

Software Development

Lecture 7

COMP220/COMP285

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Eclipse and Java

These slides are mainly based on “*Java Development with Eclipse*” – D.Gallardo et al., Manning Publications., 2003

Eclipse

- ◆ **Eclipse** is a quite complicated **Software Development Kit (SDK)**,
- ◆ We will cover only
 1. The ***general description*** of **Eclipse**
 - ◆ including the **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**
 2. Using **JUnit** from inside of **Eclipse**
 3. Using **Ant** from inside of **Eclipse** (at the very end of our lectures after learning **Ant**)

General description of Eclipse

- ◆ Eclipse is a Software Development Kit (**SDK**)
- ◆ It, may be compared to a blacksmith's shop, where you can
 - not only make products,
 - but also make the tools for making the products.

General description of Eclipse

- ◆ *At the most fundamental level, Eclipse is actually the **Eclipse platform** which*
 - ***integrates software development tools** as Eclipse **plug-ins**.*
- ◆ *Except of a small **runtime kernel**,*
 - *everything is a **plug-in** or a **set of related plug-ins**.*

General description of Eclipse

- ◆ Most important plug-in is **JDT** (Java Development Toolkit)
 - for *writing and debugging Java programs*.
- ◆ In this form **Eclipse** is just **Java IDE** (**I**ntegrated **D**evelopment **E**nvironment).
 - This is what most people use **Eclipse** for.
 - We too, because *we will not create in these lectures **our own plug-ins***.
 - However, we will use ***already existing plug-ins*** for **JDT**, **Junit** and **Ant**.

General description of Eclipse

- ◆ Anyway, you should know that **Eclipse** contains **PDE**:
 - **Plug-in Development Environment**
 - it makes Eclipse *easily extensible by other plug-ins*.

General description of Eclipse

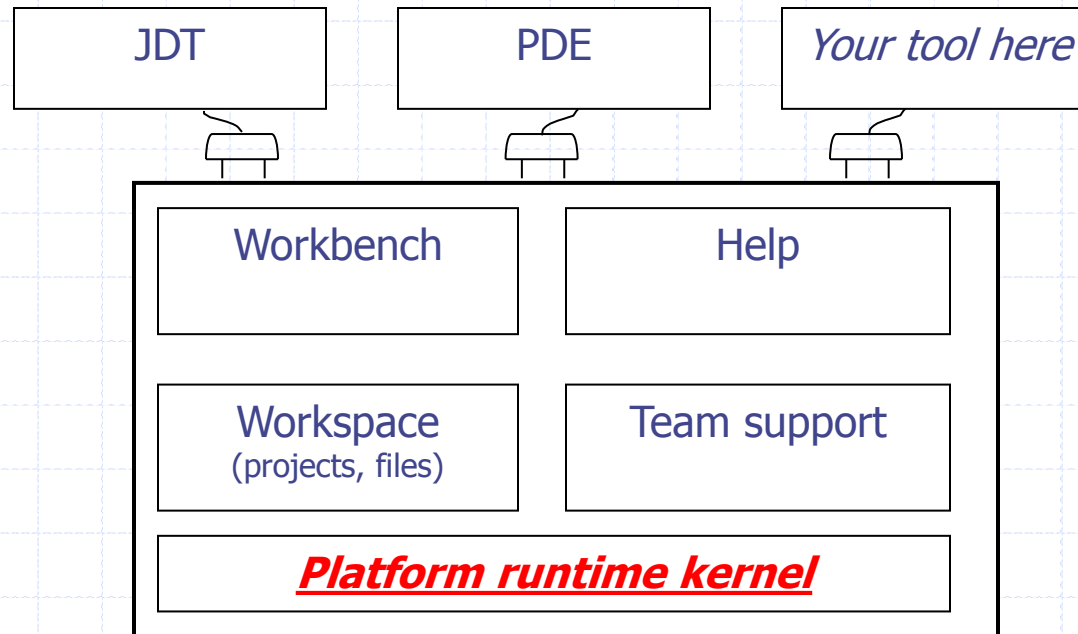
- ◆ Although **Eclipse** is written in **Java** and mostly for creating **Java** projects, it is **language neutral**:
 - additional plug-ins are available for other languages, such as C/C++, Cobol, and C#
- ◆ But it is **not** strongly **platform neutral**:
 - it uses the *operating system's native graphics*.

General description of Eclipse

- ◆ The ***Eclipse platform*** consists of
- a small *platform runtime kernel*,
 - *workbench* (**GUI**: menus, toolbars, perspectives, views and editors),
 - *workspace* (to contain and manage *projects*),
 - *team support components*,
 - *help*

General description of Eclipse

The Eclipse Architecture



Except for small **runtime kernel**,
everything in Eclipse is a plug-in
or a set of related plug-ins

General description of Eclipse

◆ **Team support** (plug-in):

- Facilitates the use of a version control or configuration management system.
- The **Eclipse** platform includes a client for Concurrent Versions System (**CVS**):
 - ◆ a source control tool
 - ◆ invaluable if two or more people work together on a single set of files – to coordinate changes.

Eclipse Workbench

◆ **Workbench**

- main window which shows a *perspective*

◆ ***Perspective:***

- set of ***panes***

◆ ***Pane*** contains

- ***view(s)*** which can be tabbed

◆ One pane serves as an ***editor***

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with three panes visible on the left side of the main editor area.

- Project Explorer:** A pane at the top left showing a tree view of the project structure. It contains the text: **Pane –**
tabbed view
“Project Explorer”
- Outline:** A pane below Project Explorer showing a list of elements in the selected resource. It contains the text: **Pane –**
tabbed view
“Outline”
- Tasks:** A pane at the bottom left showing a table of tasks. It contains the text: **Pane –**
contains tabbed view “Tasks”;
There can be many tabbed views in a pane

The main editor area on the right is empty and contains the text: **Pane –** typically used
for an editor

Pane – tabbed view "Project Explorer"

Pane – typically used for an editor

Pane – tabbed view “Outline”


Pane – contains tabbed view “Tasks”;
There can be many tabbed views in a pane

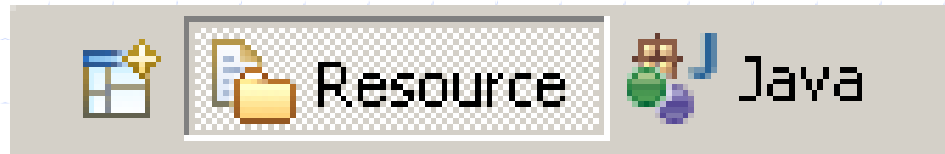
Eclipse Workbench

- ◆ **Resource Perspective** is sometimes considered as home perspective:
 - a general purpose perspective for
 - ◆ creating, viewing, and managing all types of resources
 - contains, in particular, **Project Explorer (Navigator) view** showing
 - ◆ a hierarchical representation of the workspace and all the projects in it

Eclipse Workbench

◆ Other perspectives are available

- either by clicking on **perspective switcher** icon  (choose **Other...**) or
- on a perspective icons on **shortcut toolbar** in the right up corner



- or via

Window > Open Perspective > Other...

