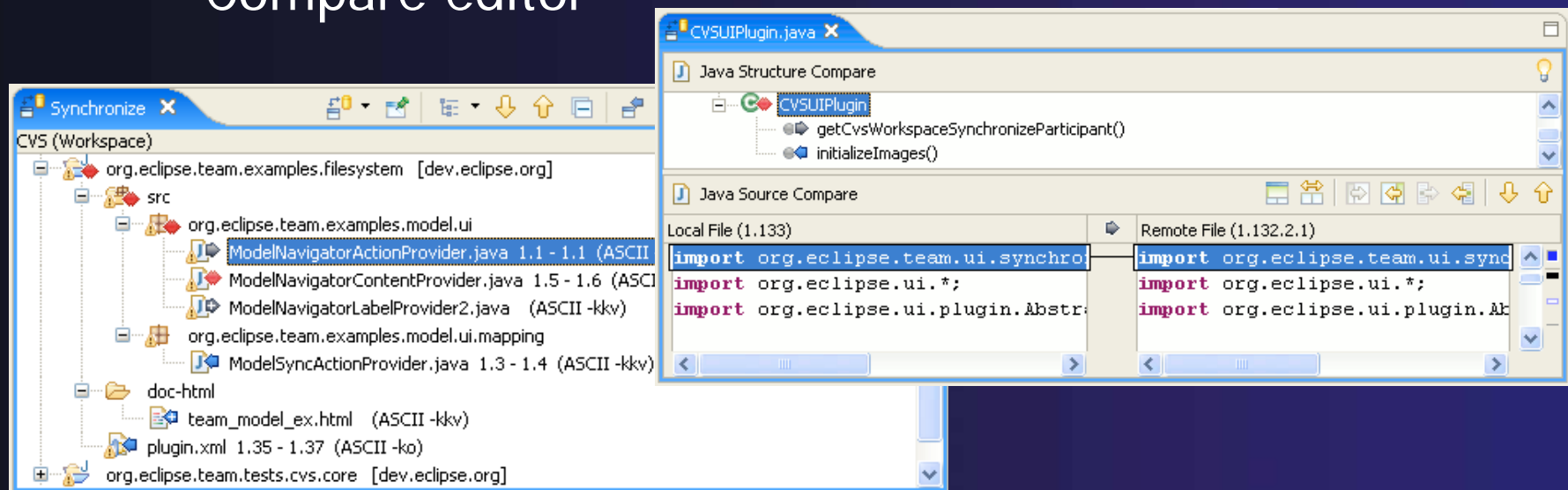
- Editors are language specific, but provide common features:
 - Syntax highlighting/coloring (doesn't everyone)
 - Outline view (high level view of source code)
 - Language specific error checking
 - Content assist
 - Search on language feature (type, constructor, etc.)
 - Refactoring
 - Context sensitive help

Build System

- Eclipse can manage building a project
 - Ant for Java projects
 - Automatic makefile generation for C/C++/Fortran
- Existing makefile-based build systems
 - Fully supported
 - Ability to seamlessly use make targets
- Autoconf can be used
 - Better integration is under development

