COMP 3021(Lab 1) : Introduction to Eclipse

Quan Li & Haipeng Zeng

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

{*qliba, hzengac*}*@connect.ust.hk*

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Overview

- Eclipse Background
- Obtaining and Installing Eclipse
- Creating a Workspaces / Projects
- Creating Classes
- Compiling and Running Code
- Debugging Code
- Sampling of Features
- Summary

What is Eclipse?

- Eclipse started as a proprietary IBM product (IBM Visual age for Smalltalk/Java)
  -Embracing the open source model IBM opened the product up
- Open Source
  -It is a general purpose open platform that facilitates and encourages the development of third party plug-ins
- Best known as an Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
  -Provides tools for coding, building, running and debugging applications
- Originally designed for Java, now supports many other languages
  -Good support for C, C++
  -Python, PHP, Ruby, etc

Prerequisites for Running Eclipse

Eclipse is written in Java and will thus need an installed JRE or JDK in which to execute
-JDK 1.8 recommended

Obtaining Eclipse

- Eclipse can be downloaded from
  -`http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/packages/`
  -Be sure to grab Eclipse IDE for Java Developers
- Eclipse comes bundled as a zip file (Windows) or a tarball (all other operating systems)
  - Some versions of Linux (i.e. Fedora, Ubuntu) offer Eclipse in their respective repositories and can be downloaded using the appropriate tool (i.e. yum, apt-get)

Installing Eclipse

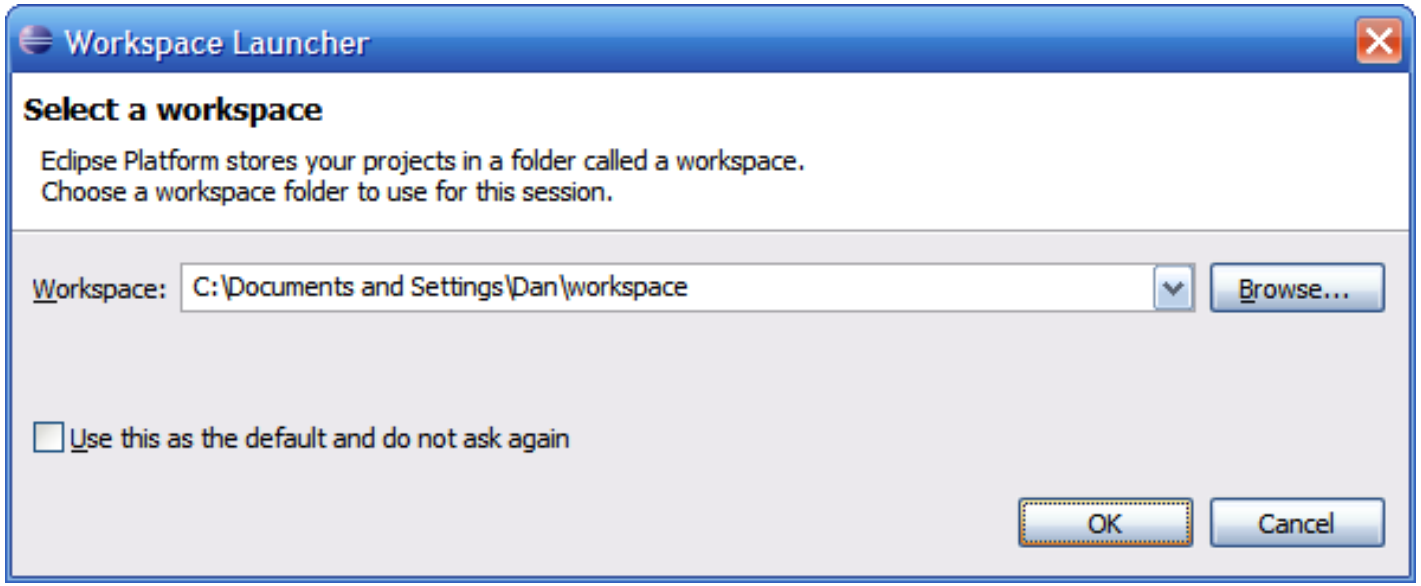
- Simply unwrap the zip file to some directory where you want to store the executables
- On windows
  -I typically unwrap the zip file to $C:\backslash eclipse\backslash$
  -I then typically create a shortcut on my desktop to the eclipse executable $C:\backslash eclipse\backslash eclipse.exe$
  - Some versions of Linux (i.e. Fedora, Ubuntu) offer Eclipse in their respective repositories and can be downloaded using the appropriate tool (i.e. yum, apt-get)
- Under Linux
  -I typically unwrap to /opt/eclipse/

Launching Eclipse

- Once you have the environment setup, go ahead and launch eclipse
- You should see the following splash screen

Selecting a Workspace

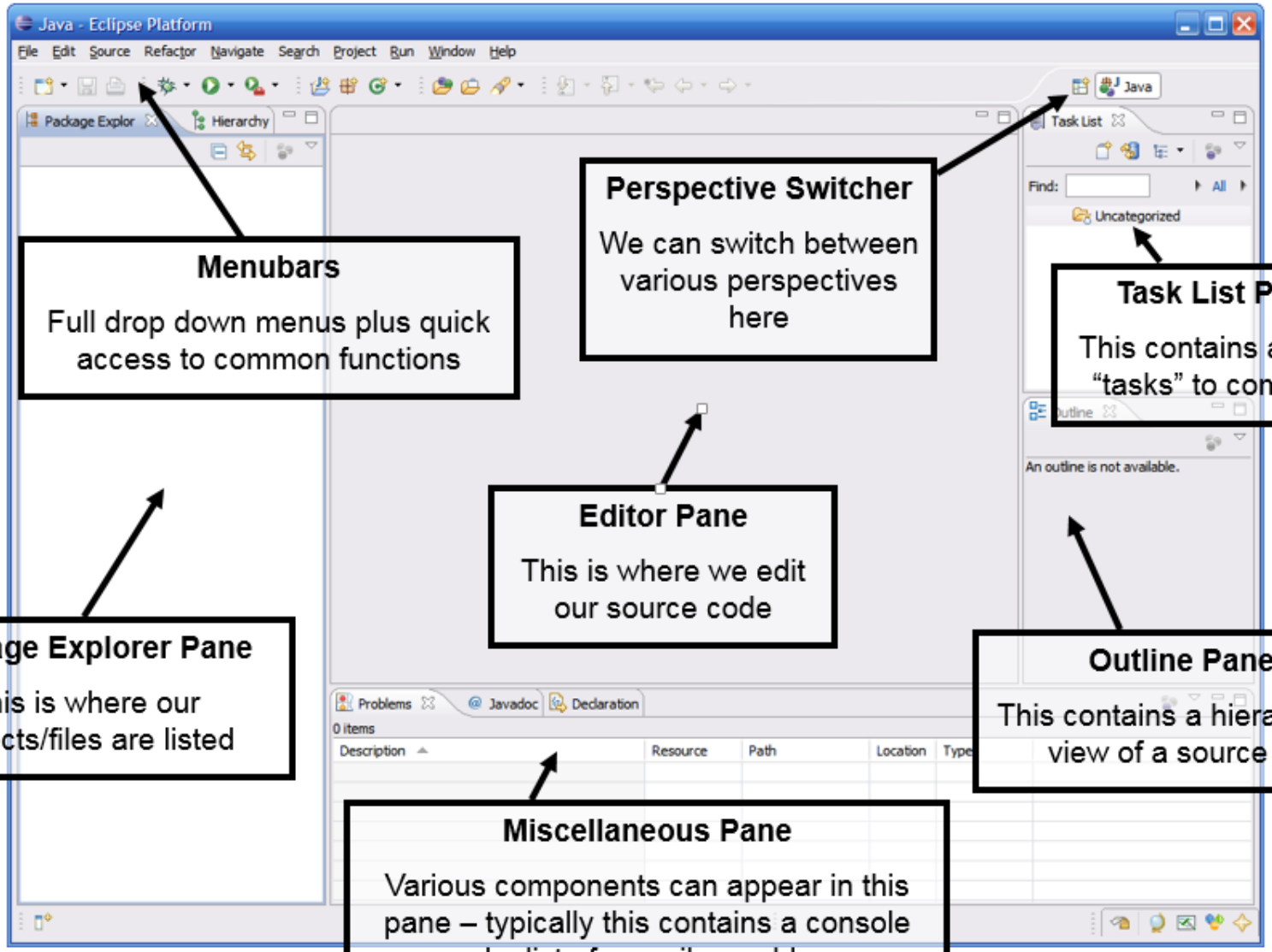
- In Eclipse, all of your code will live under a workspace
- A workspace is nothing more than a location where we will store our source code and where Eclipse will write out our preferences
- Eclipse allows you to have multiple workspaces each tailored in its own way
- Choose a location where you want to store your files, then click OK