- **perspective switcher** can be put, e.g., along the left side (as in the **Eclipse book**) by right clicking on  .

Eclipse Workbench

◆ Changing how a perspective looks like:

- Temporary supersizing a **view** by double-clicking on the title bar of the **view**
- moving **views** around by dragging their title bars
- adding a new **view**: **Window > Show View**
- closing a **view**
- restoring the perspective to its **default** appearance:
 - ◆ **Window > Reset Perspective**
- saving your customized perspective:
 - ◆ **Window > Save Perspective As**

Toolbar buttons (see the Help in Eclipse)

The following buttons may appear in the Workbench toolbar, toolbars for views, and the shortcut bar:

Button	Description	Button	Description
	Open a new perspective		Save the active editor contents
	Save the contents of all editors		Save editor contents under a new name or location
	Opens the search dialog		Print editor contents
	Open a resource creation wizard		Open a file creation wizard
	Open a folder creation wizard		Open a project creation wizard
	Open the import wizard		Open the export wizard
	Run incremental build		Run a program
	Debug a program		Run an external tool or Ant
	Cut selection to clipboard		Copy selection to clipboard
	Paste selection from clipboard		Undo most recent edit
	Redo most recent undone edit		Navigate to next item in a list
	Navigate to previous item in a list		Navigate forwards
	Navigate backwards		Navigate up one level
	Add bookmark or task		Open a view's drop down menu
	Close view or editor		Pin editor to prevent automatic reuse
	Filter tasks or properties		Go to a task, problem, or bookmark in the editor
	Restore default properties		Show items as a tree
	Refresh view contents		Sort list in alphabetical order
	Cancel a long running operation		Delete selected item or content
	Last edit location		Toggle Mark Occurrences
	Toggle Block Selection Mode		Show Whitespace Characters
	Show source of selected element only		

Eclipse Workbench

- ◆ There are several standard **types of projects** in **Eclipse**:
 - **Java** – the choice for developing a Java program
 - **Plug-in Development**
 - ◆ for creating your own plug-ins for **Eclipse**
(will **not** be considered)
 - **etc.**

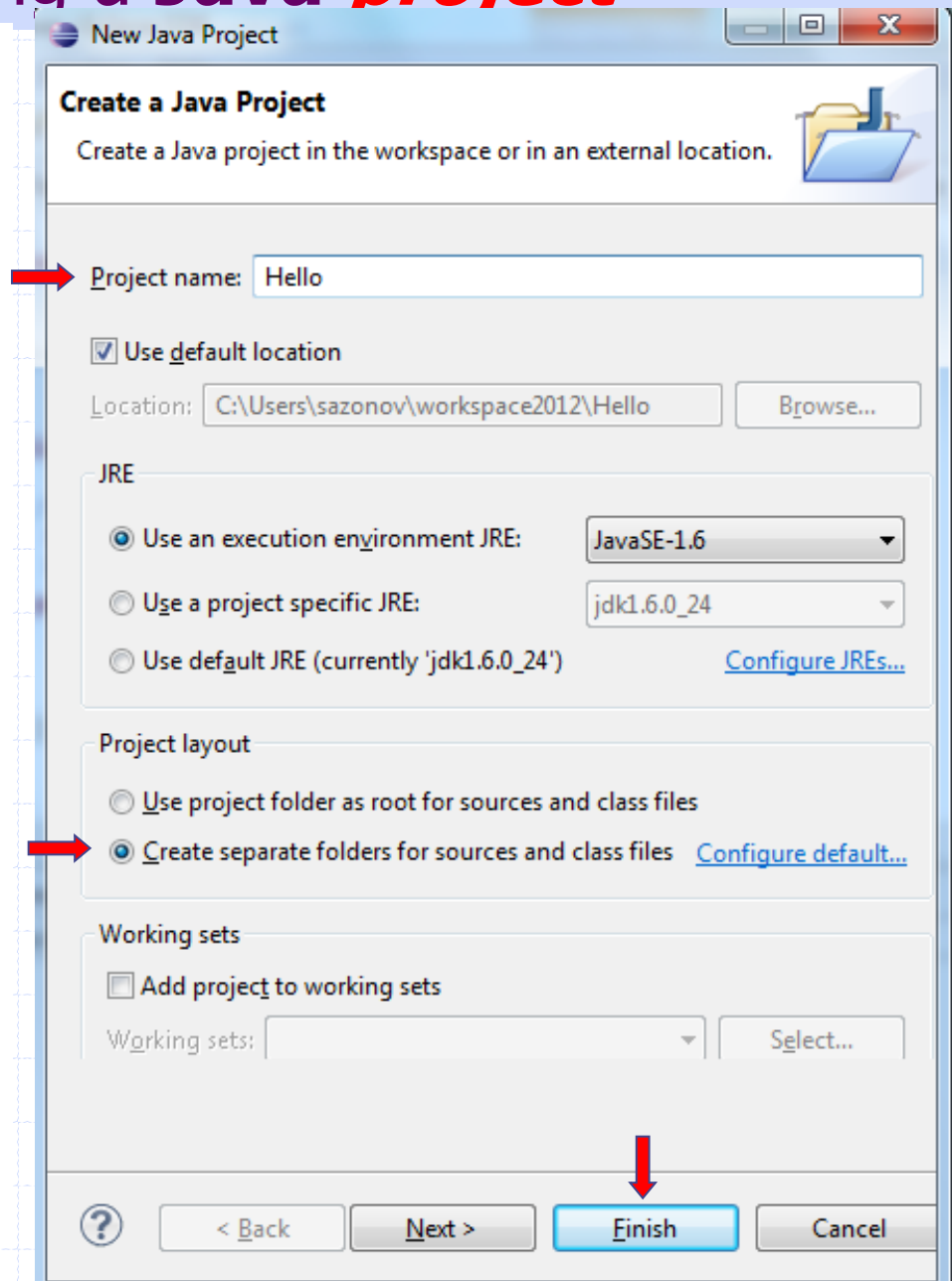
The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**

Creating a **Java *project***

- ◆ **Right-click** in the **Project Explorer view** in **Resource** perspective (or in the **Package Explorer view** in **Java** perspective) and select
New > Project > Java Project > Next
to start **New Java Project Wizard**.
- ◆ Enter the **Project name**, say **Hello**.
- ◆ Choose "**Create separate folders for sources and class files**".
 - Otherwise your ***sources*** and (compiled) ***class files*** will be ***in the same root directory*** **Hello**.
- ◆ (Note that clicking **Next** would take you to a dialog box that *lets you change a number of Java build settings*. **For this example we don't need to change anything.**)
- ◆ Click **Finish**.
- ◆ Confirm switching to **Java Perspective**.

