

CISC 3115 TY2

# Writing Java Programs from Command Line

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# Outline

- Authoring Java programs
- Compiling and running Java programs from command line
- Submitting class Journal (using git and Github classroom)
- CodeLab Registration

# Review: Authoring a Java Program

- Let's consider the following 5 components
  - Requirement
  - Design
  - Implementation
  - Verification (commonly, testing)
  - Validation
- Call them 5 components instead of 5 steps, because it is not necessary to follow them in the above order

# Requirements

- About answering question:
- What does the “customer” want? Call the answer the requirement.
  - In the class:
    - What does the instructor want?
  - For your own exploration:
    - What do I want?

# Design

- About answering question:
- What is the program supposed to do to meet the requirement? Call the answer the specification.
  - What is the functionality? How should the program “behave”?
  - What data structures should I use?
  - What is the algorithm?
  - Additionally,
    - Is there any limitation on where the program is supposed to run? e.g., how much memory do I have? how fast should the program run? what programming language(s) must I use?

# Implementation

- About writing the code as specified
- For simple Java programs,
  - Create and edit Java program files
  - Compile the program, revise it if error
  - Run it, revise the program/find a way to run it if error

# Verification and Testing

- About answering the question:
- Does the implementation meet the specification? (Am I *building the thing right?*)
  - Commonly via testing
    - Develop test cases: the scenarios under which the program produces intended result
      - Input, output, and interaction
    - Run test cases and verify the output is identical to the intended one specified in the test cases
    - Revise design and/or implementation till all test cases pass

# Validation

- About answering question:
- Do the design and implementation meet the requirements? (*Am I building the right thing?*)

# Questions?

- What are major components when authoring a program?

# Review: Authoring a Java Program

1. **Requirement:** write a shortest java program, and compile and run it.
2. **Design:** a Java program that prints out “Hello, World!” on the standard output
3. **Implement**
  - A. Create/Revise a HelloWorld.java using an editor
    - A. Using: the Atom editor, the Visual Studio Code, notepad++ for Windows; SlickEdit (\$\$\$) for Mac OS X, ...
    - B. The instructor will use Atom for demo in class.
  - B. Compile the program, if error, go to step A
4. **Test**
  - Test the program, if failed, go to step 2 (can also be steps 1 and 3)

# Demo for Authoring a Java Program

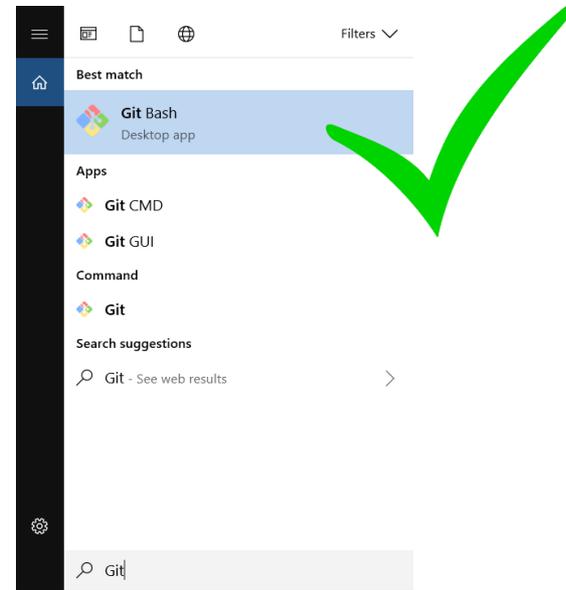
1. Prepare the working environment
  - a) Install the git client (if not already installed)
  - b) Install the Atom editor (if not already installed)
2. Create HelloWorld.java using the Atom editor
3. Compile the program
4. Test the program

