

Working with IntelliJ IDE

**Student Workbook 1c – Integrated Development
Environments**

Version 7.0 Y

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Module 1

IntelliJ Basics

Section 1–1

The IntelliJ IDE

Understanding IntelliJ IDE

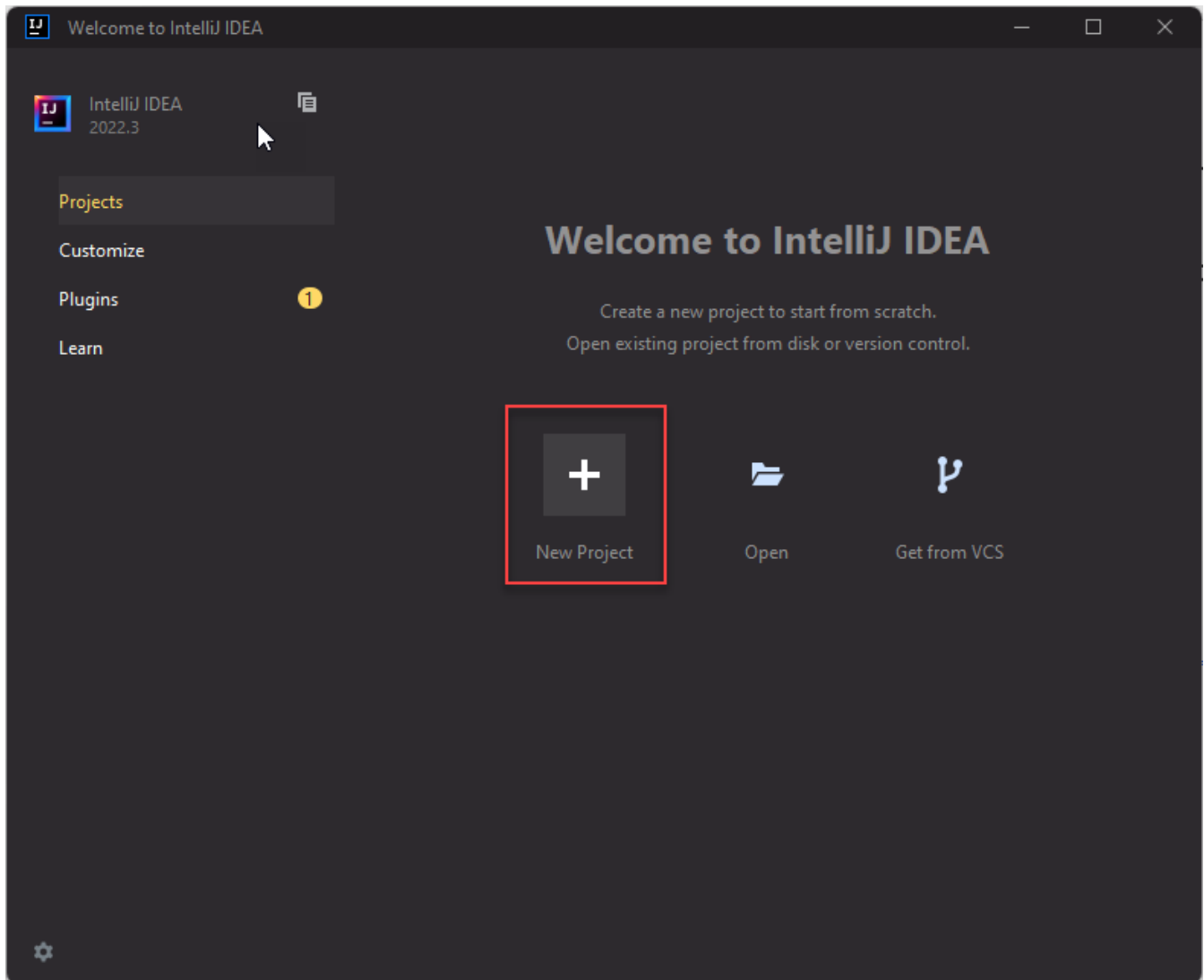
- **Integrated Development Environment - A program that contains comprehensive utilities to develop software**
- **The leading IDE for Java and Kotlin development**
 - Run, Test and Debug Java projects
 - Integrated with Git
- **Plugins available to customize and extend your environment**
- **A product of JetBrains**
 - Free Community Edition or paid Ultimate Edition

Java Projects

- **A Java Project is just a folder that contains all of the project files**
- **Java source code**
- **IntelliJ manages all types of Java projects and build tools**
 - There are a few different project build management tools
 - * Maven – currently the most popular build manager for java
 - * Gradle
 - * Ant
- **Multiple ways to create projects**
 - Create the project directly from IntelliJ
 - * IntelliJ will build the appropriate folder structure and starter files
 - Import a project from a VCS such as Git
 - Create a project manually, then open it in IntelliJ
 - * Projects can also be created with tools like Maven