Welcome to Eclipse

- The first time you launch Eclipse, you will be presented with a welcome screen
- From here you can access an overview to the platform, tutorials, sample code, etc
- Click on Workbench to get to the actual IDE

Eclipse IDE Components



Menubars

Full drop down menus plus quick access to common functions

Perspective Switcher

We can switch between various perspectives here

Task List Pane

This contains a list of "tasks" to complete

Editor Pane

This is where we edit our source code

Package Explorer Pane

This is where our projects/files are listed

Outline Pane

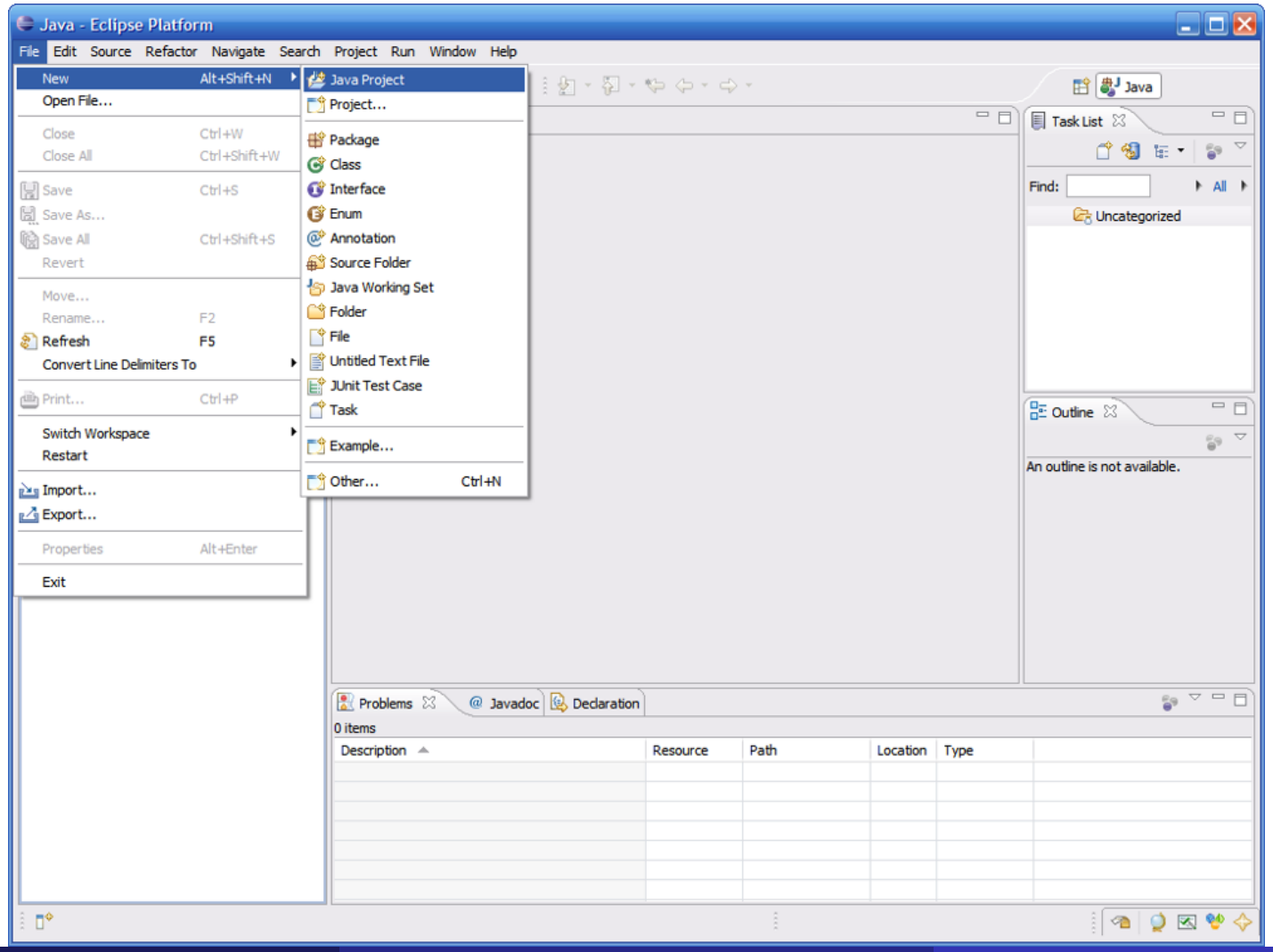
This contains a hierarchical view of a source file

Miscellaneous Pane

Various components can appear in this pane – typically this contains a console and a list of compiler problems

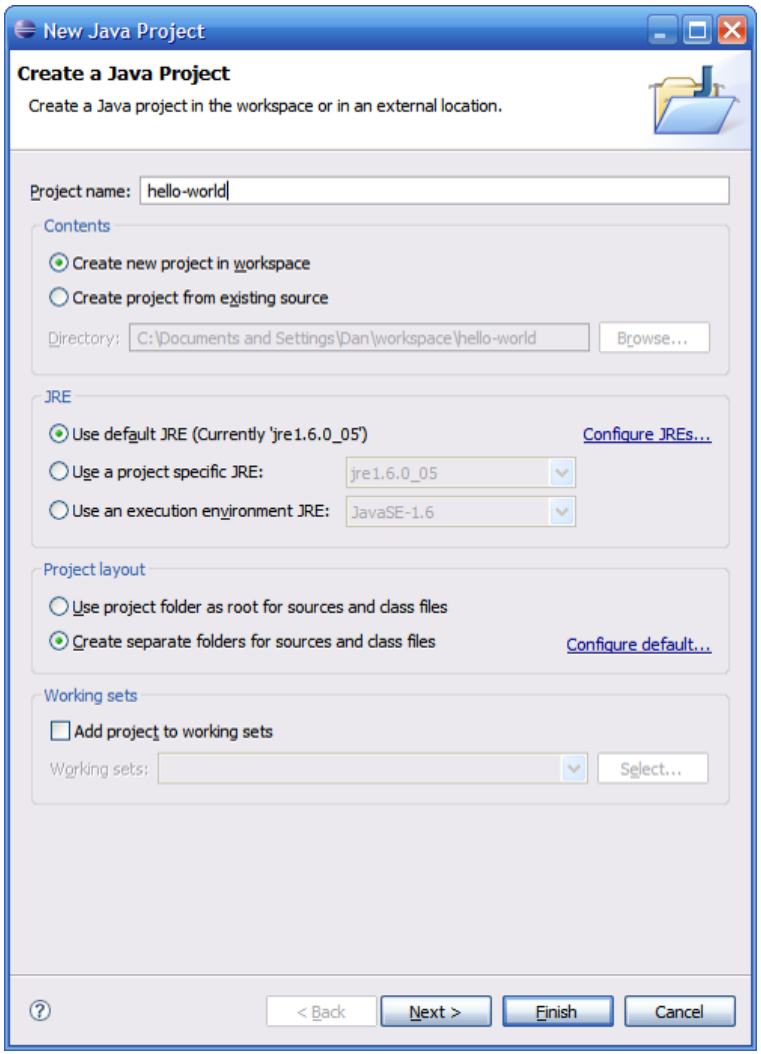
Creating a New Project

- All code in Eclipse needs to live under a project
- To create a project: File → New → Java Project