# Prepare the Working Environment

1. Install the git client (if not already installed)
2. Install the Atom editor (if not already installed)

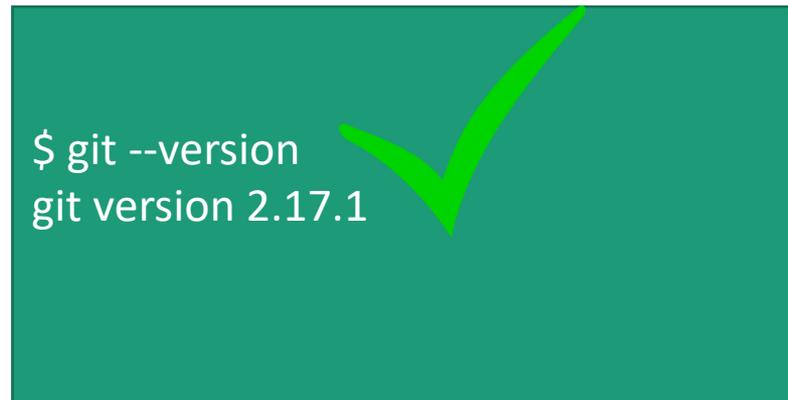
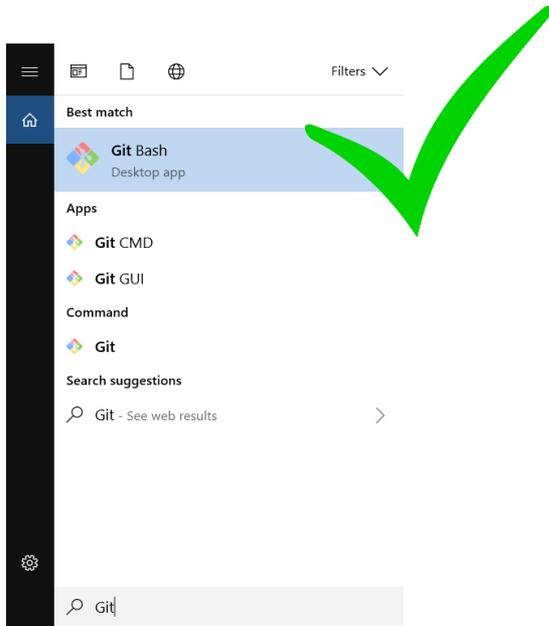
# Verify Whether You Have Git Client

- Verify if you have had the Git client installed already
- Windows
  - Attempt to run “Git Bash”
- Unix (OS X or Linux):
  - Open a terminal window
  - Run “git --version”, i.e., type “git --version” (without quotes) and hit the Enter key



# Have I Had Git Client Installed?

- Windows and Unix



- If not, download and install it

# Download Git Client

- Visit <https://git-scm.com/downloads> using your favorite Web browser

The image shows a screenshot of the Git Downloads page. The top section is titled "Downloads" and features three platform-specific download buttons: "Mac OS X", "Windows", and "Linux/Unix". A large green checkmark is placed over the "Windows" button. To the right of these buttons is a computer monitor displaying the "Latest source Release 2.18.0" and a "Download 2.18.0 for Windows" button, also marked with a green checkmark. Below the download buttons, a note states: "Older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub." The bottom section of the page is divided into two columns: "GUI Clients" and "Logos". The "GUI Clients" section mentions built-in tools like "git-gui" and "gitk" and includes a link "View GUI Clients →". The "Logos" section mentions various Git logos in PNG and EPS formats and includes a link "View Logos →". Both of these bottom sections are marked with a large red X.

**Downloads**

Mac OS X Windows Linux/Unix

Latest source Release  
**2.18.0**  
Release Notes (2018-06-21)  
Download 2.18.0 for Windows

Older releases are available and the Git source repository is on GitHub.

**GUI Clients**  
Git comes with built-in GUI tools (**git-gui**, **gitk**), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.  
[View GUI Clients →](#)

