

OOP using Java

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Java Text Books

- Java, The complete reference, Herbert Schildt
- Core and Advanced Java Black Book
- Head First Java: A Brain-Friendly Guide , by Kathy Sierra



Java History

- James Gosling, Mike Sheridan and Patrick Naughton initiated the Java language project in June 1991.
- Java was originally developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems and released in 1995.
- The language was initially called **Oak** after an oak tree that stood outside Gosling's office.
- Later the project went by the name Green and was finally renamed Java, from Java coffee, a type of coffee from Indonesia.
- Gosling and his team did a brainstorm session and after the session, they came up with several names such as **JAVA, DNA, SILK, RUBY, etc.**
- Sun Microsystems released the first public implementation as Java 1.0 in 1996.
- The Java programming language is a general-purpose, concurrent, class-based, object-oriented language.
- The Java programming language is a high-level language.
- The Java programming language is related to C and C++ but is organized rather differently, with a number of aspects of C and C++ omitted and a few ideas from other languages included.
- It is intended to be a production language, not a research language.
- The Java programming language is statically typed.
- It promised Write Once, Run Anywhere (WORA) functionality.



Version History

Version	Date
JDK Beta	1995
JDK1.0	January 23, 1996 ^[39]
JDK 1.1	February 19, 1997
J2SE 1.2	December 8, 1998
J2SE 1.3	May 8, 2000
J2SE 1.4	February 6, 2002
J2SE 5.0	September 30, 2004
Java SE 6	December 11, 2006
Java SE 7	July 28, 2011
Java SE 8	March 18, 2014
Java SE 9	September 21, 2017
Java SE 10	March 20, 2018
Java SE 11	September 25, 2018 ^[40]
Java SE 12	March 19, 2019
Java SE 13	September 17, 2019
Java SE 14	March 17, 2020
Java SE 15	September 15, 2020 ^[41]
Java SE 16	March 16, 2021

- The first version was released on January 23, 1996.
- The acquisition of Sun Microsystems by Oracle Corporation was completed on January 27, 2010
- As of September 2020, Java 8 and 11 are supported as Long Term Support (LTS) versions
- In September 2017, Mark Reinhold, chief Architect of the Java Platform, proposed to change the release train to "one feature release every six months".
- OpenJDK (Open Java Development Kit) is a free and open source implementation of the (Java SE). It is the result of an effort Sun Microsystems began in 2006.
- Java Language and Virtual Machine Specifications: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/



Java Platforms

1. Java SE

- 1. Java Platform Standard Edition.
- 2. It is also called as Core Java.
- 3. For general purpose use on Desktop PC's, servers and similar devices.

2. Java EE

- 1. Java Platform Enterprise Edition.
- 2. It is also called as advanced Java / enterprise java / web java.
- 3. Java SE plus various API's which are useful client-server applications.

3. Java ME

- 1. Java Platform Micro Edition.
- 2. Specifies several different sets of libraries for devices with limited storage, display, and power capacities.
- 3. It is often used to develop applications for mobile devices, PDAs, TV set-top boxes and printers.

4. Java Card

1. A technology that allows small Java-based applications (applets) to be run securely on smart cards and similar small-memory devices.



SDK, JDK, JRE, JVM

- SDK = Development Tools + Documentation + Libraries + Runtime Environment.
- JDK = Java Development Tools + Java Docs + rt.jar + JVM.
 - JDK: Java Development Kit.
 - It is a software, that need to be install on developers machine.
 - We can download it from oracle official website.

- JRE[rt.jar + JVM].
 - JRE: Java Runtime Environment.
 - rt.jar and JVM are integrated part of JRE.
 - JRE is a software which comes with JDK. We can also download it separately.
 - To deploy application, we should install it on client's machine.
 - rt.jar file contains core Java API in compiled form.
- JVM: An engine, which manages execution of Java application. (also called as Execution Engine)



JDK,JRE,JVM

Java Development Kit (JDK)

- 1. Java Developmet Tools
 - a. Javac
 - b. Java
 - c. Javap
 - d. jar
 - e. Jarsigner
- 2. Java RunTime Environment (JRE)
 - I. Java API library
 - a. Bundled package classes
 - b. Jre/lib/rt.jar
 - II. Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
 - a. Load and Execute java application



Entry point method

- Syntax:
 - 1. public static void main(String[] args)
 - 2. public static void main(String... args)
- Java compiler do not check/invoke main method. JVM invoke main method.
- When we start execution of Java application then JVM starts execution of two threads:
 - 1. Main thread: responsible for invoking main method.
 - 2. Garbage Collector: responsible for deallocating memory of unused object.
- We can overload main method in Java.
- We can define main method per class. But only one main method can be considered as entry point method.