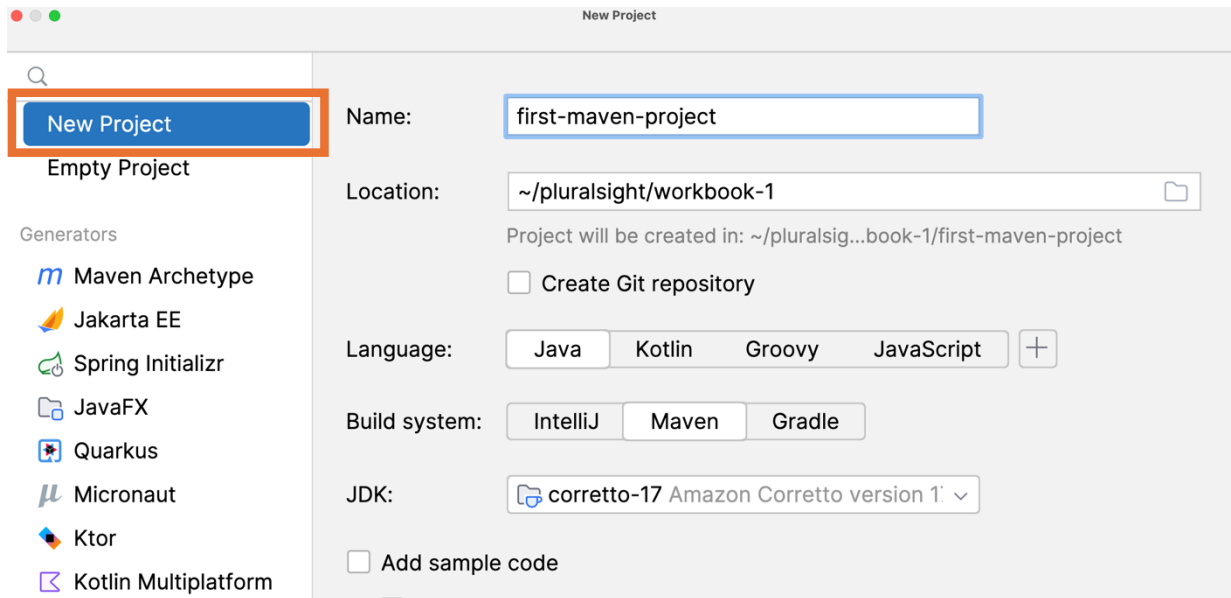
Creating a New Java Project

- Open IntelliJ and select Projects -> New Project



The New Project Dialog

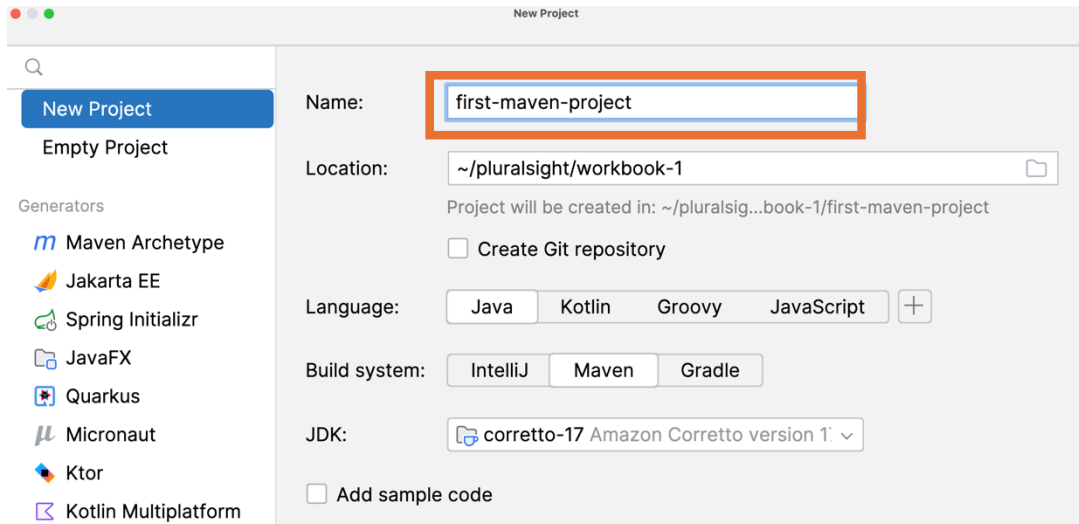
- The New Project dialog lets you choose from various ways to create and initialize your project



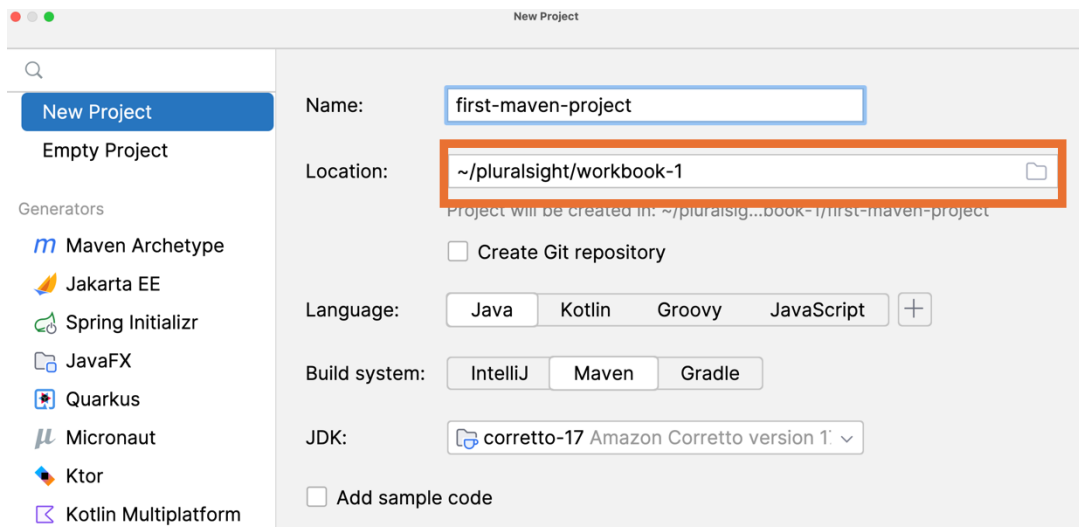
- New Project creates a basic project with some minimal starter code
- Empty Project creates the project folder only; all other configurations must be added manually later
- Generators are specialized project templates
 - * These allow you to create projects with significant pre-generated boilerplate (or starter) code

Project Name and Location

- Enter a Project Name



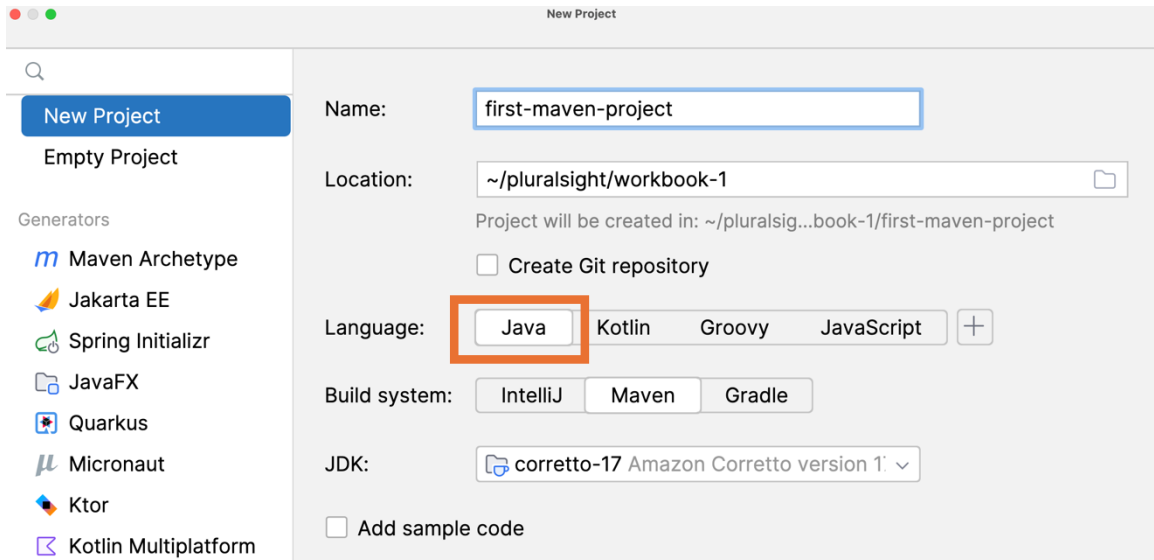
- Select the directory/folder where the project will be saved



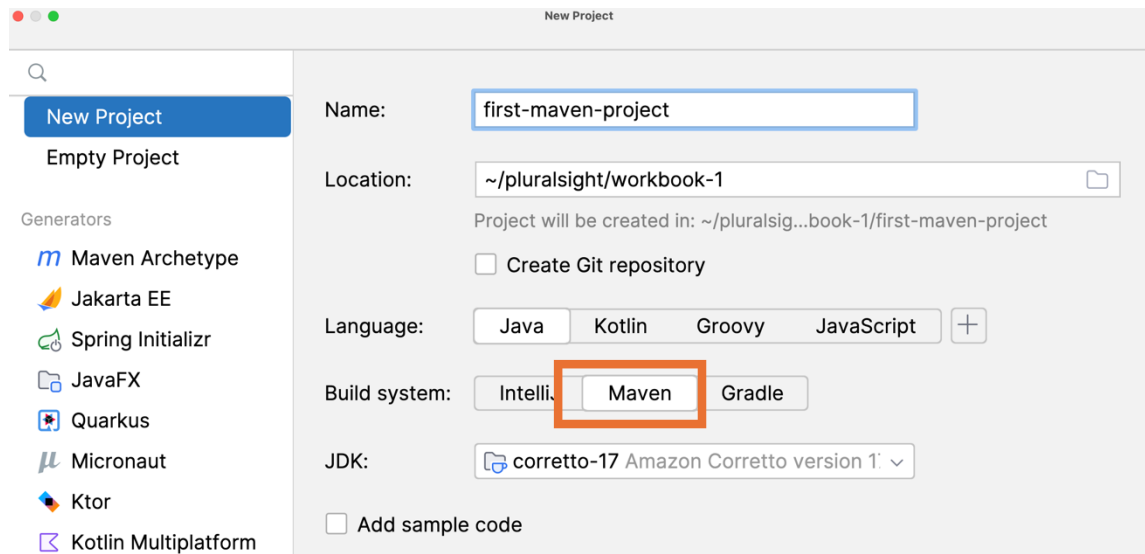
- You can choose whether to create a local Git repository to hold the project code