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**

Creating a **Java** *project*



The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**

Creating a **Java** *project*

- ◆ **Create** another similar project

Proj-Joint-Source-Classes

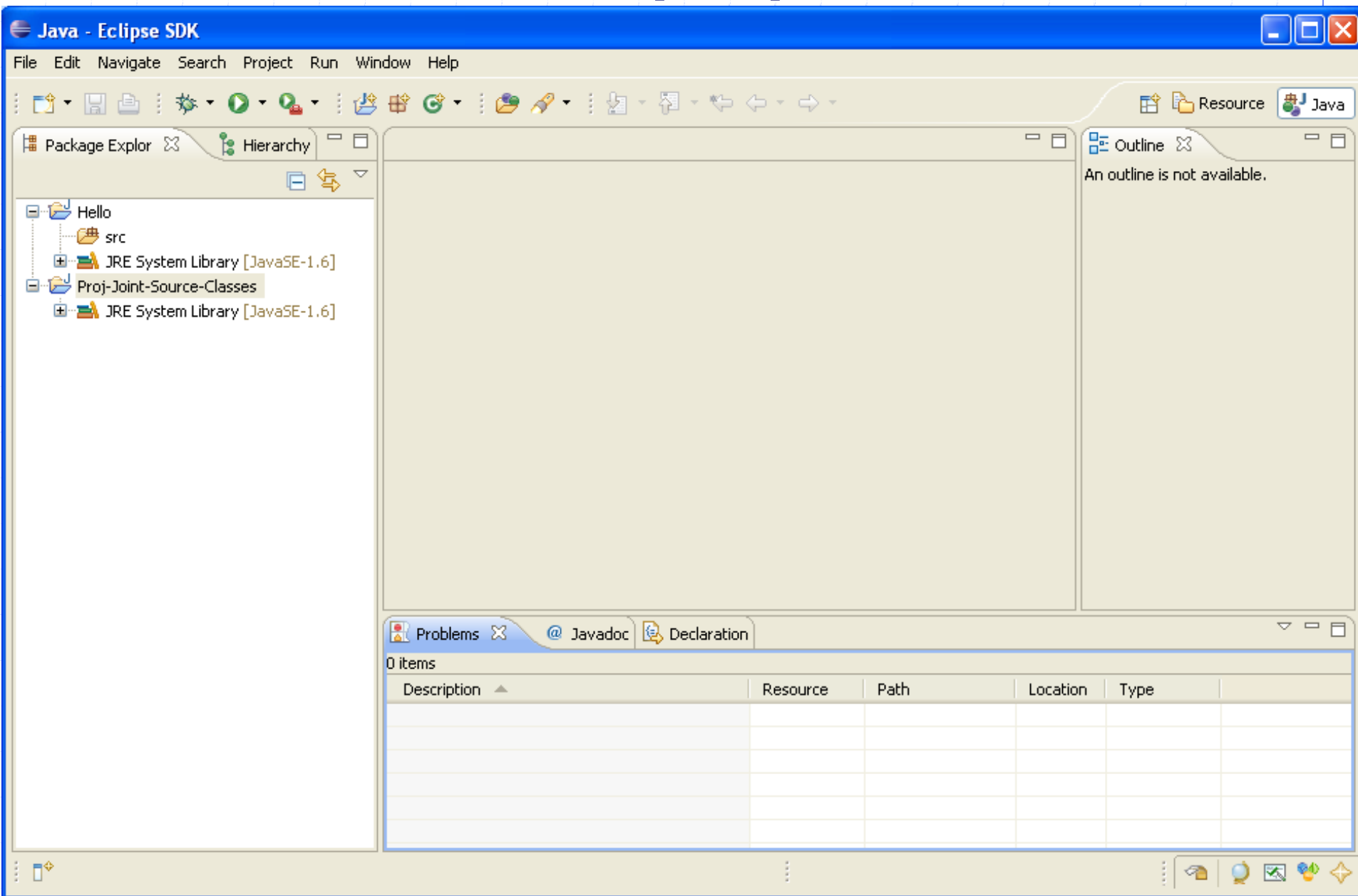
now with **choosing**

**“Use project folder as root for sources
and class files”**

We will see the difference and *use this
version in a later exercise.*

- ◆ See the result of your actions in the next slide

Java perspective



The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**:

Creating a **Java *project***

- ◆ New **Java Perspective** appears
 - containing **Package Explorer** view (instead of the similar **Project Explorer view**) with two new **rojects**
 - ◆ **Hello** and
 - ◆ **Proj-Joint-Source-Classes;**
 - **Package Explorer**
 - ◆ understands Java packages and
 - ◆ displays them as a single entry rather than as a nested set of directories (as we will see soon).

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**:

Creating a **Java** *class*

- ◆ It is a good practice to organize Java classes into **packages**. (We will see this later also in **Ant**.)
- ◆ E.g., the **package** for **Java** classes in our project **Hello** may be named
`org.eclipseguide.hello`
- ◆ **In your Labs (for the future Lab Test) you should choose, instead, your own package consisting of combinations of your**

`surname.first_name.ID123456.hello`
(use your personal ID)

possibly in a different order; **not all your packages should coincide.**

**THIS IS COMPULSORY REQUIREMENT
FOR YOUR FUTURE WORK
WHICH WILL BE NEEDED FOR YOUR CLAS TEST**





Note that pure sequence of digits (123456) is not allowed as a package component (between dots).

The Java quick tour in Eclipse: Creating a Java *class*


◆ In Java perspective , follow these steps to create new **Java program (class)**:


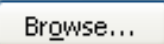
- *Right-click* on the project name `Hello` and select
New > Class
- Enter the package name **like**
`org.eclipseguide.hello` (actually, use **your personal package** as described above!!)
- Enter the class name `HelloWorld`
- Check stub method :

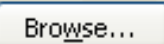
```
public static void main(String[] args)
```
- Check "**Generate comments**"
(see next slide)


 **New Java Class**   

Java Class
Create a new Java class.