Simple Hello Application using command line

```
//File Name : Program.java
class Program{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World");
    }
}
```

```
Compilation=> javac Program.java //Output : Program.class
Execution=> java Program
```

```
System : Final class declared in java.lang package

out : public static final field of System class. Type of out is PrintStream

println : Non static method of java.io.PrintStream class
```

To view class File : javap -c Program.class

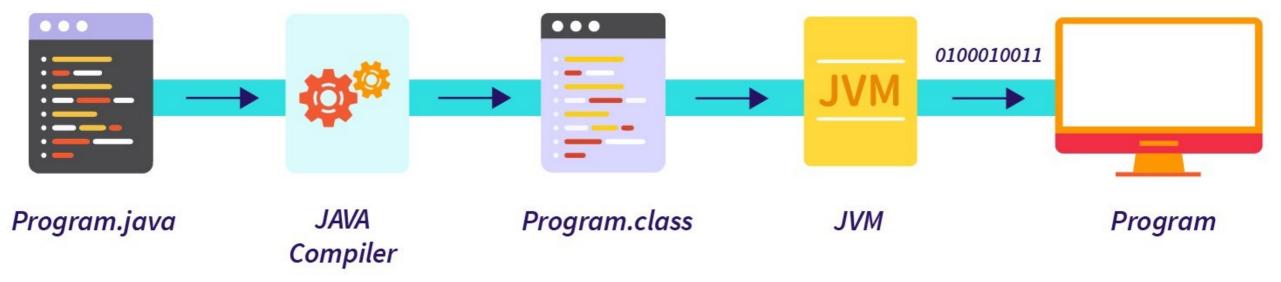


Using STS

- Open the STS and chose the workspace where you want to store the projects
- Change the perspective to java
- Create a new java project by giving the proper name
- Create a new file named 'Program.java' inside src folder.
- The class will be automatically created.
- Write the entry point function main inside your class and write the hello world program.
- Execute the code.

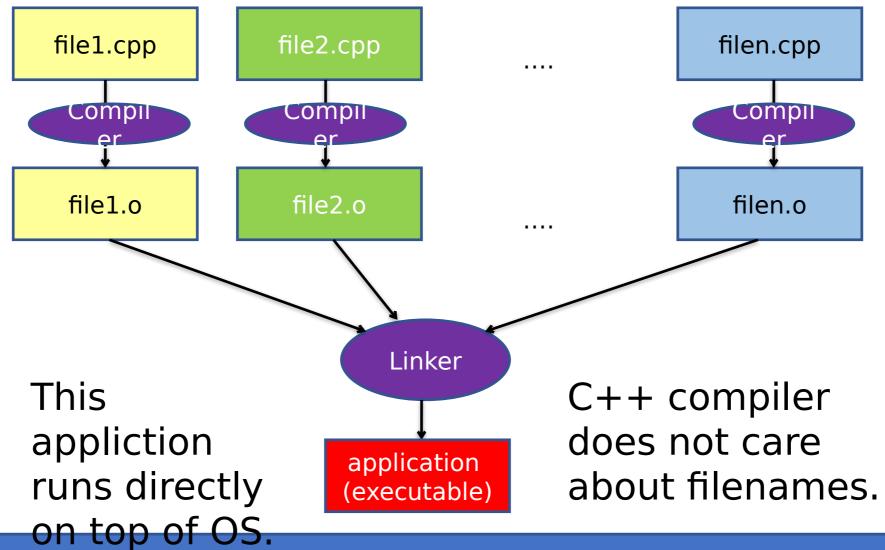


Flow of Execution





C++ compiler & Linker usage







Thank you!

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