Project Language and Build System

- Select the project language

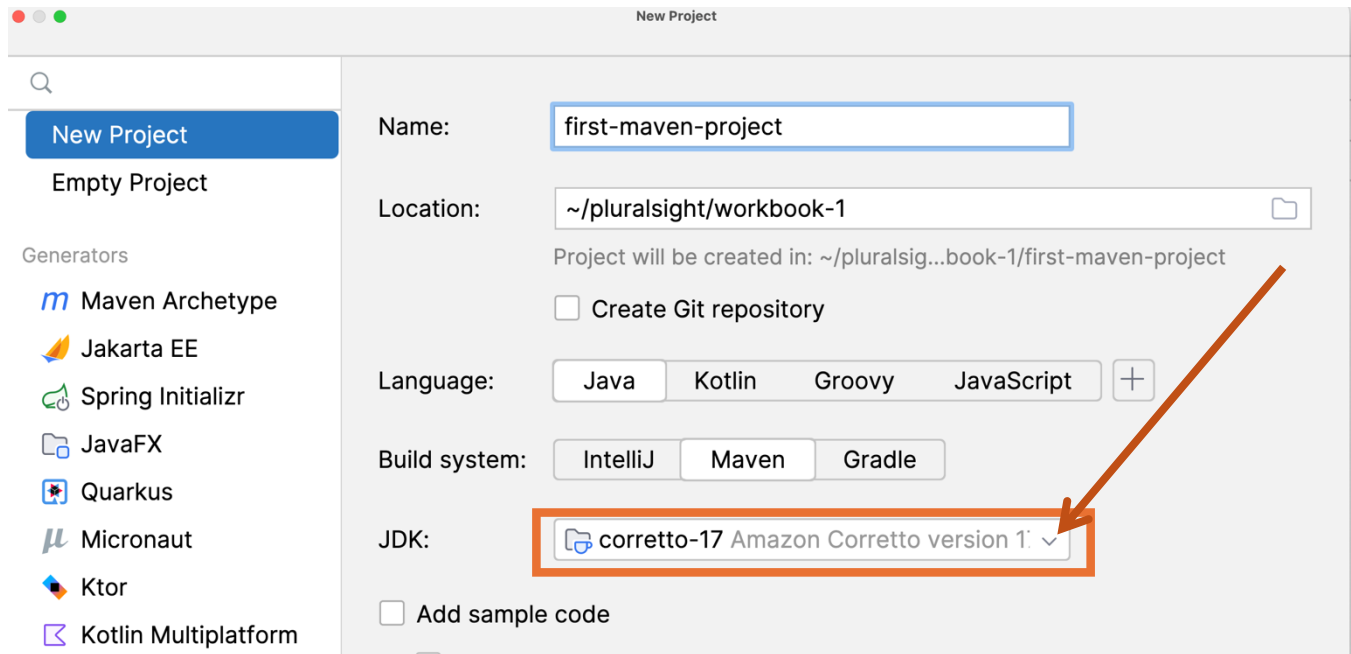


- Select the project build system



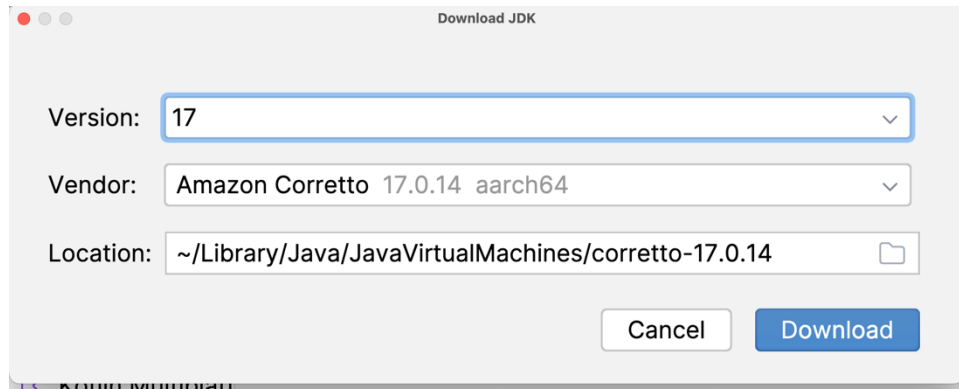
Select the Java Version

- We will be using Java 17 during this course
 - If you do not have the Java 17 JDK, IntelliJ will give you options to download and install it directly

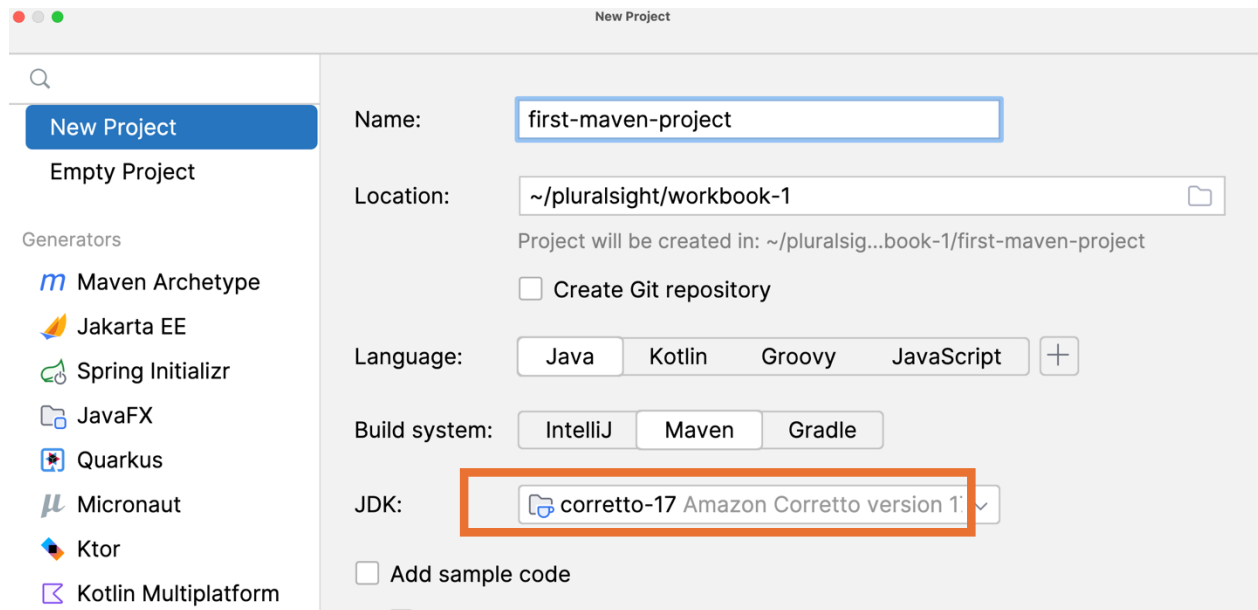


Installing JDK 17 (If Necessary)