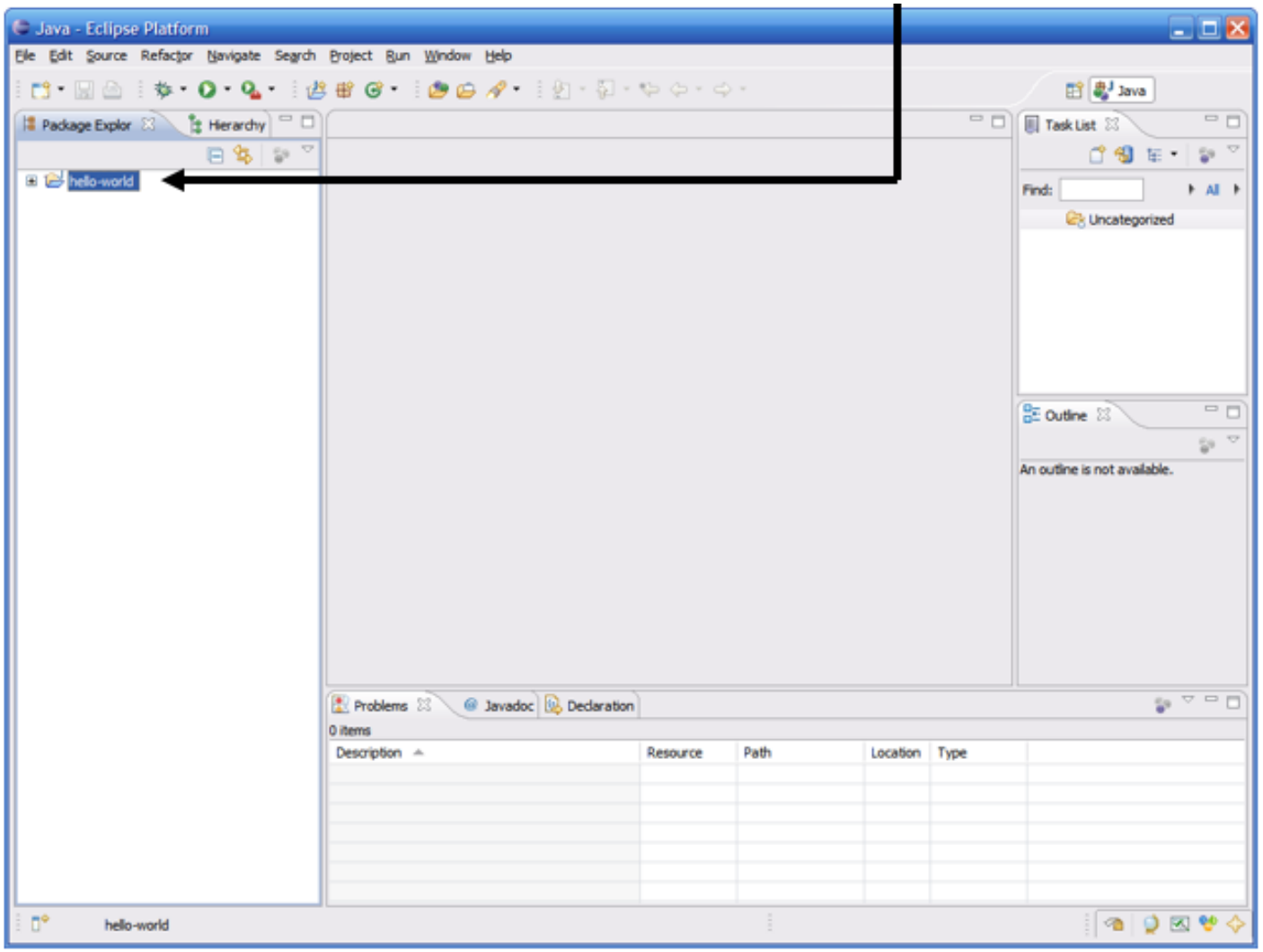
Creating a New Project (continued)

- Enter a name for the project, then click Finish



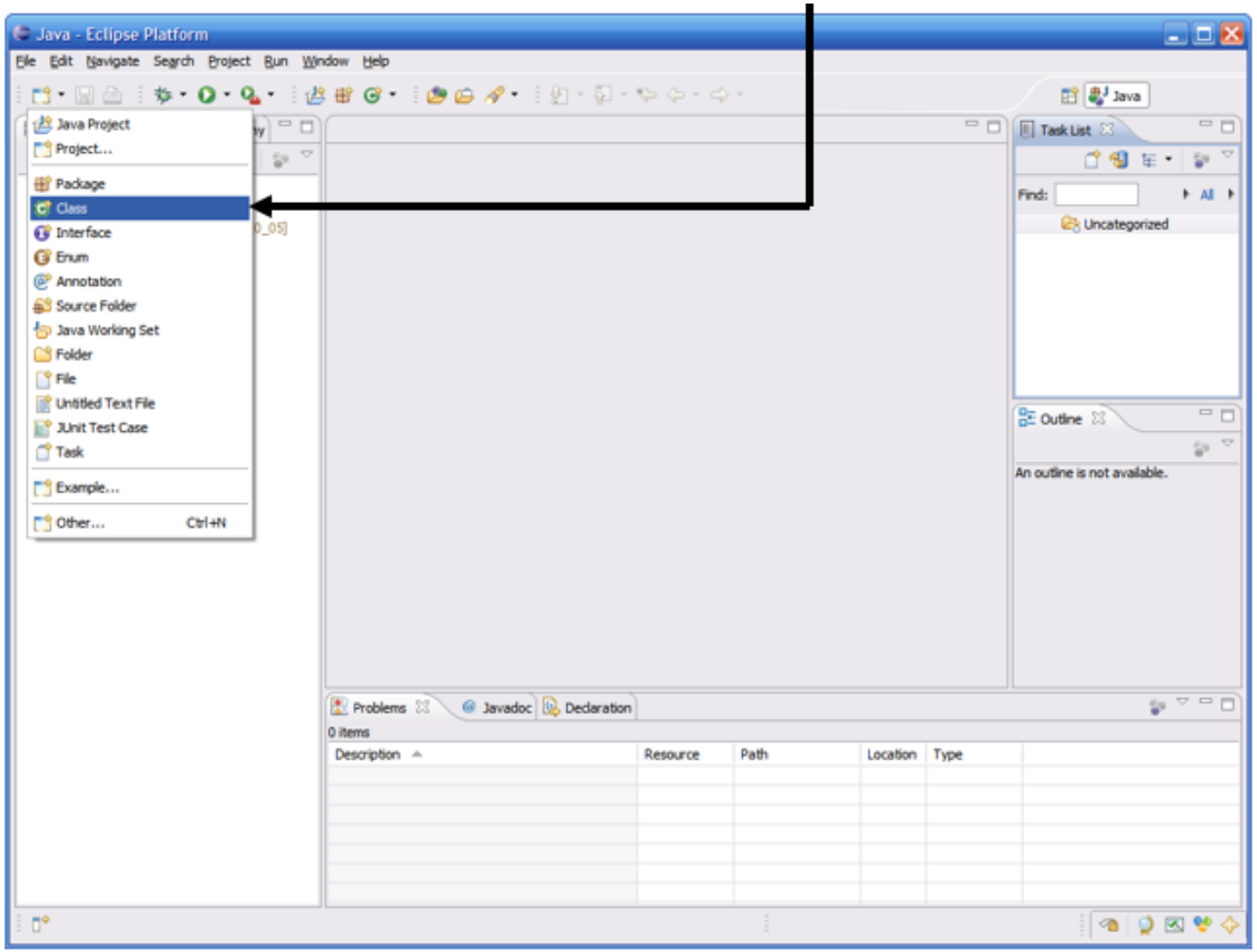
Creating a New Project (continued)