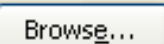
Source folder:  Hello/src 

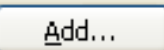
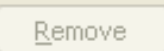
Package: org.eclipseguide.hello 


☐ Enclosing type: 


Name: HelloWorld



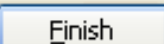
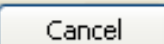
Modifiers: ☒ public ☐ default ☐ private ☐ protected
☐ abstract ☐ final ☐ static

Superclass: java.lang.Object 

Interfaces: 


Which method stubs would you like to create?
 ☒ public static void main(String[] args)
☐ Constructors from superclass
☒ Inherited abstract methods

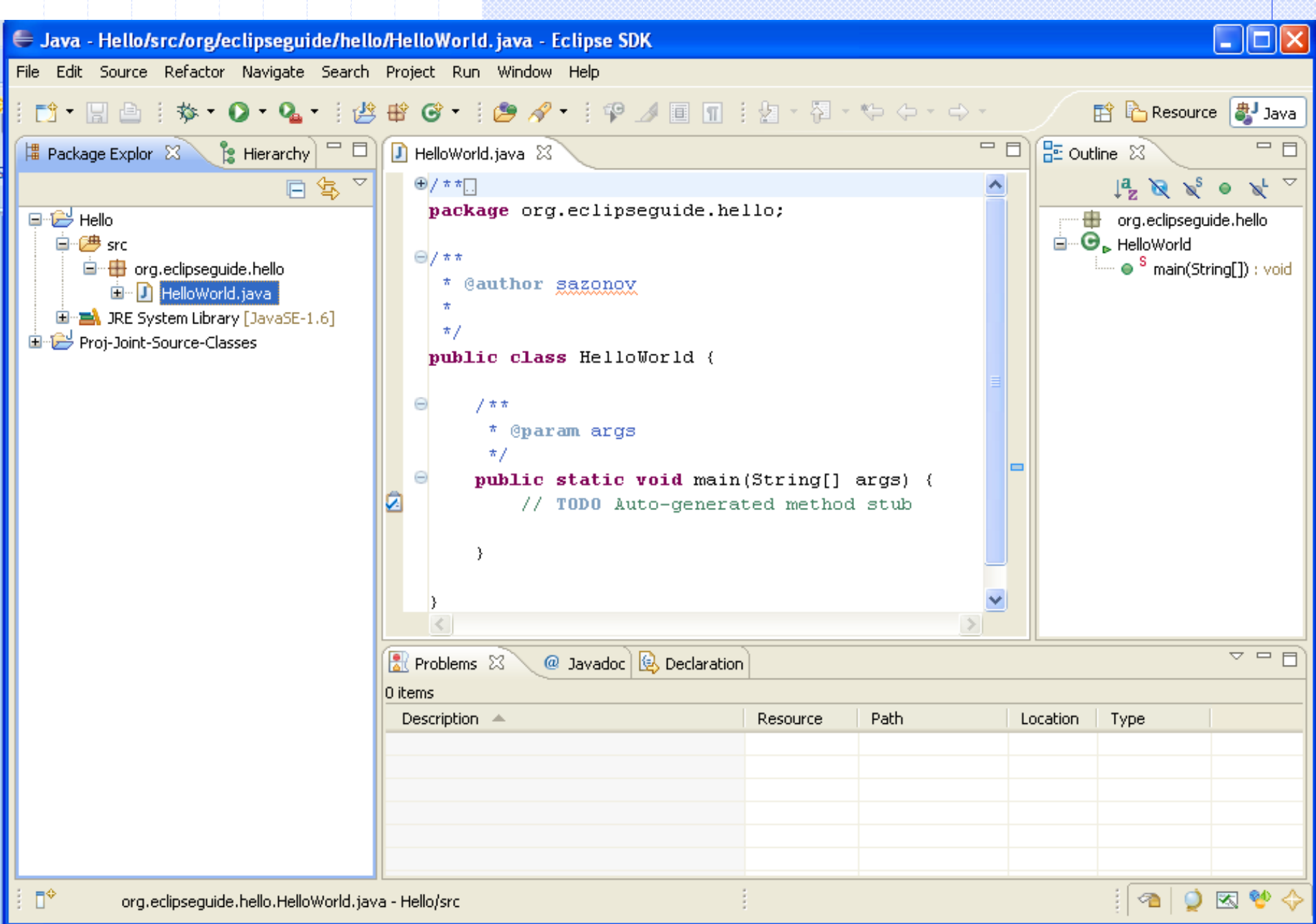
Do you want to add comments? (Configure templates and default value [here](#))
 ☒ Generate comments

■ Pay attention to the automatically chosen ***source folder***

Hello/src

■ Click **Finish**, and look at the *automatically generated* result in the next slide.



The Java quick tour in Eclipse: **Creating** a Java class



Examine:

- Contents of the workspace directory
 - in your lab machines it should be

H: \eclipse

- Package Explorer view in **Java Perspective**,
- Project Explorer view in **Resource Perspective**.

The Java quick tour in Eclipse:

Creating a Java class

- ◆ Pay attention how the package and files `HelloWorld.java` and `HelloWorld.class` are posed in directories/views.
- ◆ Note that neither **Resource Perspective** nor **Java Perspective** show default `bin` directory for compiled classes.
- ◆ In the editor area we see the *stub Java code* `HelloWorld.java` (with an empty `main()` method) *generated by the wizard.*

The Java quick tour in Eclipse:

Creating a Java class

◆ Code-completion/code-generation features:

- **Add** a line to `main()` method
`System.out.println("Hello, World!");`
- **Eclipse** helpfully inserts closing parentheses and double quotation marks;
- Code-completion feature, **code assist**, presents a list of proposals – the methods and attributes for the class;
- **Code assist** may also be invoked by **Ctrl-Space**;
- For example, **type** `sysout` followed by **Ctrl-Space** to get `System.out.println()` ;
- These features are **easy to customize** via **Eclipse's settings and preferences** as we will see later.

The Java quick tour in Eclipse:

Creating a Java class

- ◆ **Repeat the same** in the project

Proj-Joint-Source-Classes

- This *project directory* (**unlike** `Hello` *project*) serves as *joint directory* for *source code* and for *compiled classes*.
- **USE** the same package name as above and similar class name `Hello` to `HelloWorld`.

We will use this project and new `Hello` class later.



The Java quick tour in Eclipse: **Running** a Java program

- ◆ Select HelloWorld source in the editor – **click**.
- ◆ To **run** this program,
 - select Run > Run As > Java Application.
- ◆ **Eclipse** can prompt you to save changes before it runs the program.
 - Click **OK**.
- ◆ **Console view** appears and displays the program output:

Hello, World!