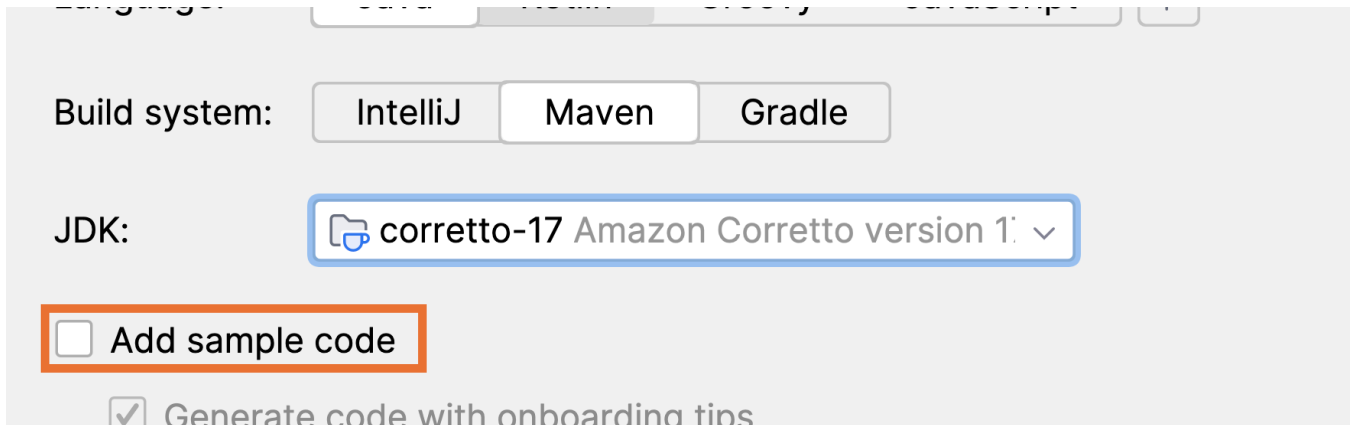
- Select and download the Java 17 JDK



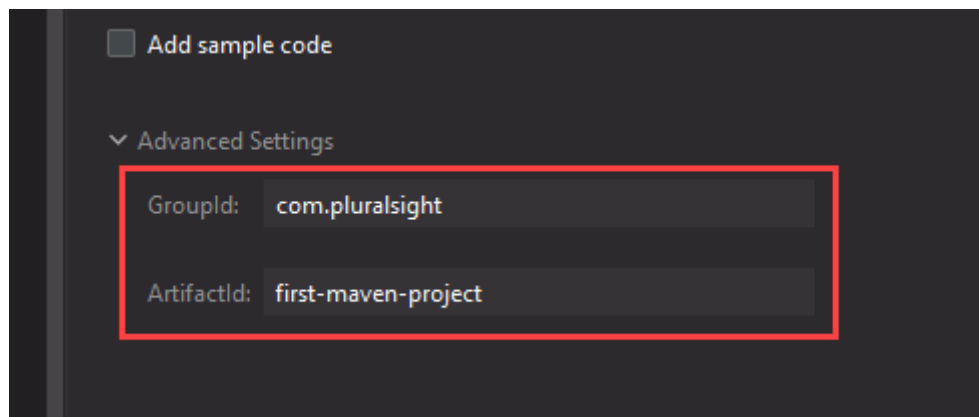
- Ensure that JDK 17 is selected



- **Uncheck Add sample code**



- **Expand the Advanced Settings tab and update the GroupId and ArtifactId**

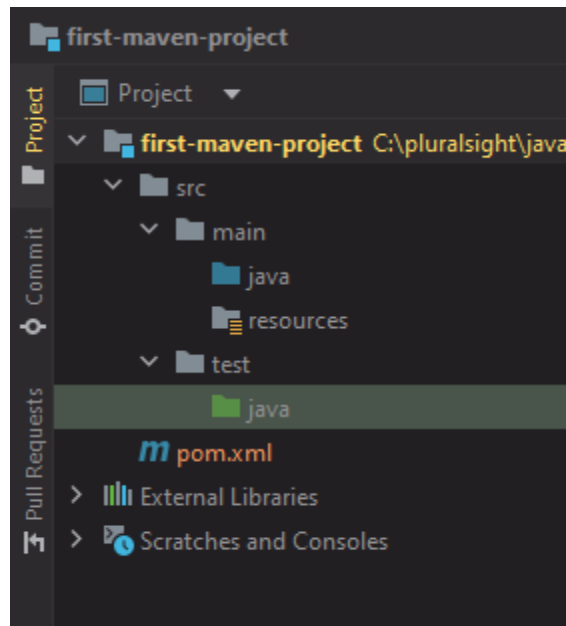


- **Click Create**



Explore the Project

- After creating the project IntelliJ will open the project folder

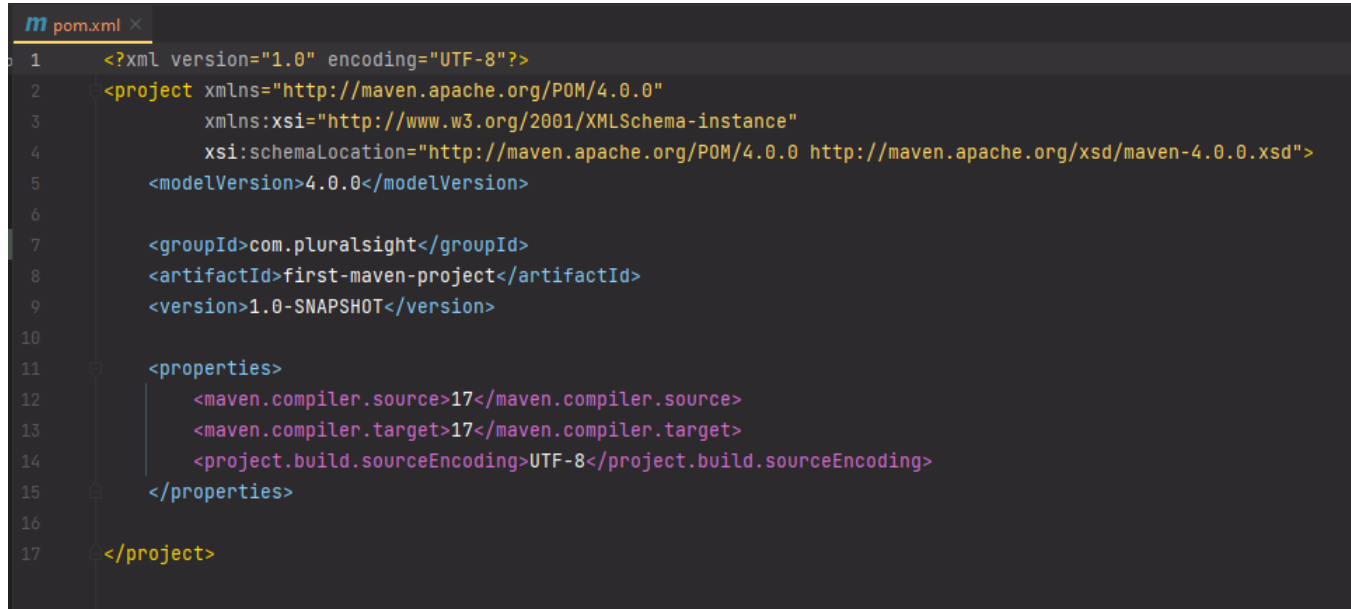


- This folder structure is the standard structure for Maven Projects

```
First-maven-project/  
├── pom.xml  
├── src/  
│   ├── main/  
│   │   ├── java/  
│   │   └── resources/  
│   └── test/  
│       └── java/  
└──
```

The pom.xml file

- The `pom.xml` file is a Maven file that is used to define
 - project configurations (name, version, jdk build version, etc.)
 - a list of external project dependencies