- The newly created project should then appear under the Package Explorer



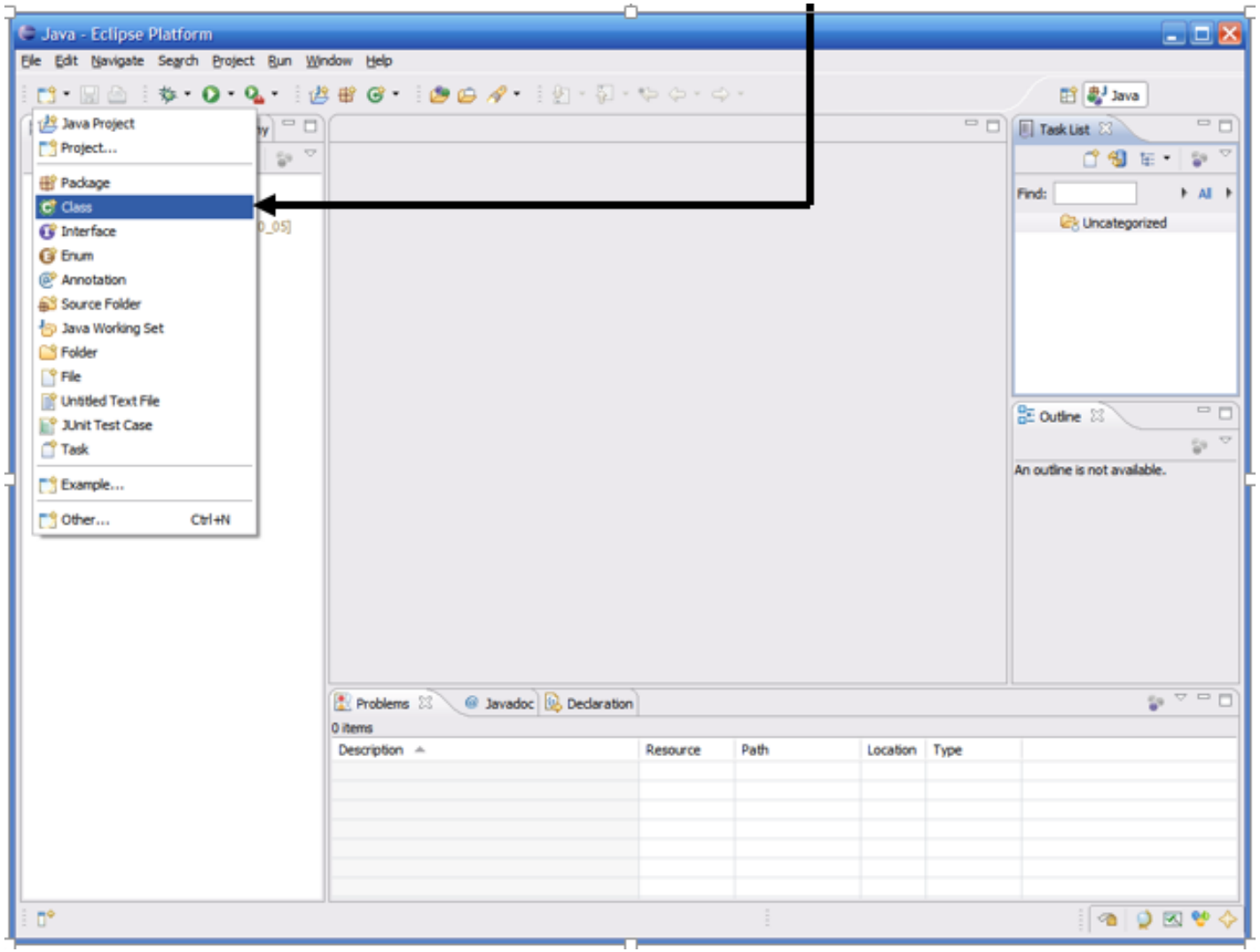
The src folder

- Eclipse automatically creates a folder to store your source code in called src



Creating a Class

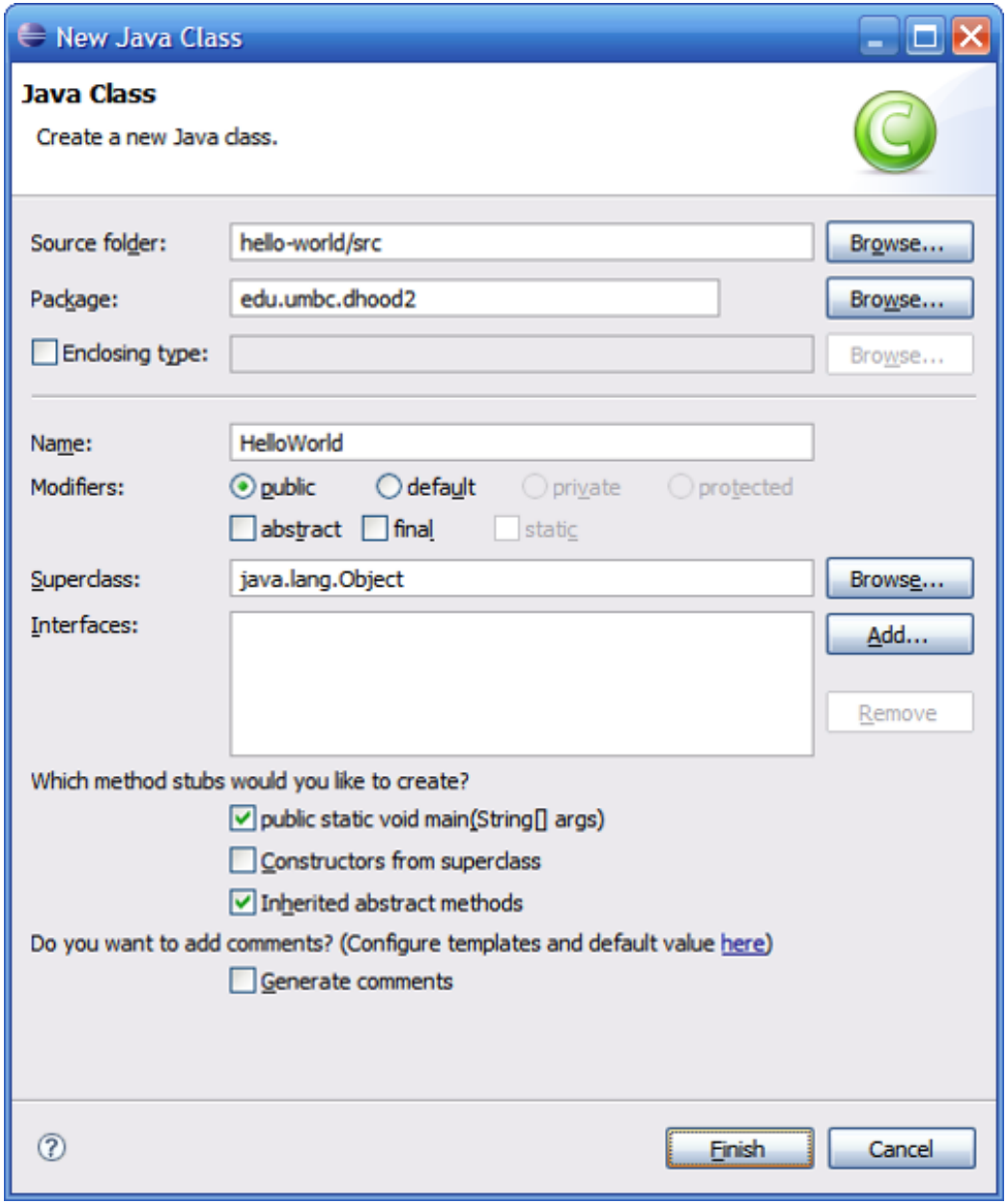
- To create a class, simply click on the New button, then select Class



Creating a Class (continued)