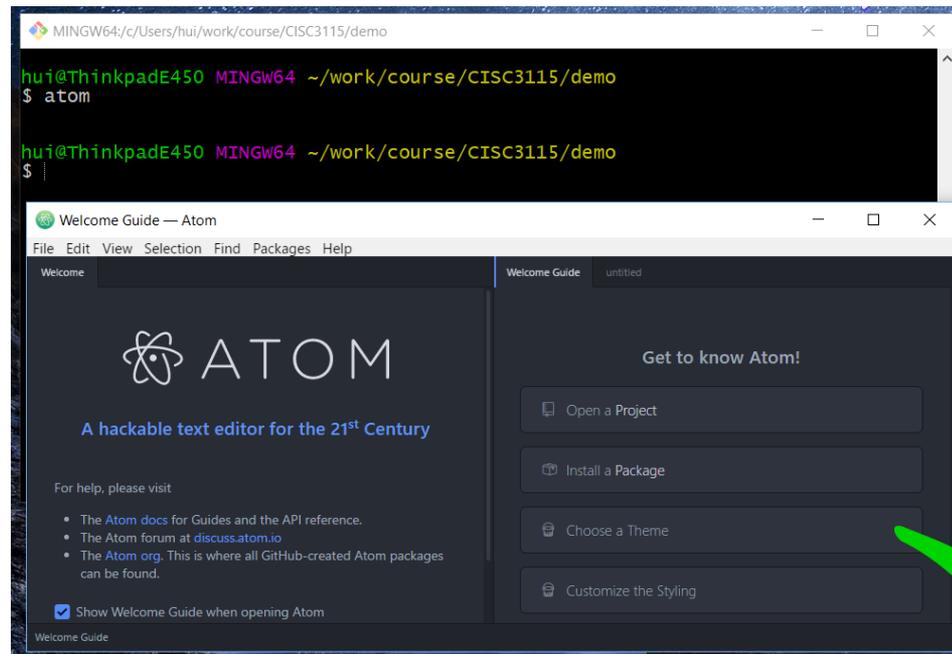
**Logos**  
Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.  
[View Logos →](#)

# Git Bash on Windows

- Provides a terminal where you can run Unix commands
- The instructor shall use the Git Bash from now on so that the instructions are identical to both Windows and Unix (e.g., OS X) users
- Window users: Use the Git Bash terminal
- Unix users: just use a terminal (e.g., the terminal on OS X)

# Verify Whether You Have Atom Installed

- Verify if you have had the Atom editor installed already
  - Type atom on the Command Line



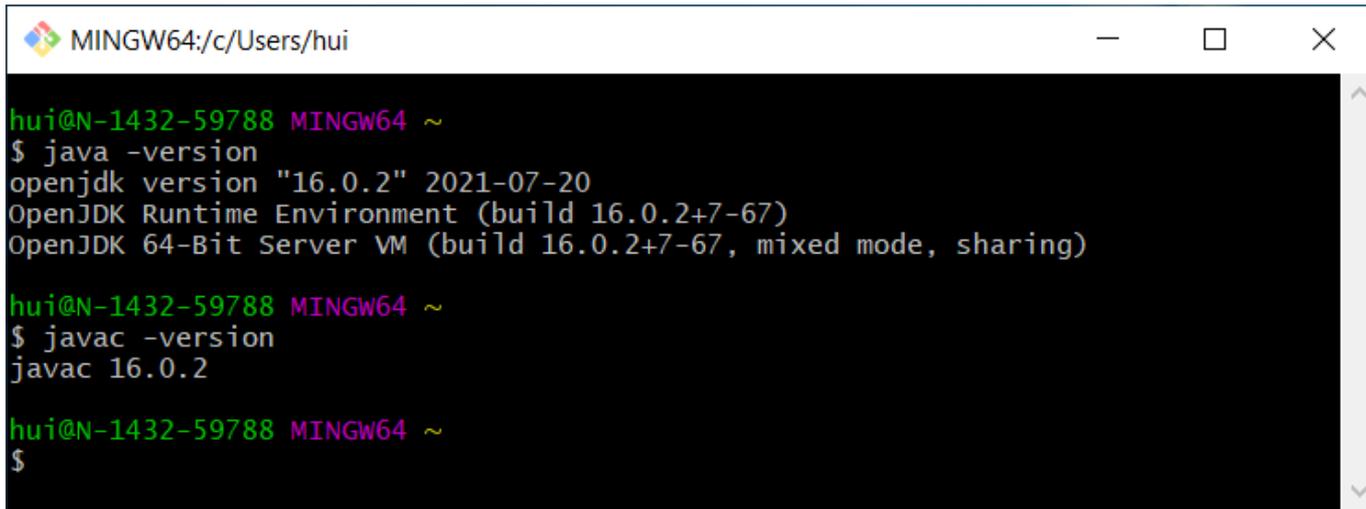
# Download and Install the Atom Editor

- If you have not had the Atom Editor installed, download and install the Atom editor
- Visit
  - <https://github.com/atom/atom/releases/tag/v1.60.0>

|   |        |             |
|---|--------|-------------|
|  <a href="#">atom-x64-windows.zip</a> | 193 MB | Mar 7, 2022 |
|  <a href="#">atom.x86_64.rpm</a>    | 194 MB | Mar 7, 2022 |
|  <a href="#">AtomSetup-x64.exe</a>  | 190 MB | Mar 7, 2022 |
|  <a href="#">AtomSetup.exe</a>      | 184 MB | Mar 7, 2022 |