A screenshot of a code editor showing a `pom.xml` file. The editor has a dark theme and a tab labeled 'pom.xml' with a close button. The XML content is as follows:

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
3       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
4       xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
5   <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
6
7   <groupId>com.pluralsight</groupId>
8   <artifactId>first-maven-project</artifactId>
9   <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
10
11   <properties>
12     <maven.compiler.source>17</maven.compiler.source>
13     <maven.compiler.target>17</maven.compiler.target>
14     <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
15   </properties>
16
17 </project>
```

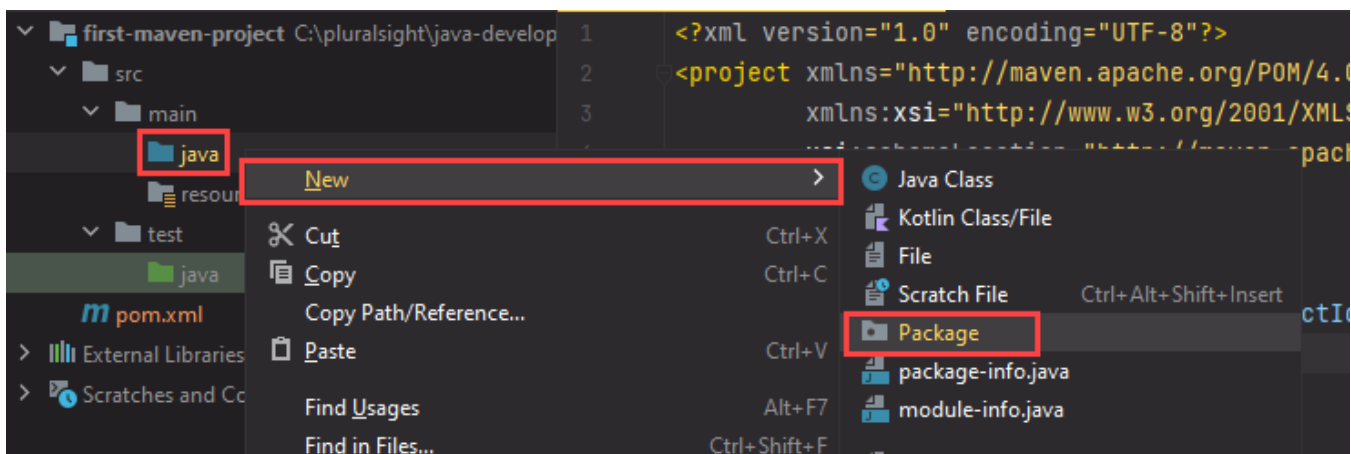
- We will learn more about this file later in the cohort

Maven project folder structure

- **All application code must be added to the `src/main/java` directory**
- **Unit tests are added to the `src/test/java` directory**
 - You will learn more about unit tests later in the cohort

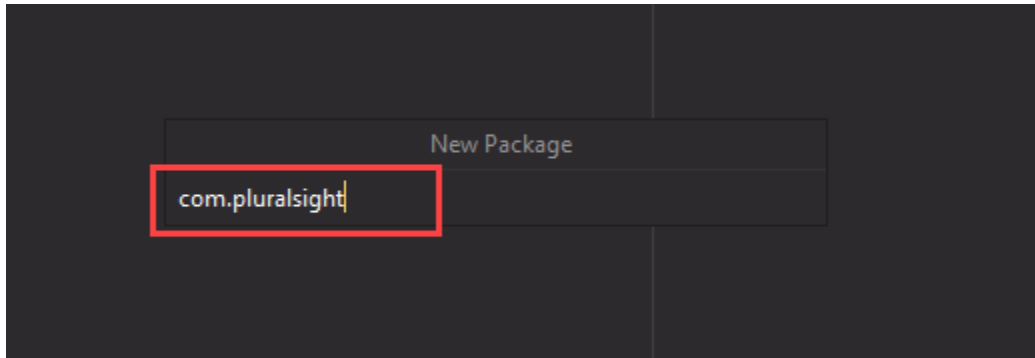
Adding a package

- **Packages appear as folders in a Java project**
 - They allow us to organize our code
 - Packages names are all lower case and follow the following convention
`com.companyname.projectname`
- **Each dot in the package name implies a subdirectory in the java source tree**
- **Packages are added relative to the `src/main/java` folder**
 - All Java projects *should* have at least one package
 - * i.e. we should not add a Java file directly into the `java` folder
- **Create a package by right-clicking on the `main/java` folder and select **New -> Package****

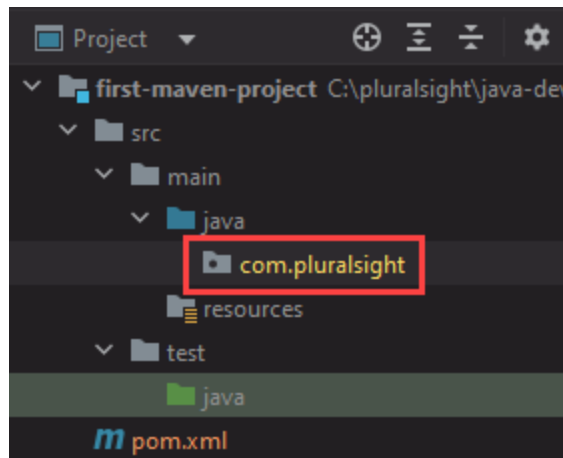


Set the package name

- Add a package name in the **New Package** window and hit **Enter**

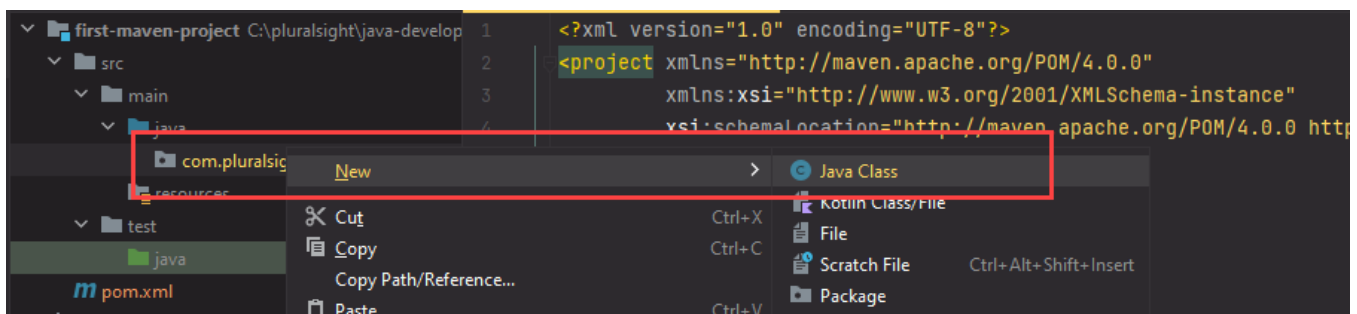


- A new **Package** will have been created for you

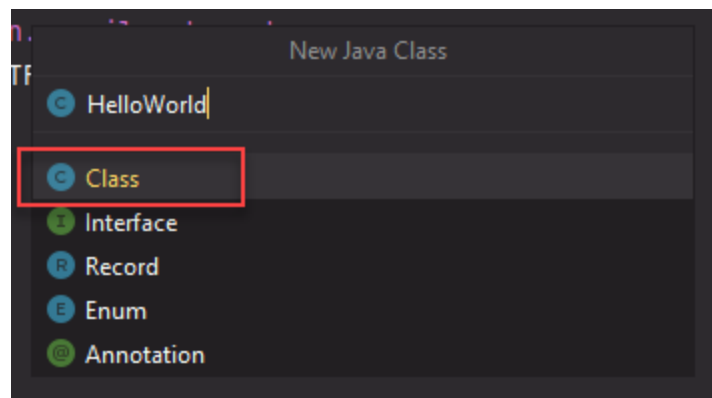


Creating a class

- Now that you have created the package, you can create a class in the package.
- **Right-click** on the package you just create in the **Project Explorer** on the left hand window. Select **New -> Java Class**

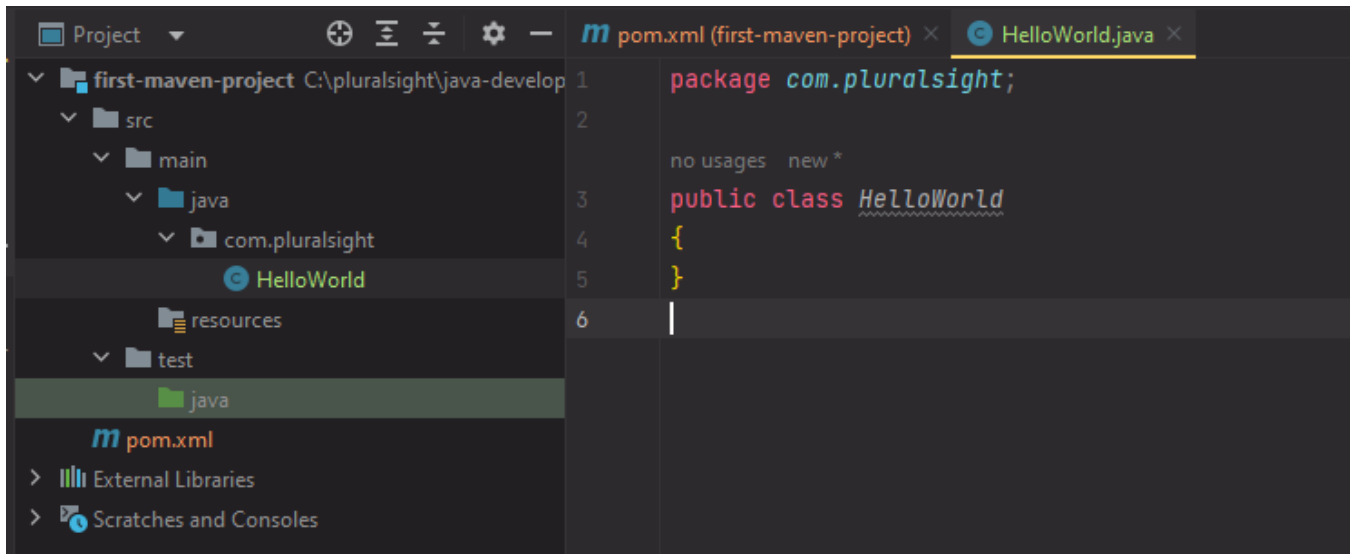


- In the **New Java Class** window enter the name of your class and hit **Enter**
 - Class names always start with an uppercase letter



The Java source file

- Your new class will be created and open in IntelliJ

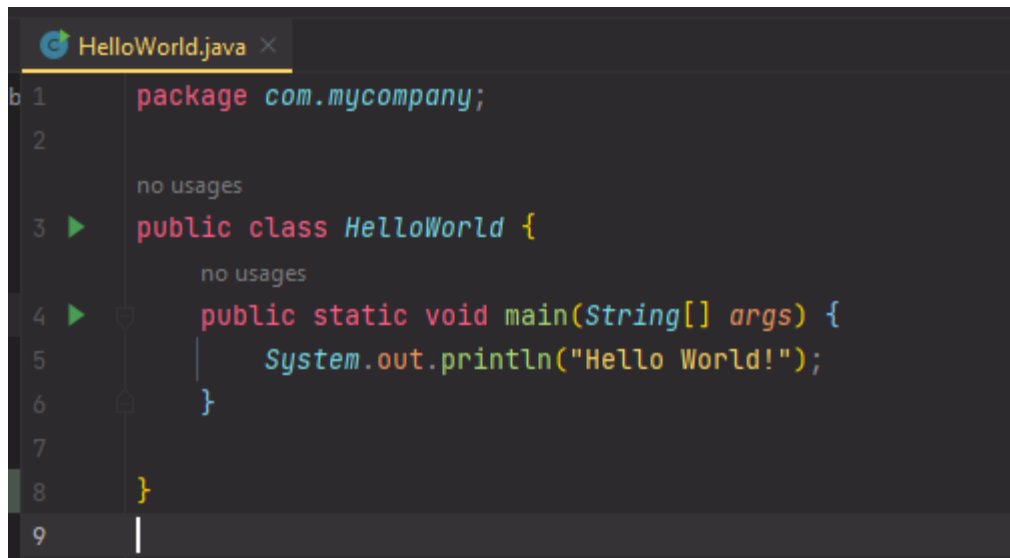


Finishing the Application

- A Java application must have an **Entry Point** into the application in order to run it
- The **Entry Point** is a function named **main**, defined like this

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    // your code goes here  
}
```