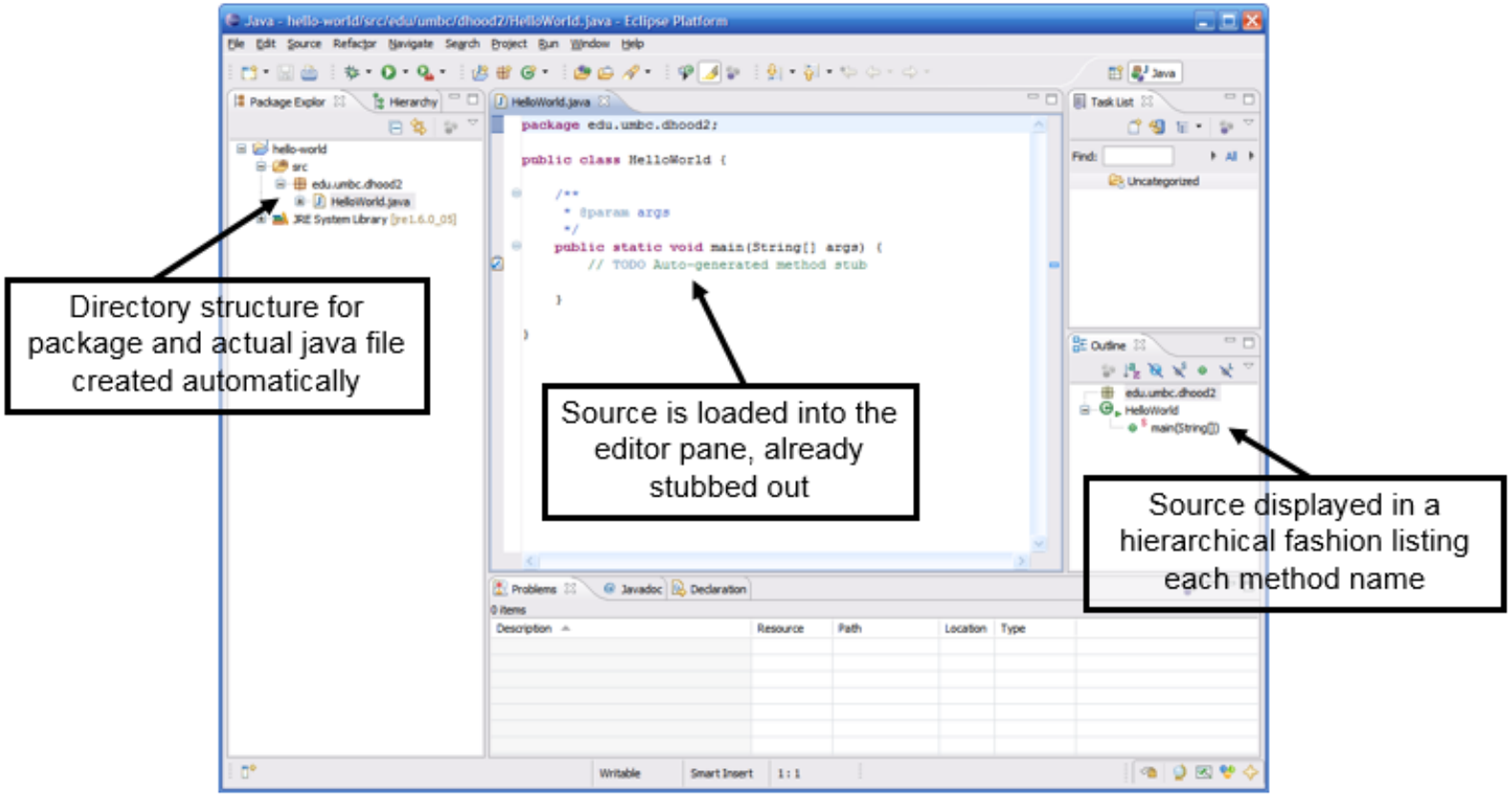
- This brings up the new class wizard
- From here you can specify the following...
  -Package
  -Class name
  -Superclass
  -Whether or not to include a main Etc
- Fill in necessary information then click Finish to continue

Creating a Class (continued)



The Created Class

As you can see a number of things have now happened

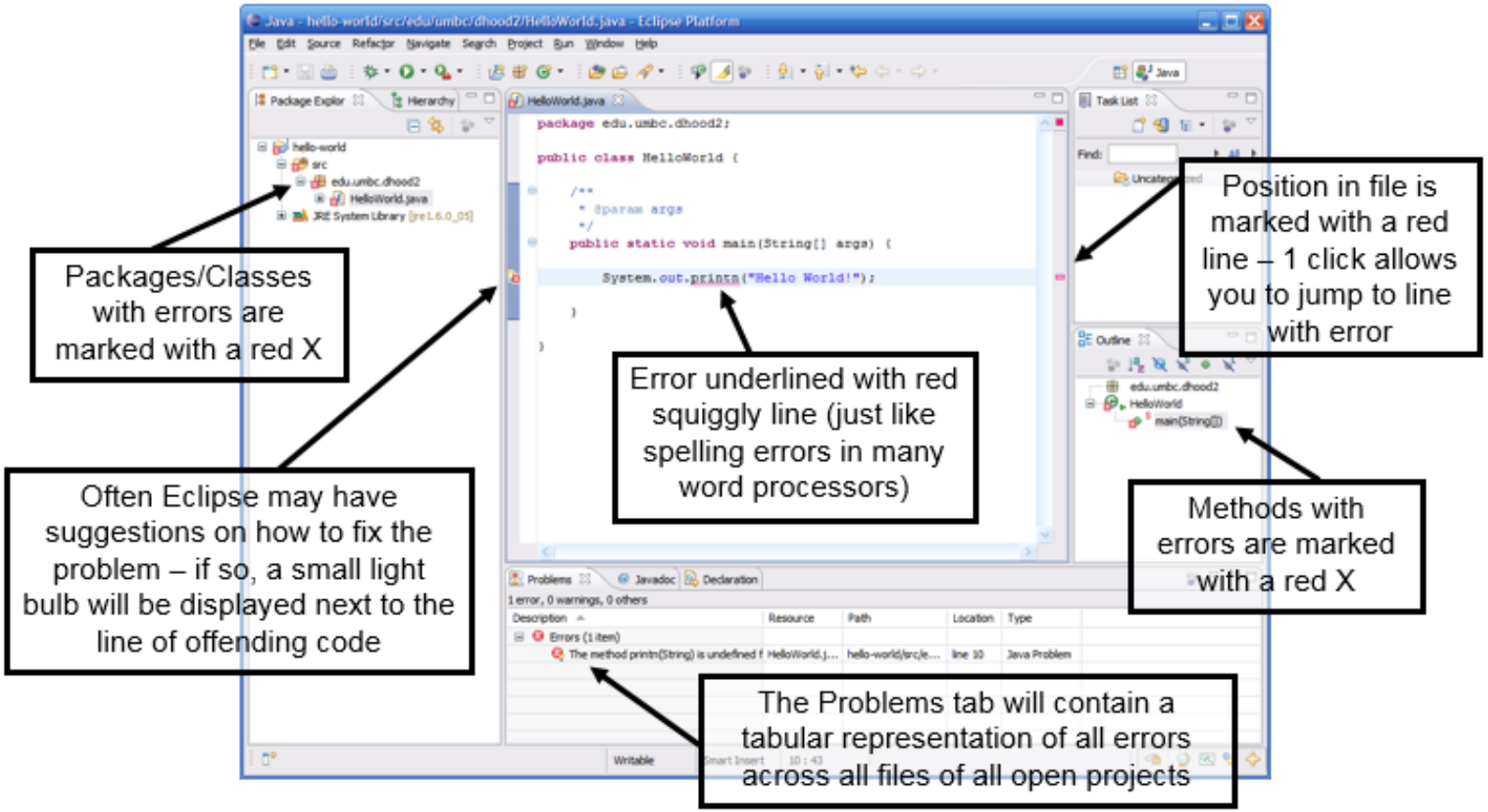


Compiling Source Code

- One huge feature of Eclipse is that it automatically compiles your code in the background
  -You no longer need to go to the command prompt and compile code directly
- This means that errors can be corrected when made
  -We all know that iterative development is the best approach to developing code, but going to shell to do a compile can interrupt the normal course of development
  -This prevents going to compile and being surprised with 100+ errors