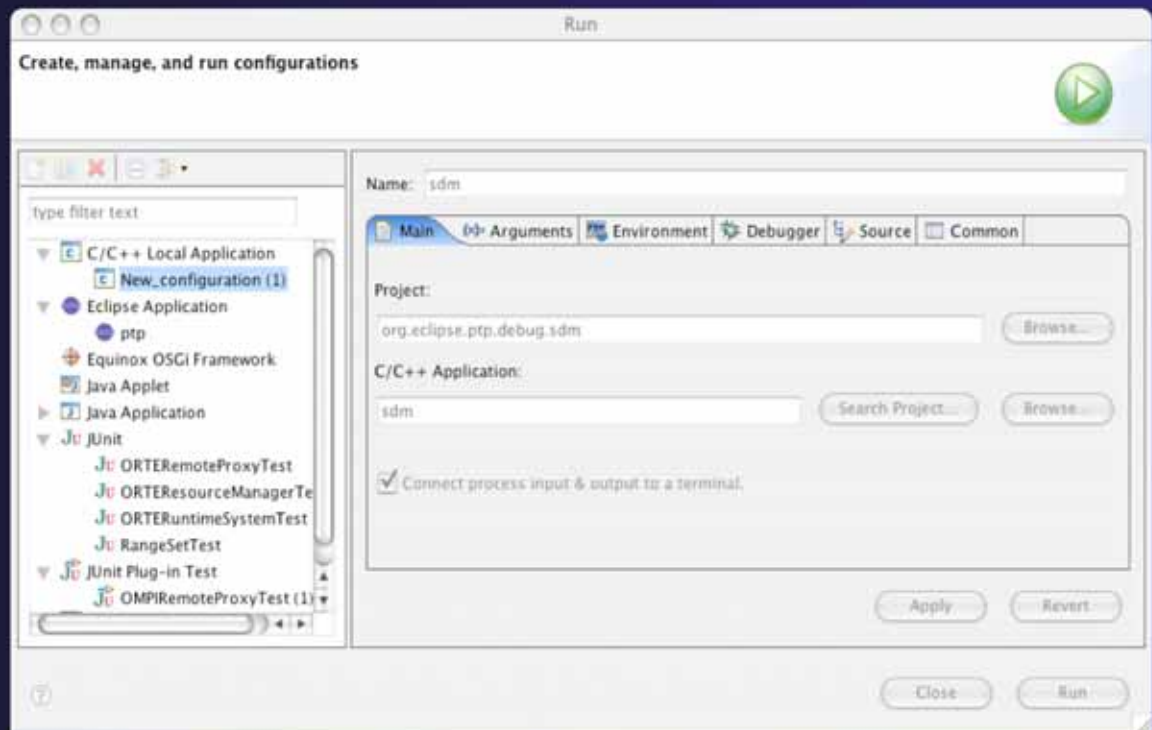
Revision Control

- Full integration with CVS and Subversion
 - Team synchronization
 - Merging, versions, branches
 - Compare editor



Running & Debugging

- Run configuration dialog
- Manages run and debug parameters, including program arguments and environment
- Supports a wide range of configuration types
- Single click launch from toolbar



Running & Debugging (cont...)

- Integrated visual debugger
- Common interface across different languages
- Java debugging supports hot fixes
- C/C++ debugging supports full gdb command set and remote targets
- Parallel debugging with Parallel Tools Platform (PTP)

Other Tools

- Enterprise development
 - Business tools (BIRT), testing (TPTP), web tools (WTP)
- Embedded development
 - C/C++ tools (CDT), device software (DSDP), mobile tools for Java (MTJ), native application builder (NAB)
- Parallel development
 - Parallel Tools Platform (PTP), parallel debugger, MPI/OpenMP tools
- Application frameworks
 - Communication (ECF), modeling (EMF), graphical modeling (GMF), identity (Higgins), UML
- One third party site has over 800 plugins

Myths About Eclipse

Myth #1: Emacs Rules

- Emacs is the best editor ever, why would I want to use a big clunky IDE?

Myth #1: Emacs Rules

- The correct tool should be used for every job
 - Traditional editors may be appropriate for some tasks
- Eclipse provides functionality that is more appropriate for large team-based software development projects
- Sophisticated, language sensitive tools, achieve productivity improvements that are not possible with traditional environments

Myth #2: Java Only

- Eclipse is a Java development environment, so I have to develop my applications in Java

Myth #2: Java Only

- Eclipse was originally designed for Java development, but now provides a rich, multi-language, ecosystem
- Eclipse supports Java, C, C++, Fortran, COBOL, Python, Perl, PHP, JavaScript, Ruby, Ada, and more...
- Eclipse allows you to choose the most appropriate language for your application

Myth #3: Poor Performance

- Java is too slow, so Eclipse is sluggish

Myth #3: Poor Performance

- Early versions of Eclipse were slow
- Significant improvements have been achieved in:
 - Eclipse platform performance
 - JVM performance
 - Reducing memory usage
- Combined with improvements in hardware speed means there is no discernable difference between Eclipse and native applications

Myth #4: Clunky Look & Feel

- UI development in Java requires Swing, which has a clunky look and feel

Myth #4: Clunky Look & Feel

BUSTED

- Eclipse and Eclipse-based Java applications use the standard widget toolkit (SWT) not Swing
- SWT uses native widgets to achieve:
 - Native look and feel
 - Better performance

Myth #5: Large Project Problems

- I've heard that Eclipse has problems for projects with >500K lines of code and thousands of source files

Myth #5: Large Project Problems

- Early versions of the C/C++ tools did have some problems with large projects
- This is no longer the case
- Eclipse is regularly used to build the Linux kernel (5M lines of code) and other large projects such as Apache

Myth #6: Too Complicated

- The Eclipse interface is too complicated and difficult to learn

Myth #6: Too Complicated

- The Eclipse interface can be overwhelming for the novice user
- However, the interface is designed for consistency, so once a user becomes familiar with the concepts there are usually no problems
- Eclipse's plugin architecture also allows unneeded functionality to be removed if necessary

Myth #7: Hard to Install

- I downloaded Eclipse, but then I had to download a bunch of other stuff before I could use it

Myth #7: Hard to Install

PLAUSIBLE

- Eclipse is separated into different components corresponding to the top level projects
- Downloading the Eclipse SDK only provides Java functionality
- Other tools must be installed separately using the update manager
- EasyEclipse now provides pre-packaged Eclipse distributions

Conclusion

- Eclipse provides an incredibly rich set of development tools for virtually all software development activities
- Freely available, open-source, and backed by a very large global developer community
- Licensing model is designed to support commercial applications of Eclipse
- Trying Eclipse is the best way to understand the benefits

More Information

- <http://eclipse.org>
 - Main Eclipse web site
- <http://planet.eclipse.org>
 - Eclipse blogs
- <http://eclipsezone.org>
 - Eclipse community site
- <http://eclipseplugincentral.org>
 - Third party Eclipse plugins
- <http://easyeclipse.org>
 - Pre-packaged Eclipse solutions