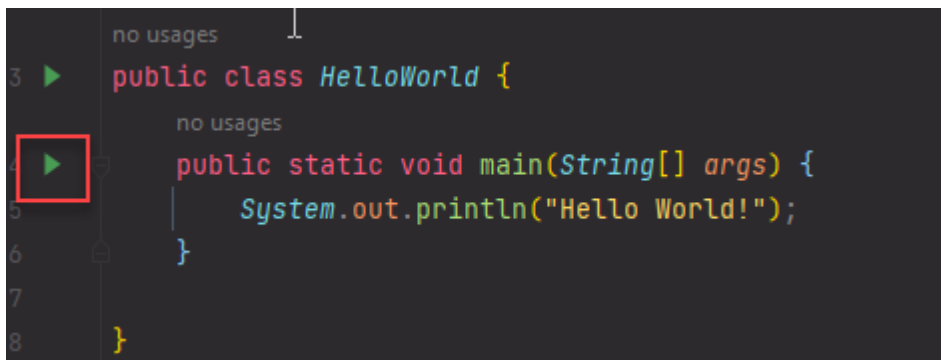
- Finish the HelloWorld project



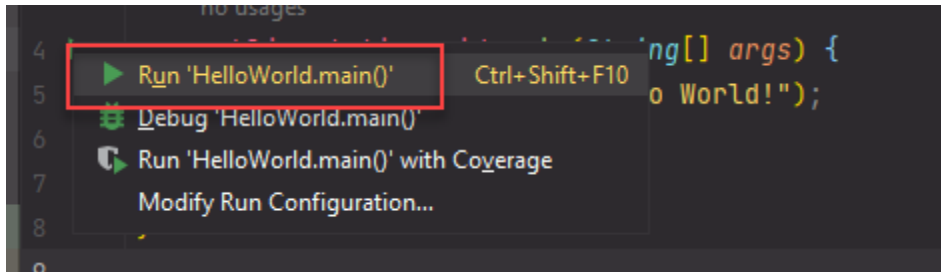
```
1 package com.mycompany;  
2  
3 public class HelloWorld {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5         System.out.println("Hello World!");  
6     }  
7  
8 }  
9
```