# Checking on Java and Javac

- Check whether both java & javac are found, and have an identical version. Otherwise, next slide.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'MINGW64:/c/Users/hui'. The terminal shows three lines of command and output. The first line is the prompt 'hui@N-1432-59788 MINGW64 ~' followed by '\$ java -version', which outputs 'openjdk version "16.0.2" 2021-07-20', 'OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 16.0.2+7-67)', and 'OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 16.0.2+7-67, mixed mode, sharing)'. The second line is the prompt 'hui@N-1432-59788 MINGW64 ~' followed by '\$ javac -version', which outputs 'javac 16.0.2'. The third line is the prompt 'hui@N-1432-59788 MINGW64 ~' followed by '\$'.

```
hui@N-1432-59788 MINGW64 ~
$ java -version
openjdk version "16.0.2" 2021-07-20
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 16.0.2+7-67)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 16.0.2+7-67, mixed mode, sharing)

hui@N-1432-59788 MINGW64 ~
$ javac -version
javac 16.0.2

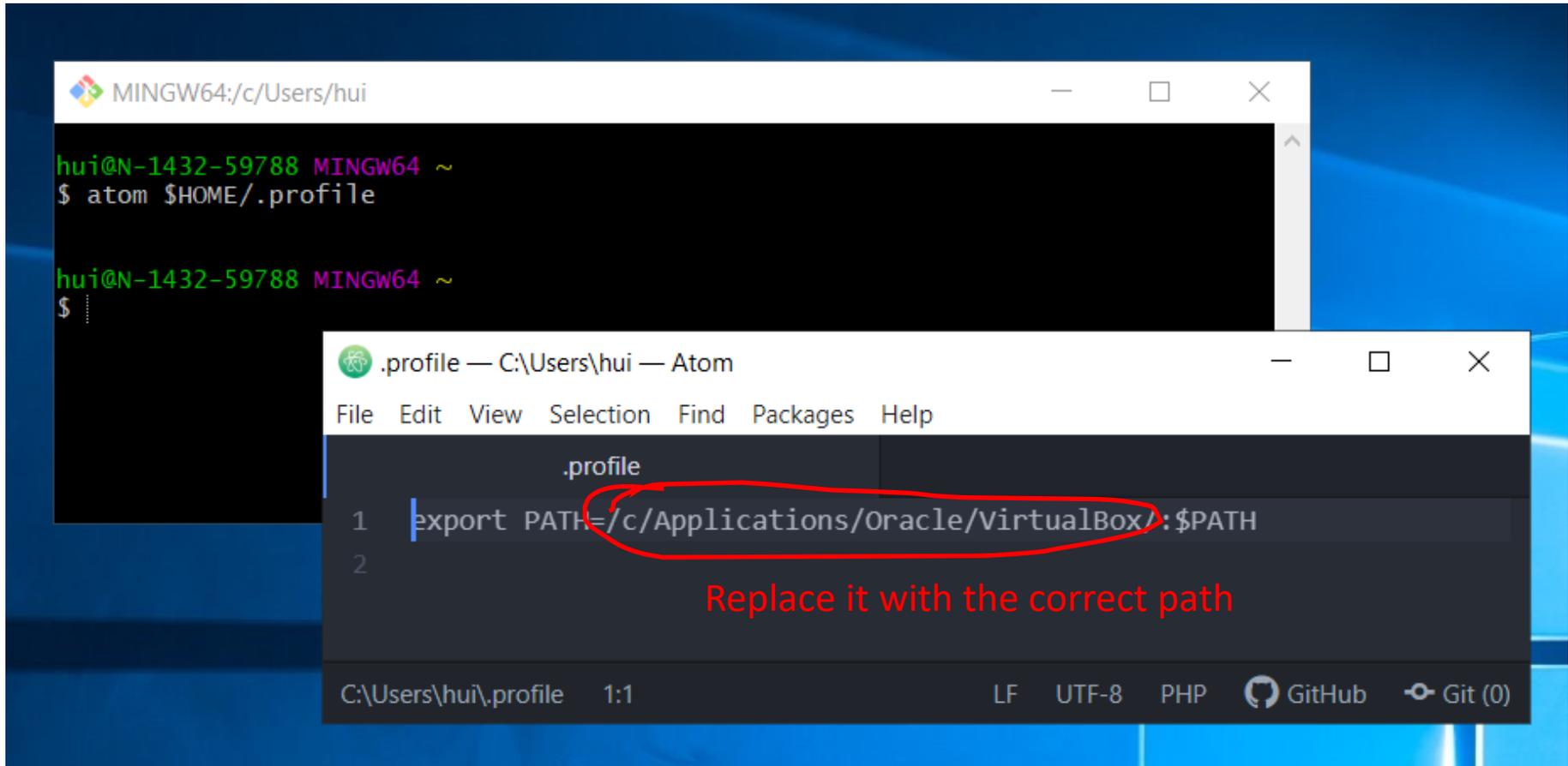
hui@N-1432-59788 MINGW64 ~
$
```

