

Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming

Introduction and Java Overview

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Course Overview

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- Syllabus
- Instructional staff

Java

- Developed for home appliances - cross-platform VM a key feature
- Originally called Oak
- Gained notoriety with HotJava web browser that could run “programs over the internet” called applets
- Gained popularity when Netscape included Java VM in Navigator web browser
- JavaScript is purely a marketing label meant to capitalize on Java hype - there is no relationship between Java and JavaScript
- Java is a general-purpose application programming language.
- Java applets are now very rare. The bulk of Java code runs on (web) servers.

The Java Programming Language

- Java is part of the C family. Same syntax for variable declarations, control structures
- Java came at a time when C++ was king. C++ was a notoriously complex object-oriented extension to C.
- Java improved on several key aspects of C++, greatly simplifying software development
- Two most compelling features of Java were cross-platform deployability (“write once, run anywhere”) and automatic garbage collection
- These two advantages, especially garbage collection¹, drove Java adoption

¹In C and C++ the largest class of program errors were memory management errors. This entire class of errors mostly disappears with automatic garbage collection.

The Java Platform

Three components of the Java platform:

- The Java programming language
- The Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
- The Java standard library

Java is both compiled and interpreted:

- Java source files (ending in `.java` are compiled to java bytecode files (ending in `.class`)
- Java bytecode is then interpreted (run) by the JVM
- Compiling and running can be done on different machines - bytecode is portable (more precisely, the JVM on each platform accepts the same bytecode).

The enormous Java standard library (containing many Classes notably missing from C++) greatly reduces software development effort.

The Java SDK

Follow the instructions on the [Resources](#) page of the course web site to install the JDK. Installing the JDK on your computer provides you with several command-line tools, the most important of which are:

- `javac` - the Java compiler, which compiles `.java` files to `.class` files. You can tell you have correctly installed your SDK like this:

```
$ javac -version
javac 1.8.0_11
```

- `java` - the Java runtime program, which runs compiled `.class` files. You can tell you have a correctly installed JRE (Java Runtime Environment) like this:

```
$ java -version
java version "1.8.0_11"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_11-b12)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.11-b03, mixed mode)
```

The JRE is included in the JDK, but they can be installed separately.

The Anatomy of a Java Program

It is customary for a programmer's first program in a new language to be "Hello, World." Here's our [HelloWorld.java](#) program:

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, world!");  
    }  
}
```

- The first line declares our `HelloWorld` class. `class` is the syntax for declaring a class, and prepending with the `public` modifier means the class will be visible outside `HelloWorld`'s package. For now just think of them as boilerplate.
- Because we didn't declare a package explicitly, `HelloWorld` is in the *default* package. More on that in a few lectures.
- The code between the curly braces, `{ ... }` define the contents of the `HelloWorld` class, in this case a single method, `main`

```
public static void main(String[] args)
```

In order to make a class executable with the `java` command, it must have a main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) { ... }
```

- The `public` modifier means we can call this method from outside the class.
- The `static` modifier means the method can be called without instantiating an object of the class. Static methods (and variables) are sometimes called *class* methods.
- `void` is the return type. In particular, `main` returns nothing. Sometimes such subprograms are called *procedures* and distinguished from *functions*, which return values.
- After the method name, `main`, comes the parameter list. `main` takes a single parameter of type `String[]` - an array of `Strings`. `args` is the name of the parameter, which we can refer to within the body of `main`

Compiling Java Programs

Compile Java programs with `javac`, which stands for “Java compiler”

```
$ javac HelloWorld.java  
$
```

With no command line options, `javac` will look in the present working directory (`pwd`) for any `.java` files you pass to `javac` and produce corresponding `.class` files. After compiling `HelloWorld.java` you should have a `HelloWorld.class` in the same directory.

```
$ ls  
HelloWorld.class HelloWorld.java  
$
```

Running Java Programs

Run Java programs with `java`

```
$ java HelloWorld
Hello, world!
$
```

- The `HelloWorld` argument tells the `java` command to find the `.class` file named `HelloWorld` (which could be a file or in a JAR archive) and execute its `main` method.

This is all you need to know for now.

One More Thing ...

You may have heard of Java 8. Java 8 is the most important update to the Java language and platform since Java 5 was released in 2004. We will learn several important elements of Java 8, including:

- lambdas,
- streams (maybe), and
- JavaFX.

These new topics won't appear until later in the course where they fit most naturally, and only to the extent that they support the presentation of Object-Oriented Programming. Remember, this is not a Java course. This is an *Object-Oriented Programming* course that uses Java.