The Java quick tour in Eclipse:

Running the Java program

- ◆ To **re-run** the *chosen file*, click **Run** button 
- ◆ or select
Run >  **Run**
or hit
Ctrl+F11,
- ◆ **No separate step is required to compile!**
- ◆ **Compiling goes while editing!**

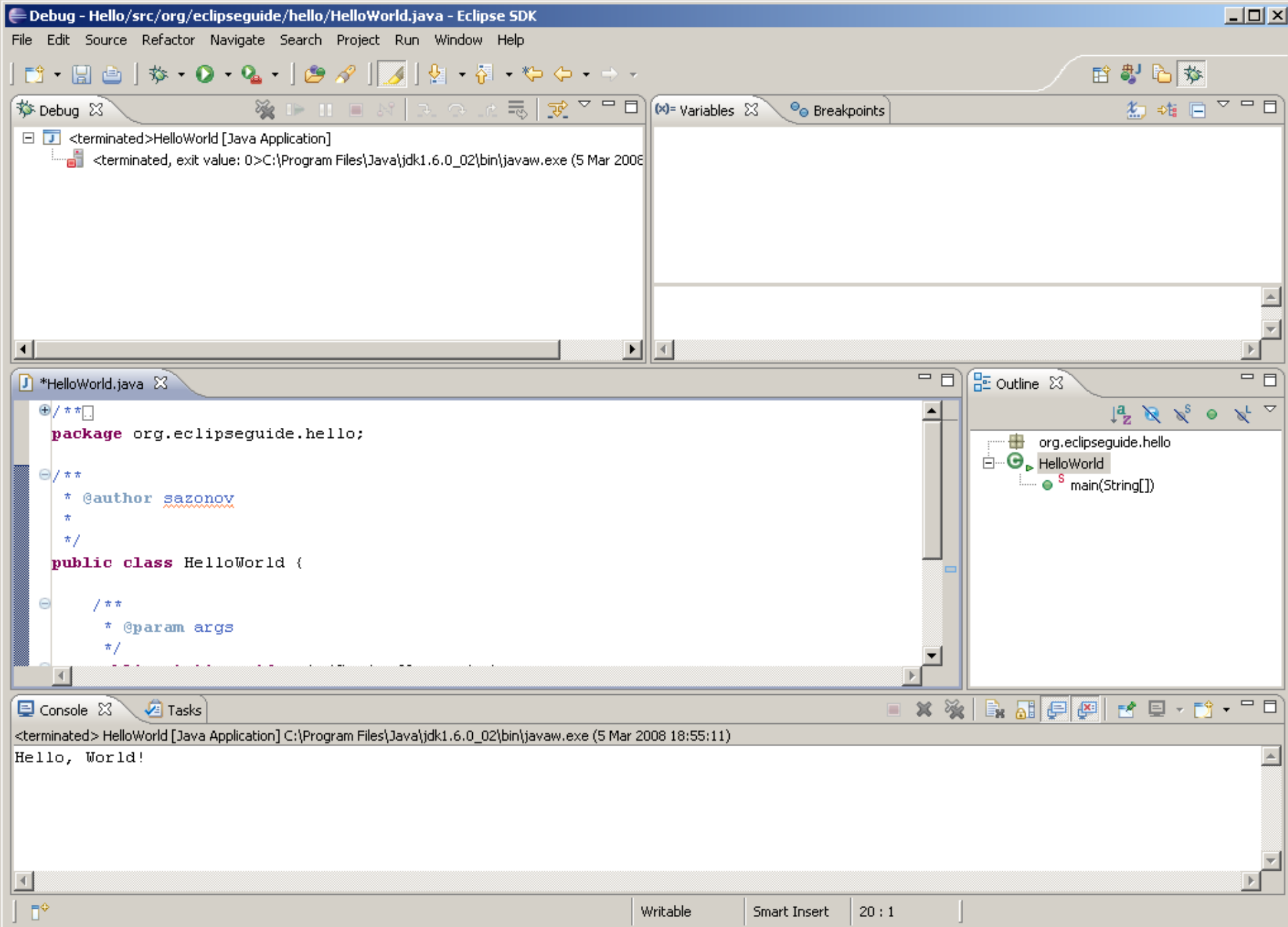
The Java quick tour in Eclipse:

Syntax Errors

- ◆ Eclipse **JDT** includes a special incremental compiler and evaluates your code as you type it,
 - by creating **.class** file automatically.
- ◆ It can **highlight** things such as syntax errors and unresolved references as you type.
- ◆ **TRY it:**
 - by deliberately creating some syntactical errors,
 - and experimenting with **red signs** in the left and right border of the editor.

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**: **Debugging** the Java program

- ◆ **Eclipse** interprets the code in a more comprehensive way than a simple editor can.
- ◆ **Eclipse's** ability to run the code **interactively** is one of major benefits.
- ◆ By using the **JDT** **debugger**, you can
 - execute your **Java** program line by line and
 - examine the value of variables at different points in the program.
- ◆ This process can be **invaluable in locating problems in your code**.
- ◆ **We will not go into further details**. Just look at **Debug perspective** in the next slide
(Window > Open Perspective > Other... > Debug).



Debug perspective

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse:** **Preferences** and other settings

- ◆ Eclipse's default settings can be changed or restored by selecting

Window > Preferences...

- ◆ These are, for example,

- *Code Style:* **Java>Code Style**
 - ◆ *formatter,*
 - ◆ *code templates* for generating *code* or *comments*,
- Adding *classpath entries* and *User Libraries* via
Java>Build Path

- ◆ We will *consider only some of these settings.*

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**: **Preferences** and other settings

- ◆ *Exporting and importing preferences* can be done via
File > *Import* > General > Preferences
File > *Export* > General > Preferences
- ◆ **Javadoc comments** may be changed as follows:
 - Select
Window > Preferences > Java > Code Style > Code Templates
 - Select **Code > New Java Files**, and click **Edit**
 - Change the text to the following (by using **Insert Variable** buttons):

```
/* ${file_name}
 * Created on ${date}
 */
${filecomment}
${package_declaration}

${typecomment}
${type_declaration}
```

← **Added**

← Original
 - Click **OK** in the **Edit Template** dialog box

(continued on the next slide)

The Java quick tour in Eclipse: Preferences and other settings

◆ Javadoc comments changes (continued):

- Select **Comments > Types** (in the same box), and click **Edit**
- Change the text to the following:

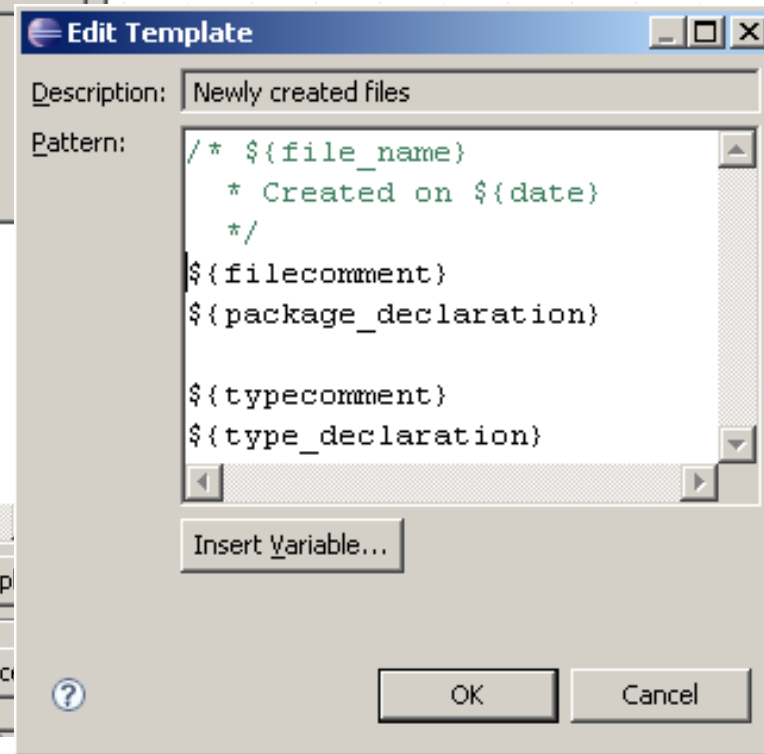
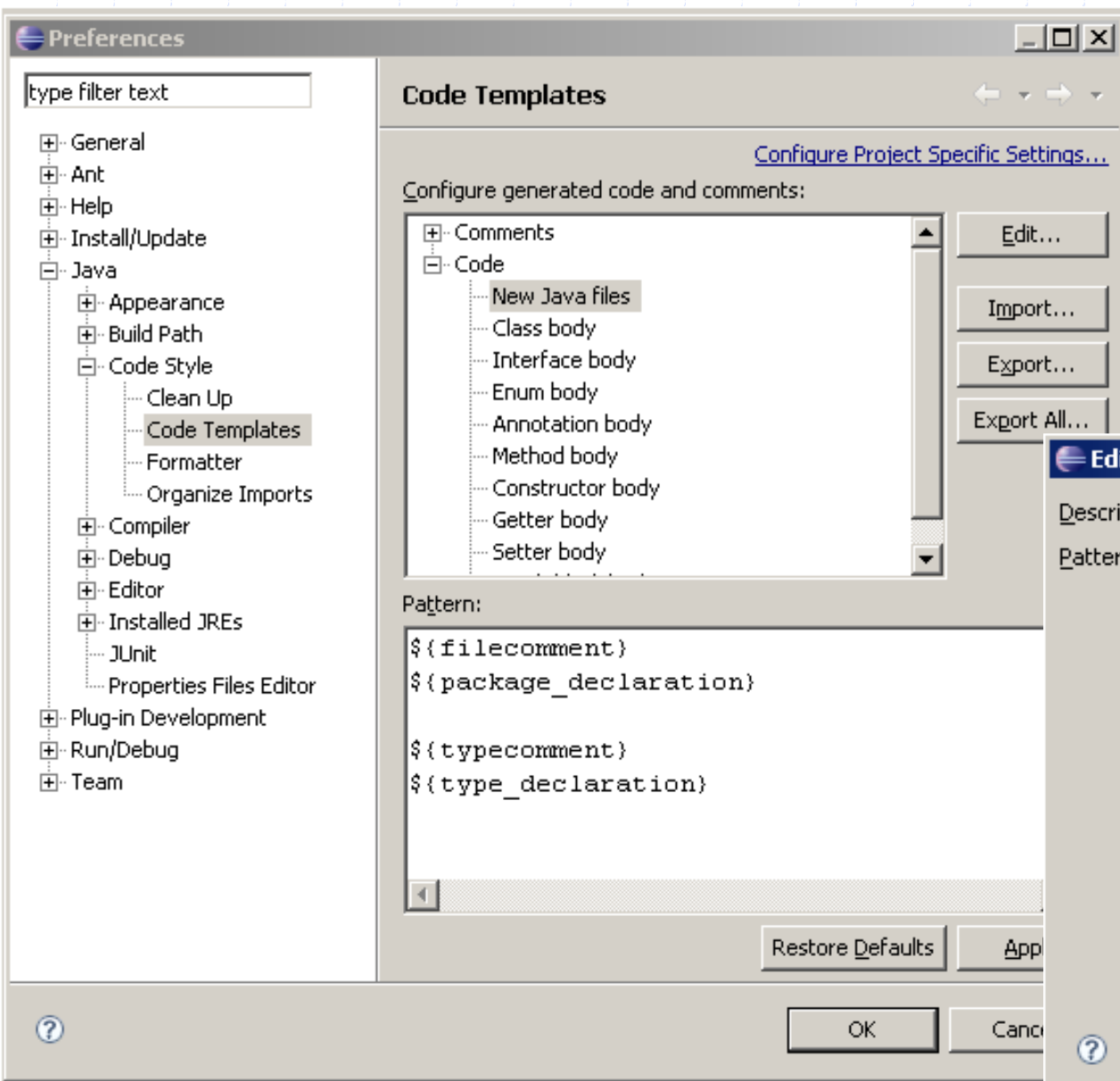
```
/**  
 * Add one sentence class summary here.  
 * Add class description here.  
 *  
 * @author ${user}  
 * @version 1.0, ${date}  
 *  
 * ${tags}  
 */
```

- Click **OK** in the **Edit Template** dialog box
- Note, that you can always use **Restore Defaults** button.
- Click **OK** again.

◆ To see all your changes, **create a new class** `Test` in `org.eclipseguide.hello` package with checking **Generate Comments**.

◆ **TRY it.** (See the next slide for illustration of the above steps.)

Changing Javadoc comments and code style



The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**: **Preferences** and other settings

◆ **Format style**

- Select **Window > Preferences > Java > Code Style > Formatter**
- Click **Edit** button,
- then choose, *for example*, **Braces** tab
- **Choose** one of the options:
Same line, Next line, Next line indented, Next line on wrap
- and see how format style changes.
(see the next slide)

Changing Format style (brace positions)

Profile 'Eclipse [built-in]'

Profile name: Eclipse [built-in] Export...

Indentation **Braces** White Space Blank Lines New Lines Control Statements Line Wrapping Comments

Brace positions

- Class or interface declaration: Same line
- Anonymous class declaration: **Try** Same line (selected), Next line, Next line indented, Next line on wrap
- Constructor declaration: Same line
- Method declaration: Same line
- Enum declaration: Same line
- Enum constant body: Same line
- Annotation type declaration: Same line
- Blocks: Same line
- Blocks in case statement: Same line
- 'switch' statement: Same line
- Array initializer: Same line

☐ Keep empty array initializer on one line

Preview: ☐ Show invisible characters

```
/**
 * Braces
 */
interface Empty {
}

enum MyEnum {
    UNDEFINED(0) {
        void foo() {
        }
    }
}

@interface SomeAnnotationType {
}

class Example {
    SomeClass fField = new SomeClass() {
    };
    int[] myArray = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 };
    int[] emptyArray = new int[] {};

    Example() {
    }
}
```

? This is a built-in profile, change the name to create a new profile. Apply OK Cancel