- Based on the screenshot, did I have the required version of JDK set up?

# Setting up Search Path for Java and Javac

- Sometimes we also need to do this step:
  - In “Git Bash” terminal, create (if not already exists) or edit the .profile file on your “home directory” (see next slide)
  - Then, restart “Git Bash” terminal, and check accessibility and versions of Java and Javac

# Edit/Create .profile File



The image shows a terminal window and an Atom editor window. The terminal window displays the command `atom $HOME/.profile` and the prompt `hui@N-1432-59788 MINGW64 ~`. The Atom editor window shows the `.profile` file with the following content:

```
1 export PATH=/c/Applications/Oracle/VirtualBox/:$PATH
2
```

A red circle highlights the path `/c/Applications/Oracle/VirtualBox/` in the first line. Below the editor window, the text `Replace it with the correct path` is written in red.

# Implement the HelloWorld Java Program

- Open a terminal Window
- (Optional) Create a subdirectory under a desired directory
- Run “atom HelloWorld.java” from the Command Line at the subdirectory
- Type the code
- Save the file

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/hui/work/course/CISC3115/demo
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~
$ pwd
/c/Users/hui

hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~
$ cd work/course/CISC3115

hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115
$ pwd
/c/Users/hui/work/course/CISC3115

hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115
$ mkdir demo

hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115
$ cd demo

hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ pwd
/c/Users/hui/work/course/CISC3115/demo

hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ atom HelloWorld.java

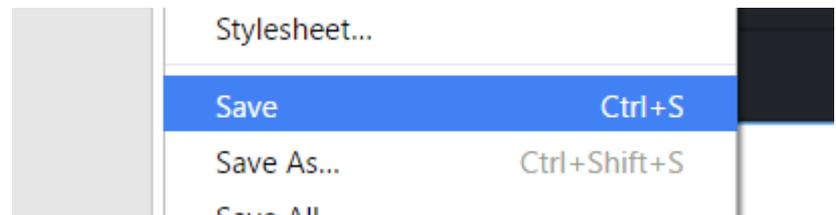
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ |
```

A screenshot of an IDE window titled "HelloWorld.java — C:\Users\hui\work\course\CISC3115\de...". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Selection", "Find", "Packages", and "Help". On the left, a file explorer shows a "demo" folder containing "HelloWorld.java". The main editor area shows the following Java code:

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

The status bar at the bottom indicates "HelloWorld.java 3:41" and "CRLF UTF-8 Java".

- Press “CTRL-S” or click “Save” from the “File” menu to save the file



# Compile and Run the Program

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/hui/work/course/CISC3115/demo
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ ls
HelloWorld.java
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ javac HelloWorld.java
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ ls
HelloWorld.class HelloWorld.java
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ java HelloWorld
Hello, world!
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$
```