Running your application

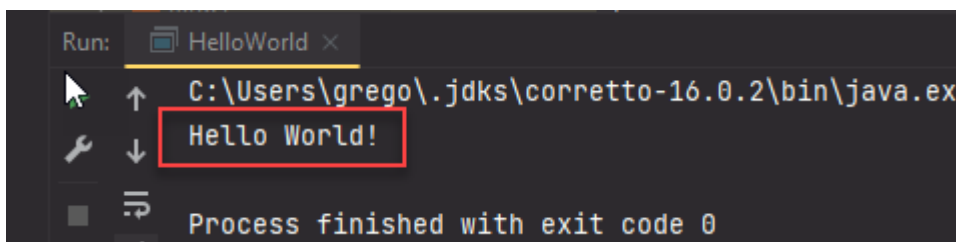
- Once you have added the `static void main` function, a green arrow appears next to that function
- At any time, you can click on the green arrow, to run your application



```
no usages
3 ▶ public class HelloWorld {
    no usages
4 ▶   public static void main(String[] args) {
5       System.out.println("Hello World!");
6   }
7
8 }
```

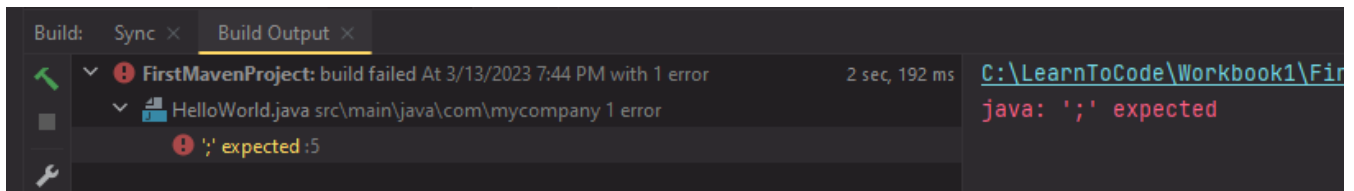


- This should immediately print the results at the bottom of the window



Detecting and Fixing Errors

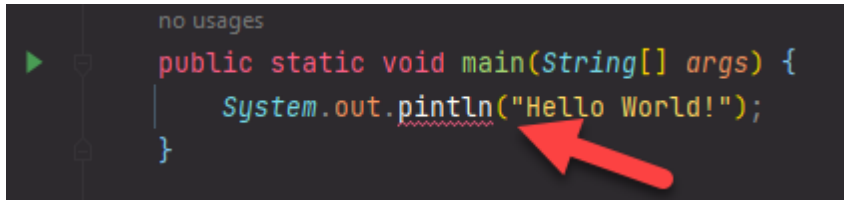
- If your application does not run, it is most likely because of an error in your code
 - IntelliJ can help find errors quickly
- When you attempt to run the application, you may get a compile error message



Common Errors

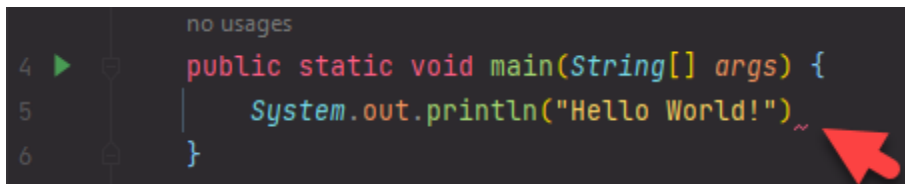
- Misspelled functions or variables

- Missing “r” in `println()`



A screenshot of an IDE showing a Java code snippet. The code is: `public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.pintln("Hello World!");
}`. A red arrow points to the word `pintln`, which is underlined with a red squiggly line, indicating a compiler error. The text "no usages" is visible above the code.

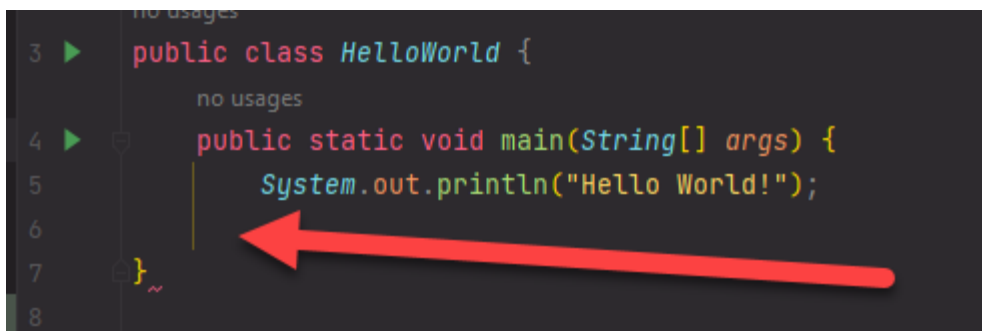
- Missing semi-colon at the end of a line



A screenshot of an IDE showing a Java code snippet. The code is: `public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello World!")
}`. A red arrow points to the end of the line `System.out.println("Hello World!")`, where a red squiggly line indicates a missing semi-colon. The text "no usages" is visible above the code.

- Missing close curly brace

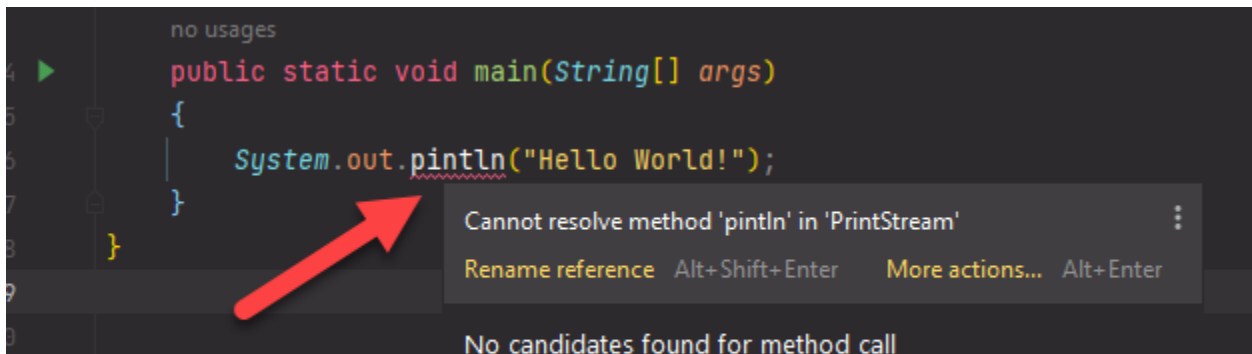
- Here the compiler believes that the function has a close curly, but the class is missing one