You will be prompted to *change profile* to, e.g., **MyProfile**

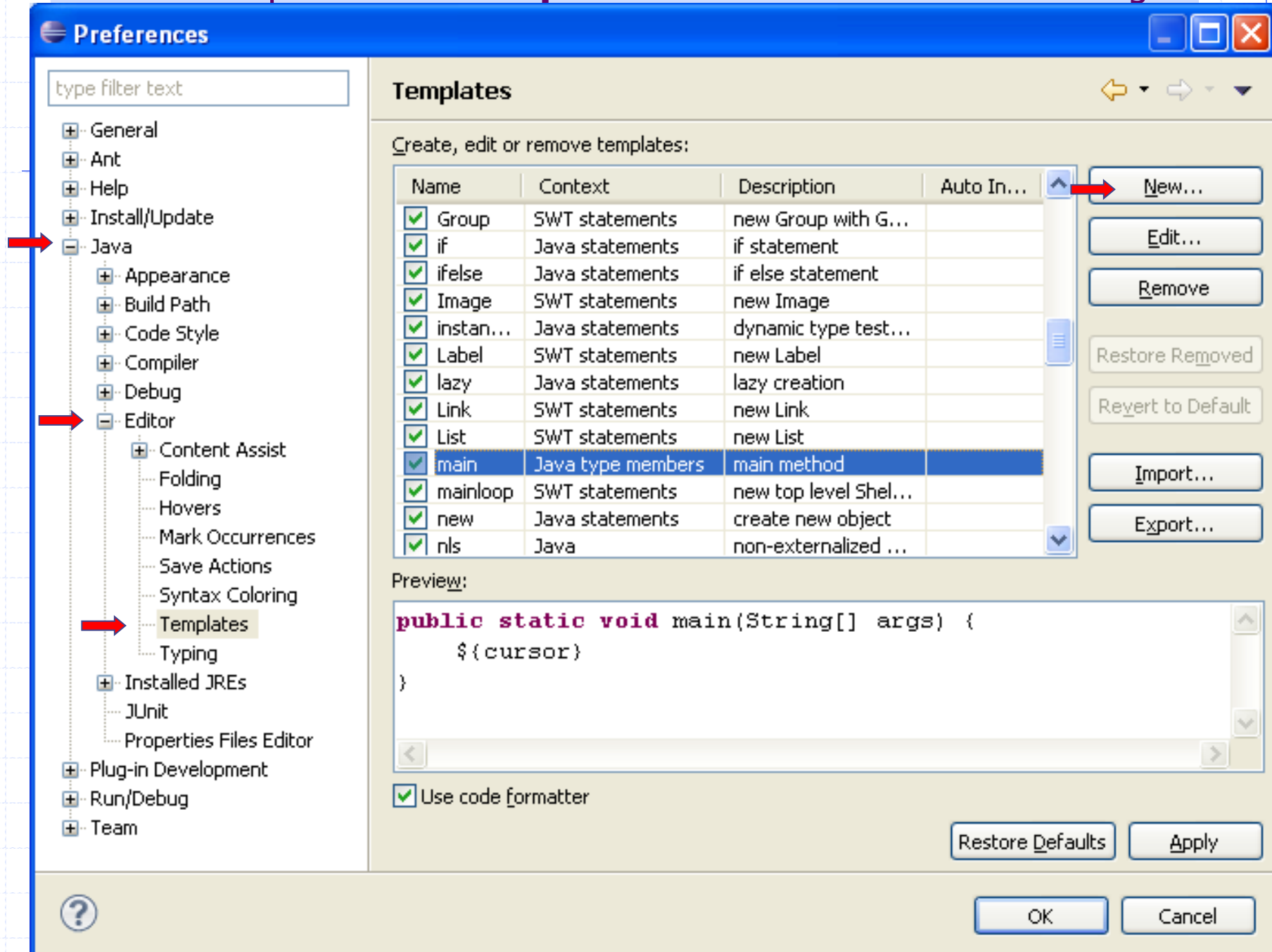
The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**: **Preferences** and other settings

- ◆ **Code generation templates**
(to be invoked by **Ctrl-Space**).
 - **Templates** for flow control constructs
(like **do while** statement)
are found in

**Window > Preferences >
Java > Editor > Templates**

(see the next slide)

The Java quick tour in Eclipse: Preferences and other settings



Preferences

type filter text

- General
- Ant
- Help
- Install/Update
- Java
 - Appearance
 - Build Path
 - Code Style
 - Compiler
 - Debug
 - Editor
 - Content Assist
 - Folding
 - Hovers
 - Mark Occurrences
 - Save Actions
 - Syntax Coloring
 - Templates**
 - Typing
 - Installed JREs
 - JUnit
 - Properties Files Editor
- Plug-in Development
- Run/Debug
- Team

Templates

Create, edit or remove templates:

Name	Context	Description	Auto In...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group	SWT statements	new Group with G...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> if	Java statements	if statement	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ifelse	Java statements	if else statement	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Image	SWT statements	new Image	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> instan...	Java statements	dynamic type test...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Label	SWT statements	new Label	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lazy	Java statements	lazy creation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Link	SWT statements	new Link	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> List	SWT statements	new List	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> main	Java type members	main method	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mainloop	SWT statements	new top level Shel...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> new	Java statements	create new object	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nls	Java	non-externalized ...	

New...
Edit...
Remove
Restore Removed
Revert to Default
Import...
Export...

Preview:

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

☒ Use code formatter

Restore Defaults **Apply**

OK **Cancel**

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse:** **Preferences** and other settings