Verify the program file exists

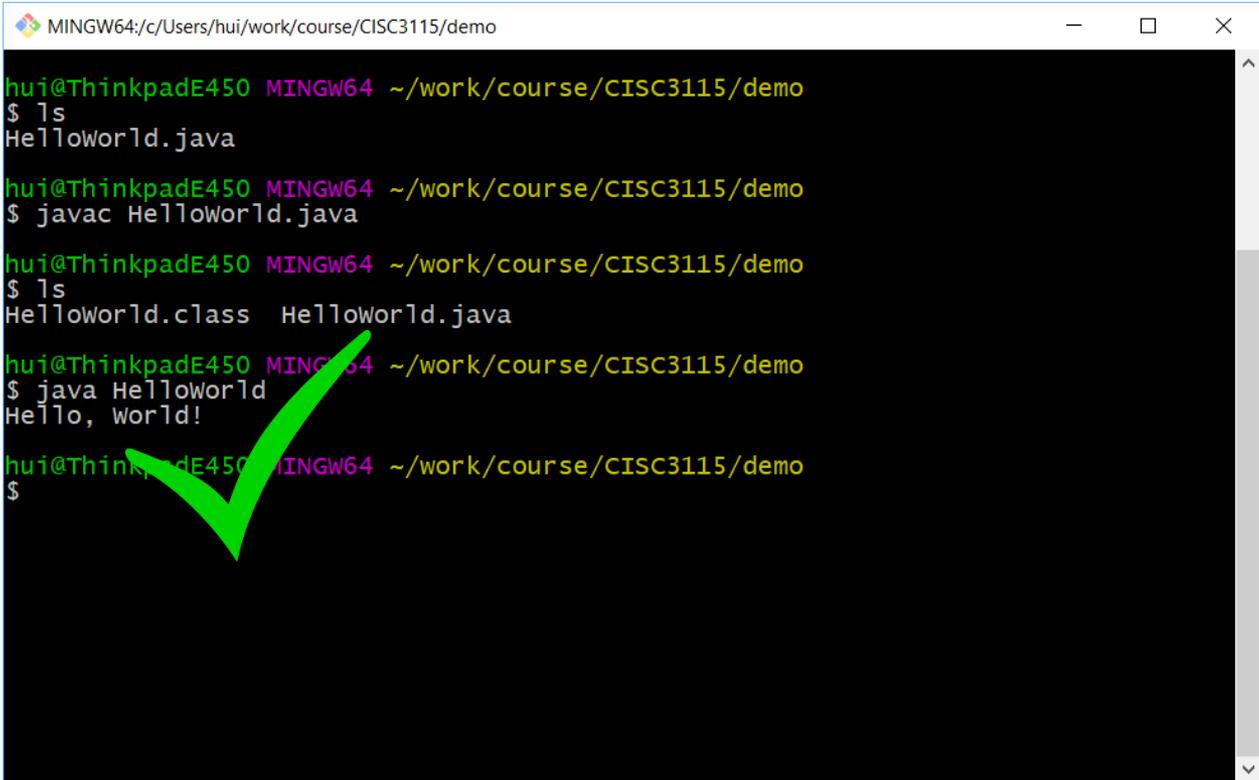
Compile the program

Verify the class file was created

Run the program

# Verification

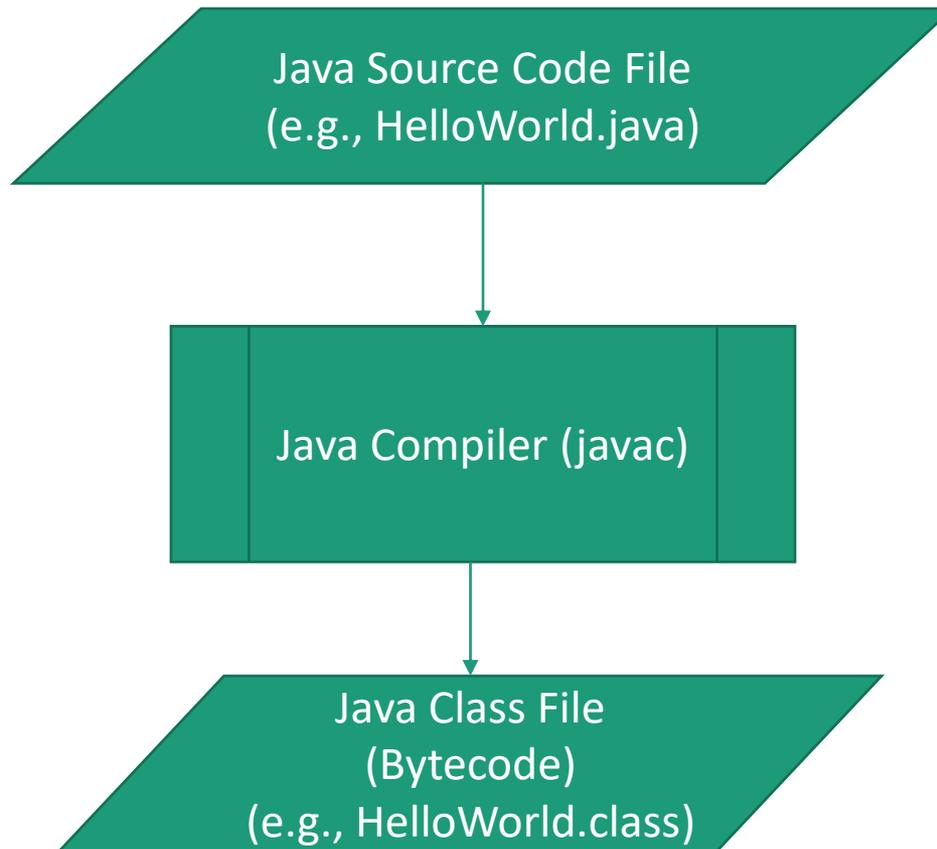
- Do I see “Hello, World!” when I run the program?



```
MINGW64:/c/Users/hui/work/course/CISC3115/demo
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ ls
HelloWorld.java
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ javac HelloWorld.java
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ ls
HelloWorld.class HelloWorld.java
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ java HelloWorld
Hello, world!
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$
```

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The window title is "MINGW64:/c/Users/hui/work/course/CISC3115/demo". The terminal shows the following sequence of commands and outputs:   
1. Command: `ls`, Output: `HelloWorld.java`   
2. Command: `javac HelloWorld.java`   
3. Command: `ls`, Output: `HelloWorld.class HelloWorld.java`   
4. Command: `java HelloWorld`, Output: `Hello, world!`   
5. Command: `$` (no output)   
A large green checkmark is drawn over the output "Hello, world!".

# Compilation



# Running Java Program

- You are running Java class files containing Java bytecode
- Example: `java HelloWorld`
  - The java program launches a Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
  - load the `HelloWorld.class` (and its dependencies), and start executing the bytecode in the class files