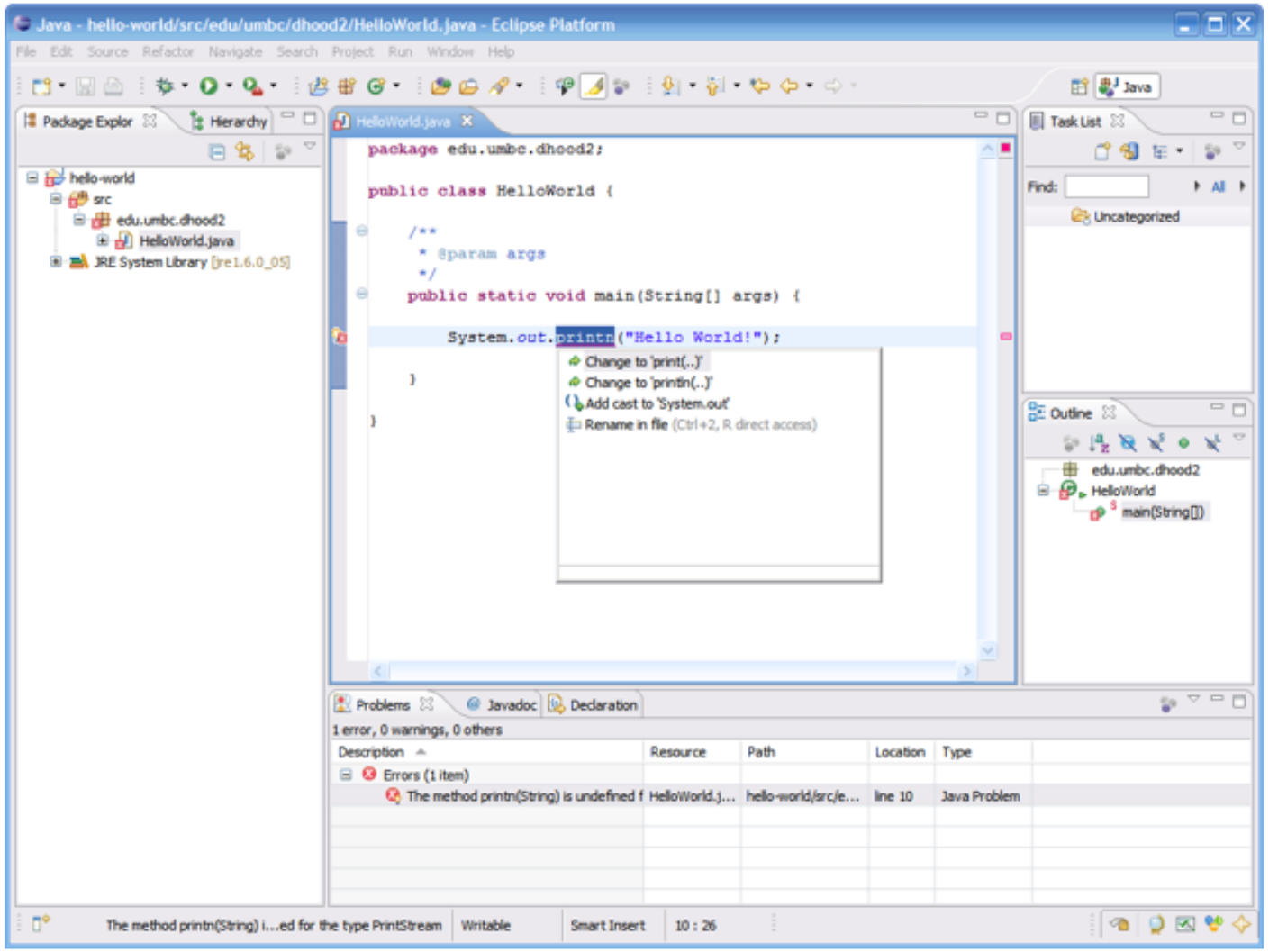
Example Compilation Error

This code contains a typo in the println statement



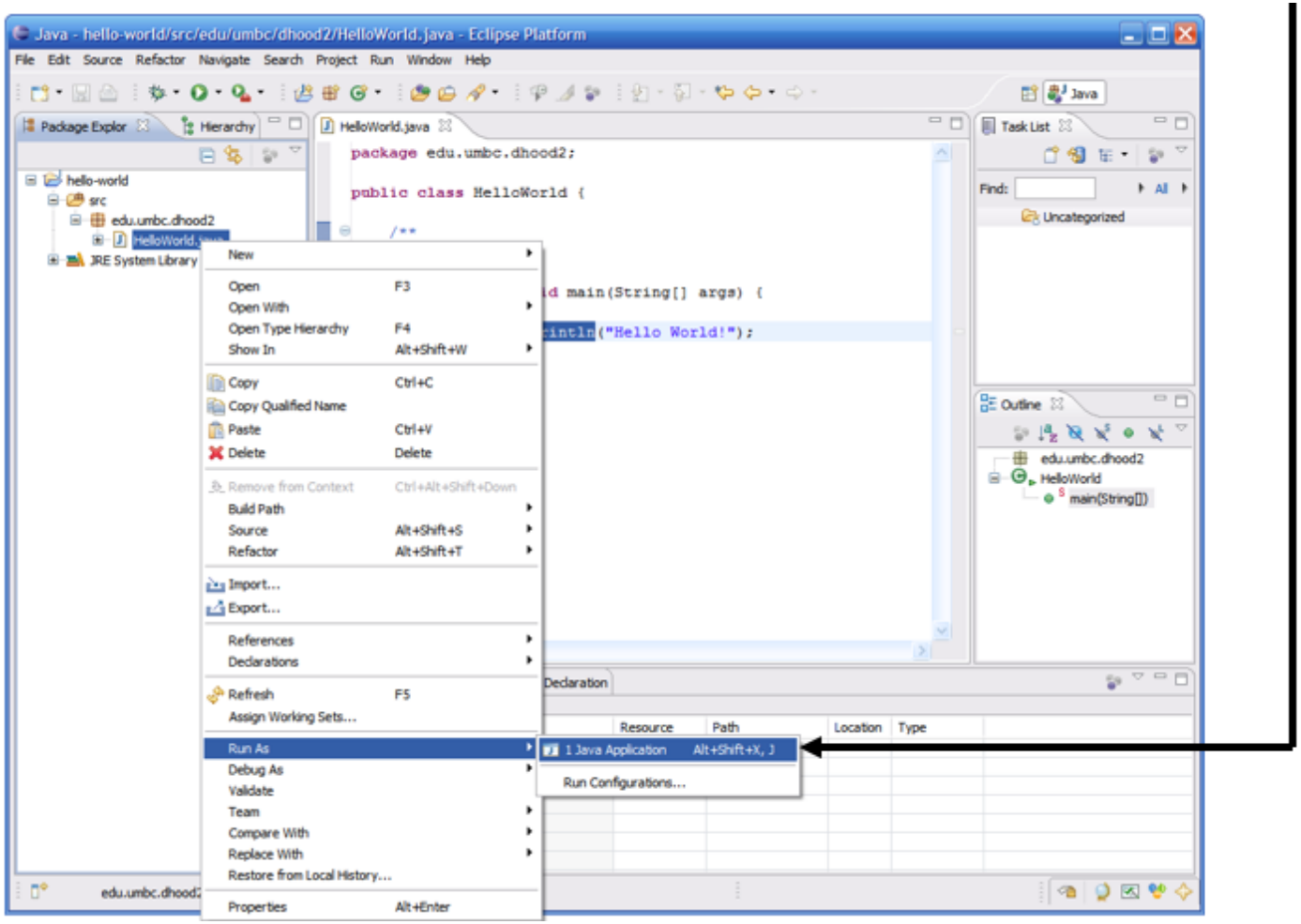
Example Compilation Error (continued)

When clicking on the light bulb, Eclipse suggests changing printn to either print or println