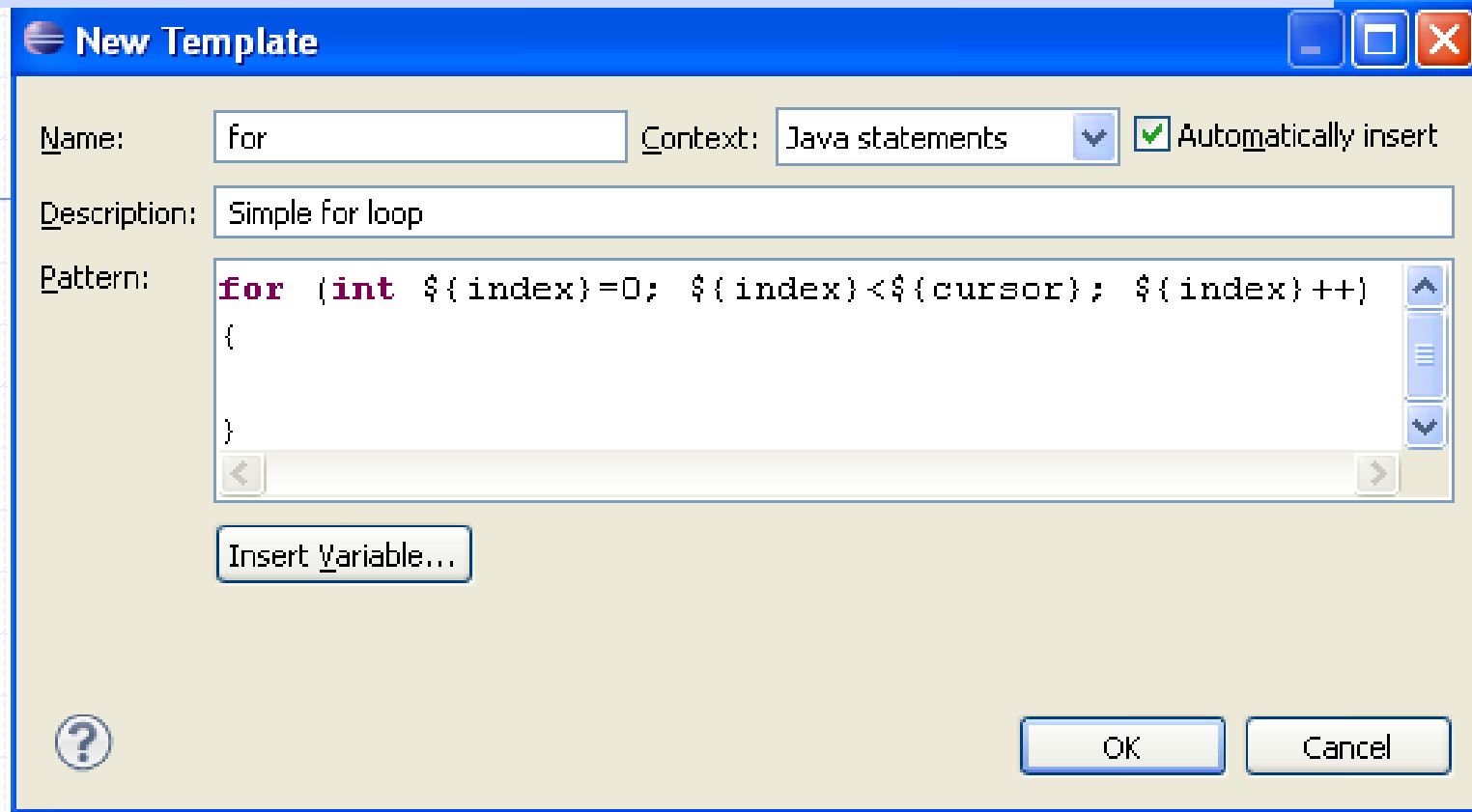
◆ **Create** template to produce
simple for loop:

- Select (as above)

Window > Preferences > Java > Editor > Templates

- Click the **New** button.
- Choose Context **Java statements.**
- **Enter**
 - ◆ **for** as the **name** of new template,
 - ◆ **Simple for loop** as the description, and
 - ◆ the ***pattern*** on the next slide
(by using **Insert Variable**):

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse: Preferences** and other settings



Finally,

- ◆ Click **OK** in this **New Template** dialog box,
- ◆ Click **OK** in the **Preference** dialog to return to the **Workbench**.
- ◆ **TRY** new version of **for** of **Simple for loop** just created with using **Ctrl-Space**.

The Java quick tour in Eclipse: Preferences and other settings

- ◆ Setting **Classpaths** and **classpath variables**:
 - Select **Window > Preferences > Java > Build Path > Classpath Variables**
 - Click the **New** button.
 - Enter the classpath variable name, (**just for example**), **MYSQL_JDBC**.
 - Either browse or enter manually, (**just for example, even if it does not exist in your computer**) the path **C:\mysql\jdbc\lib\mm.mysql-2.0.14-bin.jar**
 - Click **OK** twice to save and return to **Workbench**.

The Java quick tour in Eclipse: Preferences and other settings

- ◆ **Adding JAR classpath or classpath variable** (such as `MYSQL_JDBC`) *to a project*:
 - right-click on the **project name (Hello)**,
 - select **Properties**, then **Java Build Path**, and **Libraries** tab, then
 - ◆ either add the **JAR** *explicitly* by selecting **Add External JARs...** from your file system,
 - ◆ or select **Add Variable**, click `MYSQL_JDBC`, and **OK**
- ◆ In our case, `MYSQL_JDBC` *points to non-existing location*, so Eclipse **does not allow to add** this variable.

- ◆ Similarly, we could add **classpath variable** `JUNIT4_EXTERNAL` (- external to Eclipse, which has its own **JUnit3** and **JUnit4**) for our independent of **Eclipse JUnit4**

`C:/JAVA/junit4.8.2/junit-4.8.2.jar`

- ◆ Alternatively, if we want to use **Eclipse's** internal plugin for **JUnit**, we could click **Add Library...** and chose **JUnit3** or **JUnit4**.

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**: **Importing** pre-existing **Eclipse** projects into **workspace**

- ◆ Some **Eclipse** *project(s)* can be
 - ⌘ created by another developer or
 - deleted from the workspace by yourself (without complete deleting the project contents on disk; e.g. you can **temporary delete** your **Hello** project and then **import it back**).
- ◆ To **import** such a pre-existing **Eclipse** projects from some other workspace **into your current workspace**, select

File > Import > General >

> Existing Projects into Workspace > Next

- Choose **Select Root Directory** (i.e., a pre-existing - another or the current - **workspace**) containing existing projects and click **Browse** to find it.
- **Choose** project/subdirectory to import.

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**: **Importing** pre-existing **Eclipse projects** into **workspace**

- ◆ You can additionally **decide** whether to **Copy Projects into Workspace** by ticking the appropriate box (if it is not in the current workspace) or **not copy**

That is, a content of a directory on disk can be dealt with as a part of our ***abstract Workspace*** but ***non necessarily physically contained*** in the **Workspace** directory on disk.

- ◆ Click **Finish**.

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**: **Conclusion** notes

◆ Thus, we know how to

- start a project in **Eclipse**,
- create a stub **Java** class by using a wizard,
- use the simplest **Code-completion/code-generation** features of the editor (**Ctrl-Space**),
- **run** and **re-run** a **Java** program in **Eclipse**,
- that **Eclipse** editor **highlights** and helps to correct *syntax errors* and *unresolved references* (discussed later),
- that **Eclipse** has a special **Debug perspective** to facilitate debugging a **Java** program (*details omitted*),
- use **Preferences** for
 - ◆ code **formatting** style (positions of braces was considered),
 - ◆ **templates** for generating code (or comments – *details omitted for self-study*),
 - ◆ adding **classpath** entries (*details omitted for self-study*),
 - ◆ etc.
- **import** some pre-existing **Eclipse projects** into **workspace**

The **Java** quick tour in **Eclipse**:

Conclusion notes

◆ **Eclipse** is available from

<http://www.eclipse.org>