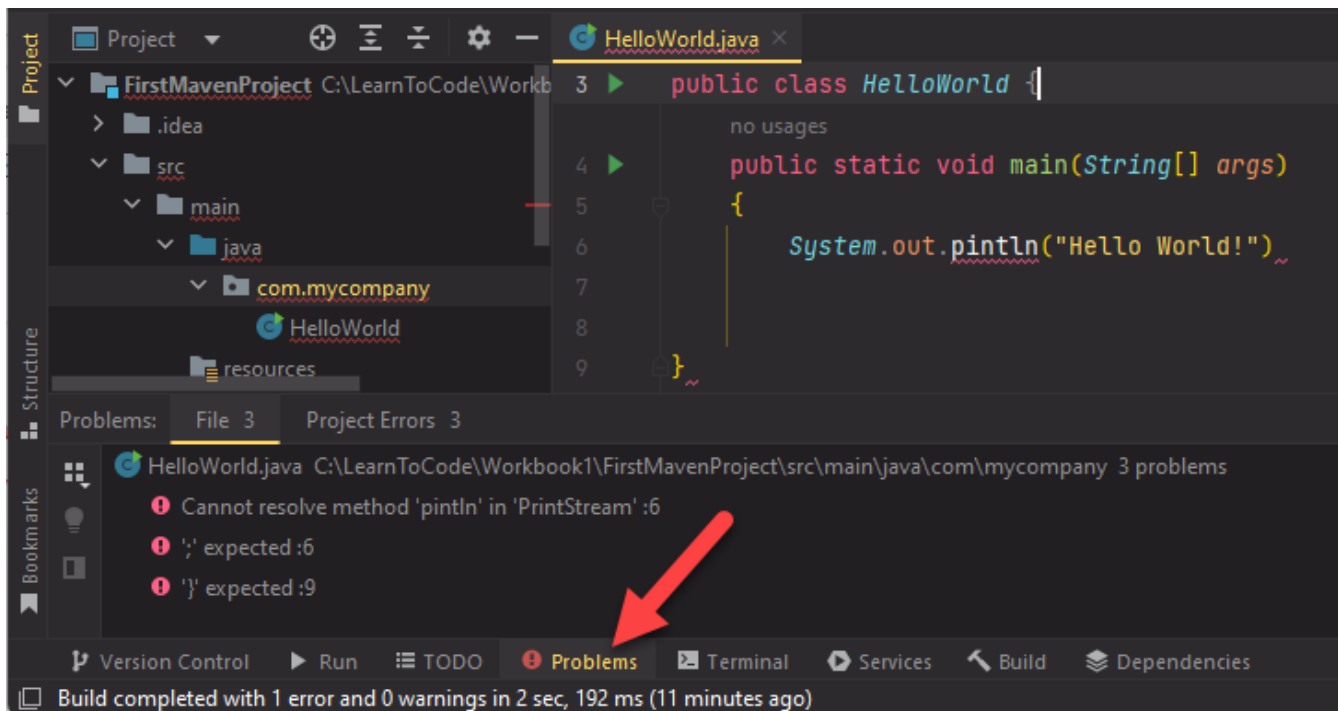
A screenshot of an IDE showing a Java code snippet. The code is: `public class HelloWorld {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello World!");
 }
}`. A red arrow points to the closing curly brace of the `main` method, where a red squiggly line indicates a missing closing curly brace for the class. The text "no usages" is visible above the code.

Lean on Your Tools

- DO read the error messages; they really want to help!
- You can also hover over the red squiggly line to get information about the error



- Additionally, there is a **Problems** tab at the bottom of IntelliJ that will list all potential problems with your code



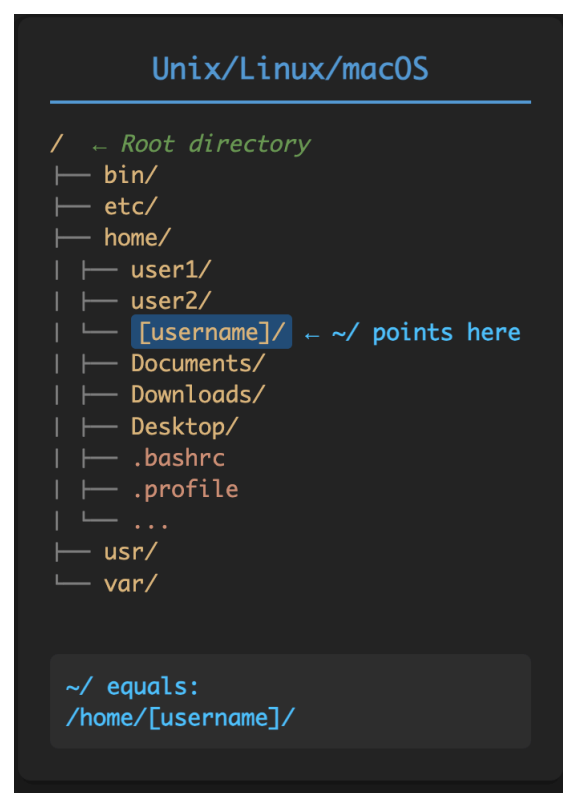
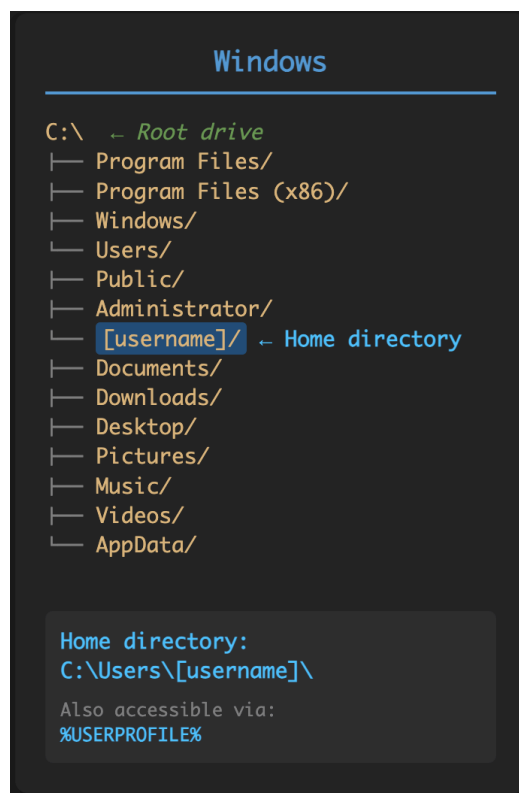
Exercises – Shopping List

Complete the following exercise by adding the new project into the workbook-1 folder

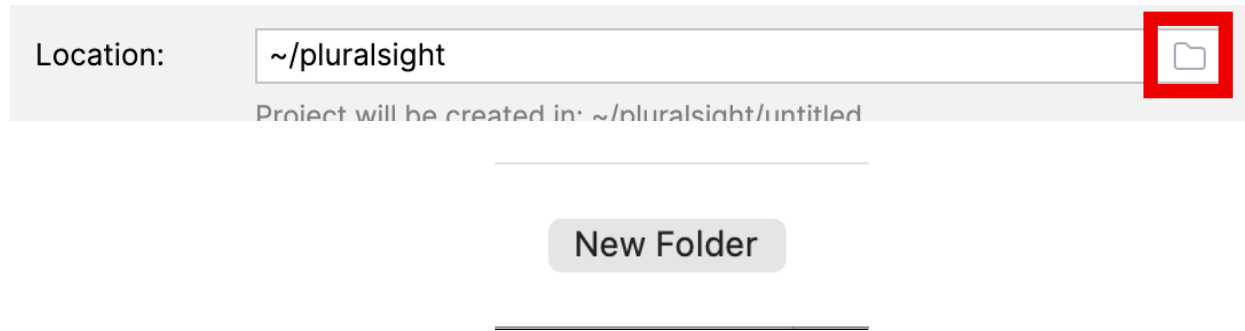
If you don't have a workbook-1 folder, create a new folder within the pluralsight directory. The path should look like:

On Mac/Linux: ~/pluralsight/workbook-1

On Windows: C:/Users/[username]/pluralsight/workbook-1



Also, within IntelliJ's new project screen, the Location folder button will allow for you to navigate to your home directory and create a new folder!



EXERCISE 1

Using IntelliJ, create a new Java application that will list at least 10 items that should be on your shopping list.

1. Create a new package named `com.pluralsight`
2. In the `com.pluralsight` package create a new java class named `ShoppingList`. Remember it must be in a .java file of the same name.
3. Within the `ShoppingList` class, create a main method.
4. In the `main()` method use the `System.out.println()` to display a shopping list with at least 10 items. EX.
`System.out.println("apricot");`
5. Run the program. If there are any errors, fix them and run it again.
6. Commit and Push your changes to GitHub using your IntelliJ IDE