# Troubleshooting

- Read the compilation error message carefully
  - Caveat:
    - The error message is often inaccurate about what went wrong.
    - The compiler is more accurate at pinpointing where an error was found than telling what went wrong.
- Figure out what might be wrong, revise and compile it again
- Best practice: save often, compile often, don't have to wait.

# Questions

- Prepare the environment to write Java programs
  - Git and Git Bash
  - Atom (or other your favorite editors)
  - In this class, the instructor prefer not to use an Integrated Developer Environment software (IDE, e.g., Net Beans, Eclipse, IntelliJ)
- Review the process of authoring a simple Java program

# In-Class Exercise

- Verify you have git client. If not, install it
- Verify you have Atom. If not, install it
- Create a folder C0831 in the journal directory
- In C0831, Create, compile and run the HelloWorld Java program
- Copy HelloWorld.java to HelloTeam.java, and revise “HelloTeam.java”, and let it print “Hello, Team!” instead
- Compile and run the HelloTeam.java
- If you haven’t encountered any compilation error, introduce one
  - Examples:
    - Misspell “class”, “main” etc deliberately, compile and observe error message
    - Remove a “;” deliberately, compile and observe error message
    - Remove a parenthesis, i.e., ( or ), or a brace, i.e., { or } deliberately, compile and observe error message

# Questions?

- Write, compile, and run Java programs
- Remove compilation errors