

CISC 3115 MY3

# Developing Simple Java Programs

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# Outline

- Authoring Java programs
- Compiling and running Java programs from command line
- CodeLab Registration

# Developing Simple Java Programs

1. Understand *problem* to solve
2. Develop solution: design a Java program
3. Implement solution
  - I. Create source code file
  - II. Compile and test
4. Repeat 1 – 3 until we solve the problem

# 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 *problem* does the “customer” want to solve?
- 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. Problem:

\_\_\_\_\_?

2. **Requirement:** write a shortest java program, and compile and run it.

3. **Design:** a Java program that prints out “Hello, World!” on the standard output

## 4. Implement

A. Create/Revise a HelloWorld.java **source code file** using an editor

- The instructor will use Atom for demo in class.

B. Compile the program (the source code files) into the **Java bytecode** files, if error, go to step A

## 5. 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

# 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

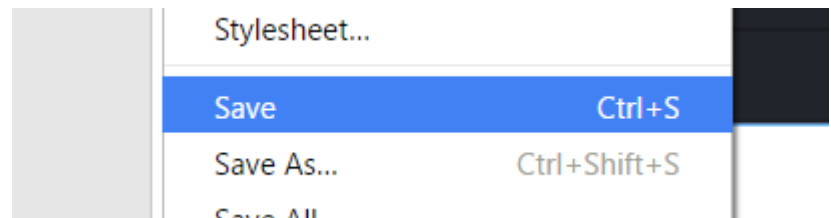
hui@ThinkpadE450 MINGW64 ~/work/course/CISC3115/demo
$ |
```

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

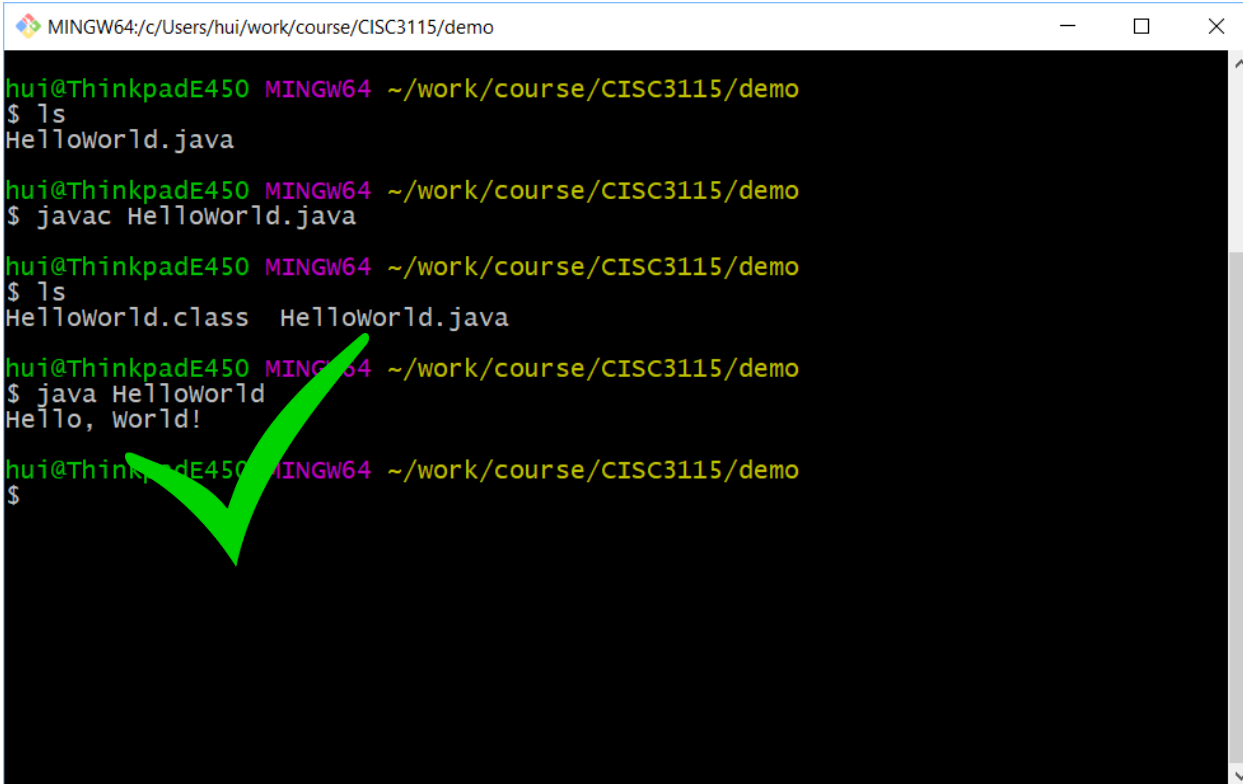
Verify the class file was created

Run the program



# Verification

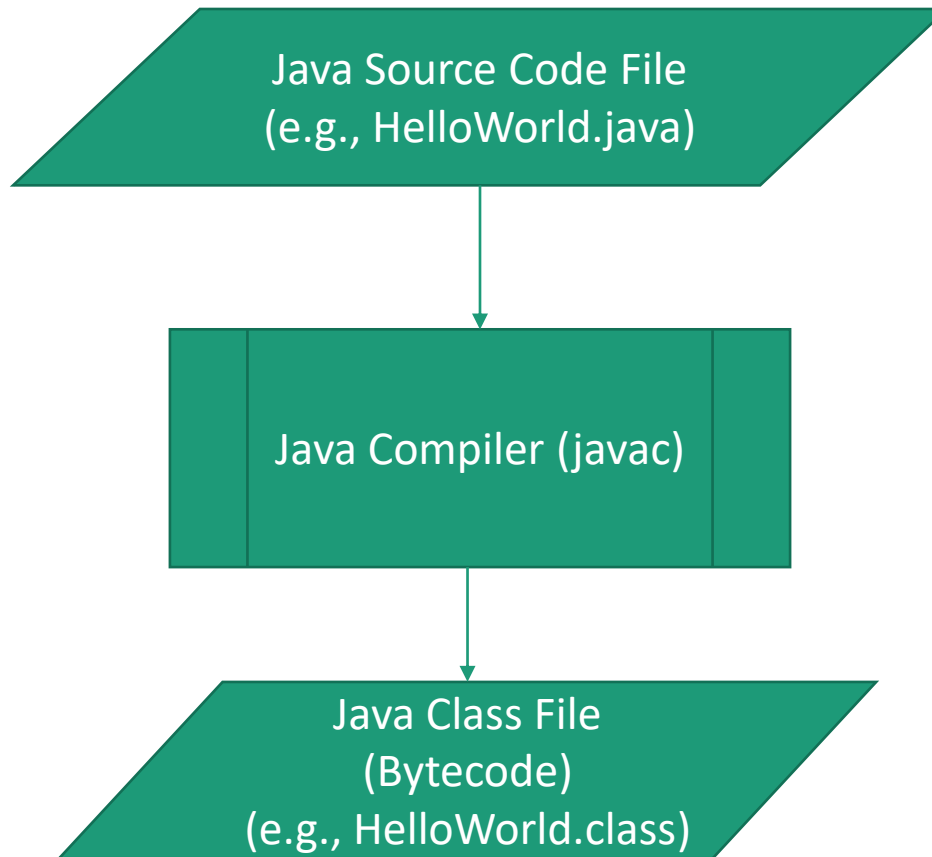
- Do I see “Hello, World!” when I run the program?



```
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 a series of commands and their outputs: `ls` returns `HelloWorld.java`; `javac HelloWorld.java` compiles the file; `ls` returns `HelloWorld.class HelloWorld.java`; `java HelloWorld` outputs `Hello, world!`. A large green checkmark is drawn over the `java HelloWorld` command and its output.

# 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 coding environment to solve computational problems by writing 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
- Get organized and create a folder/directory for this exercise
- In the folder/directory, 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
- But, for what purpose as a computer scientist?