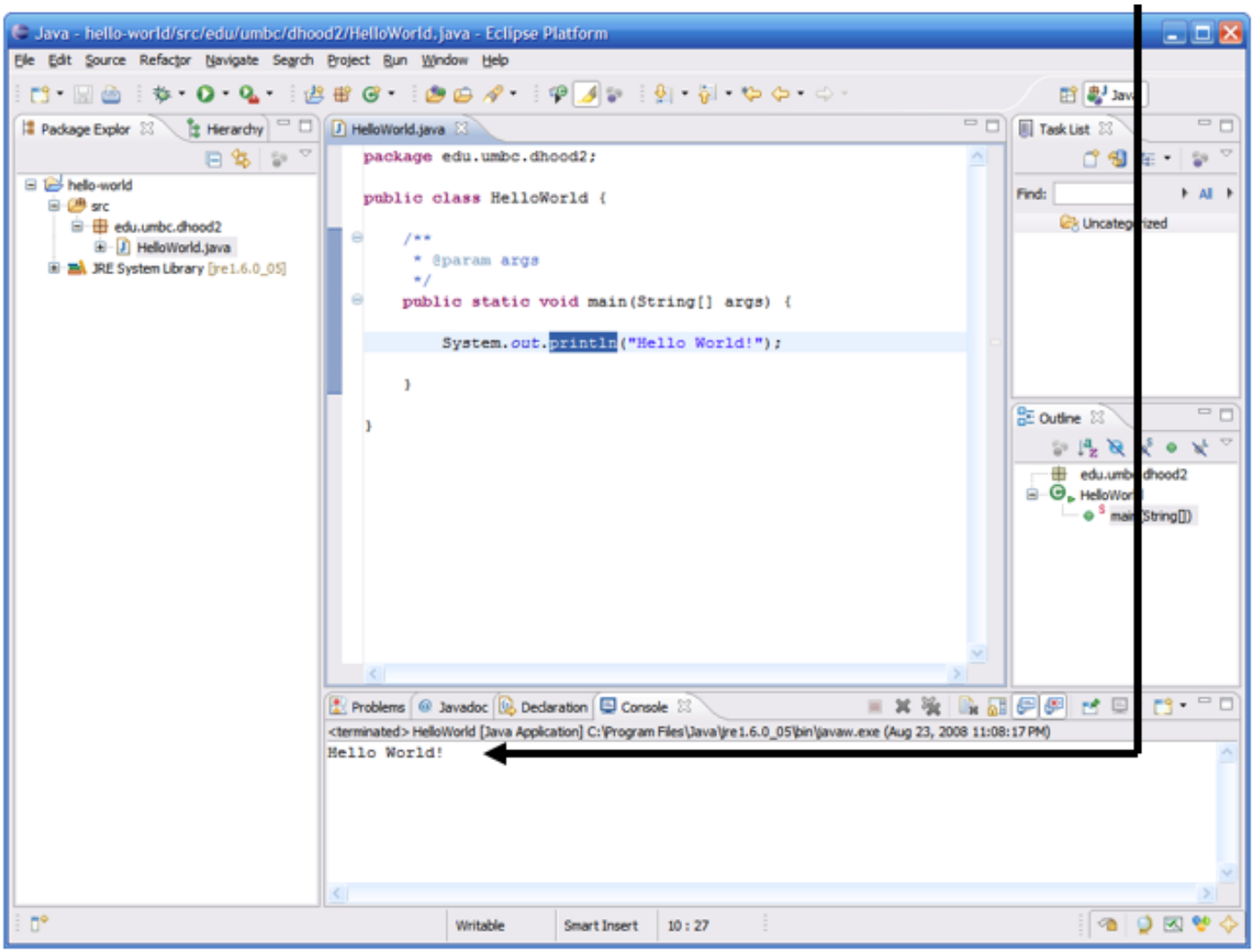
Running Code

An easy way to run code is to right click on the class and select Run As → Java Application



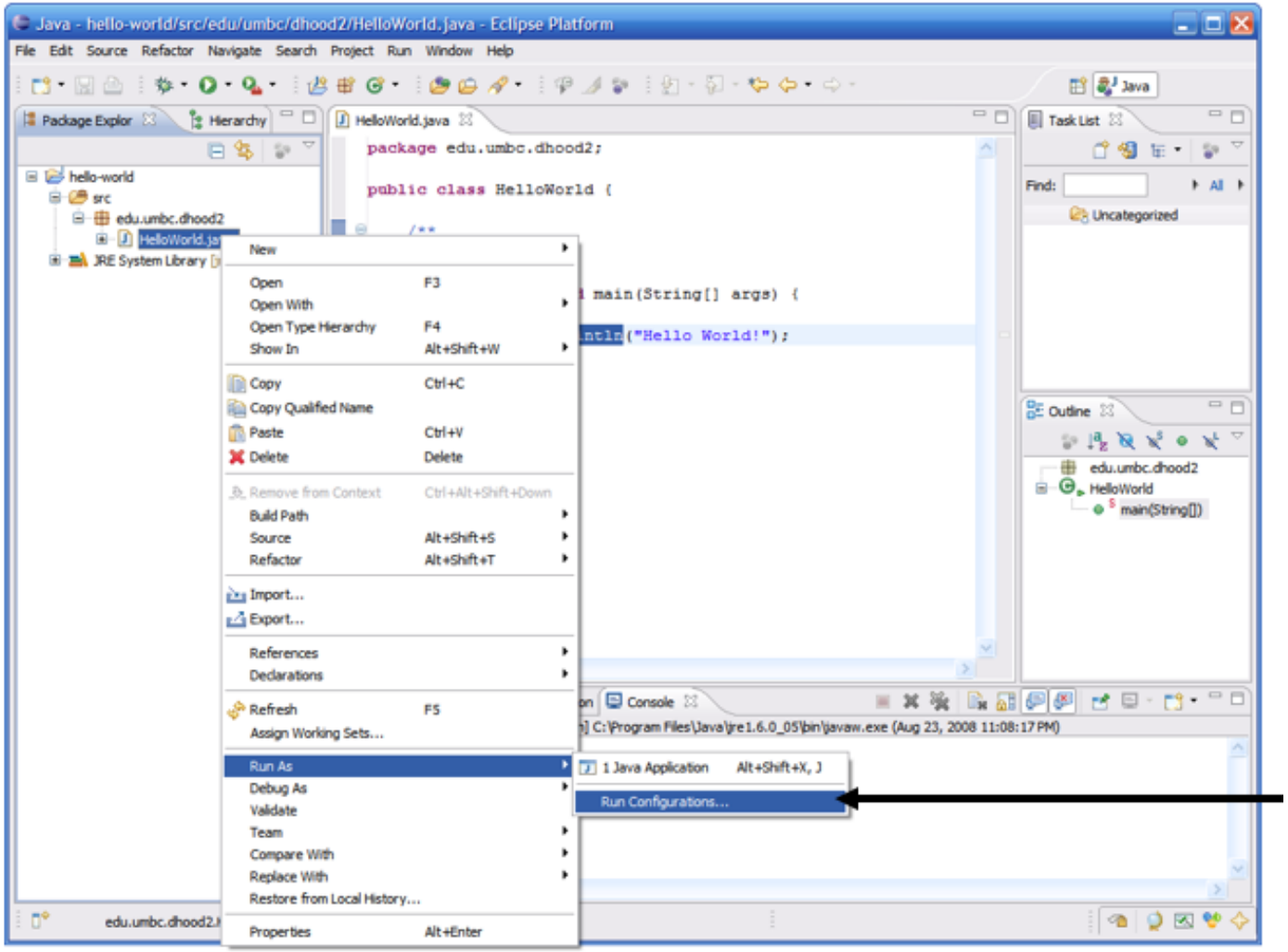
Running Code (continued)

An easy way to run code is to right click on the class and select Run As → Java Application



Run Configuration

Advanced options for executing a program can be found by right clicking the class then clicking Run As → Run



Run Configuration (continued)

Here you can change/add any of the following:

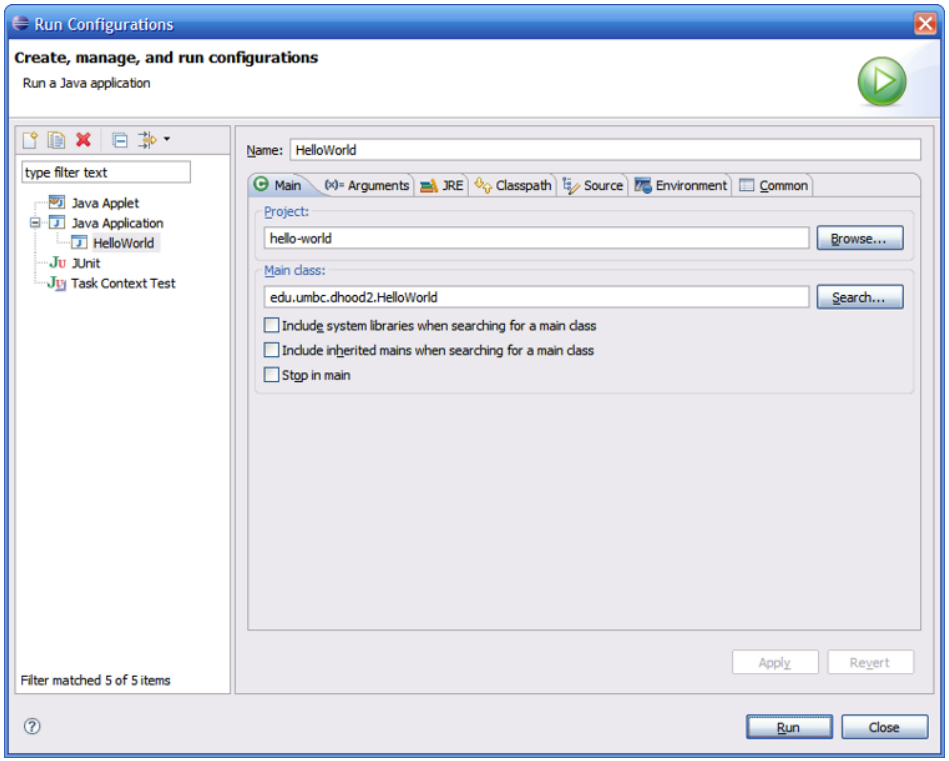
-JVM arguments

-Command line arguments

-Classpath settings

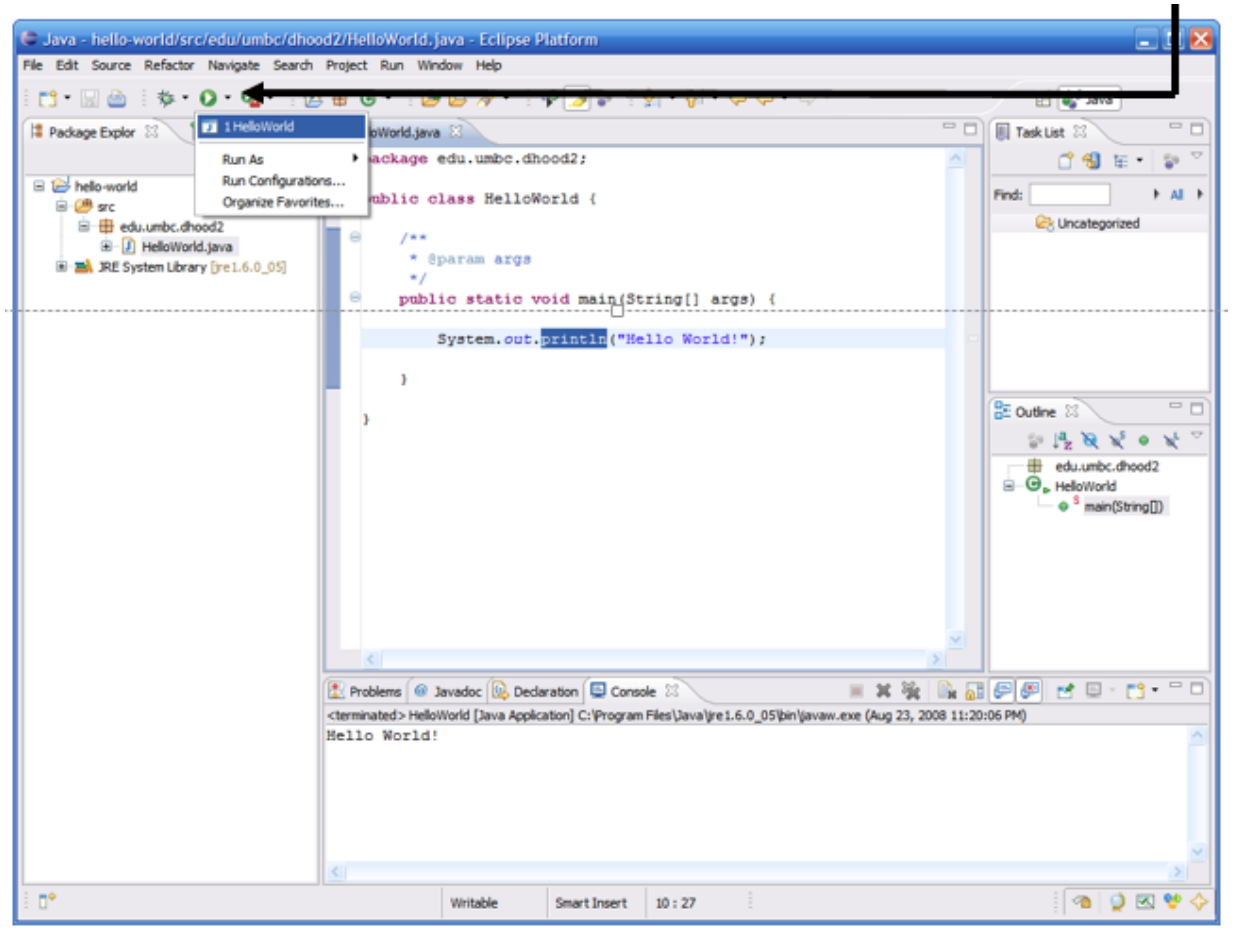
-Environment variables

-Which JVM to use



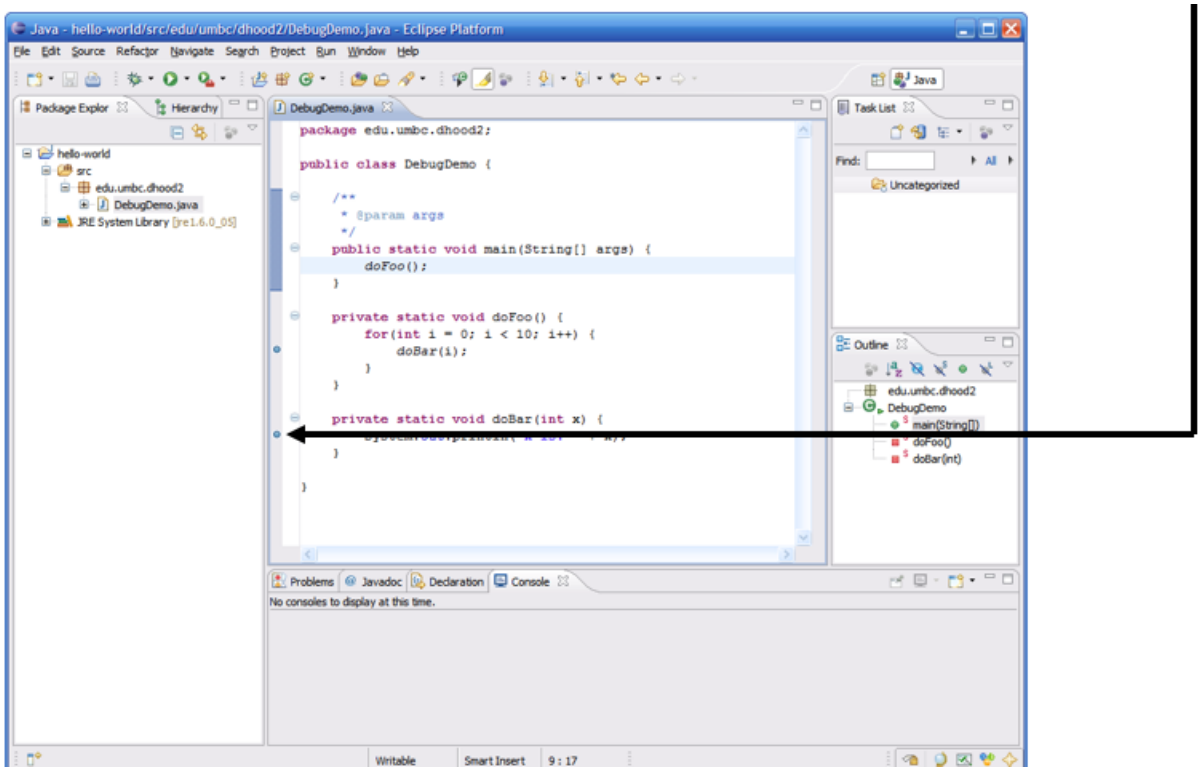
Re-Running Code

After you run the code a first time, you can re-run it just by selecting it from the run drop down menu



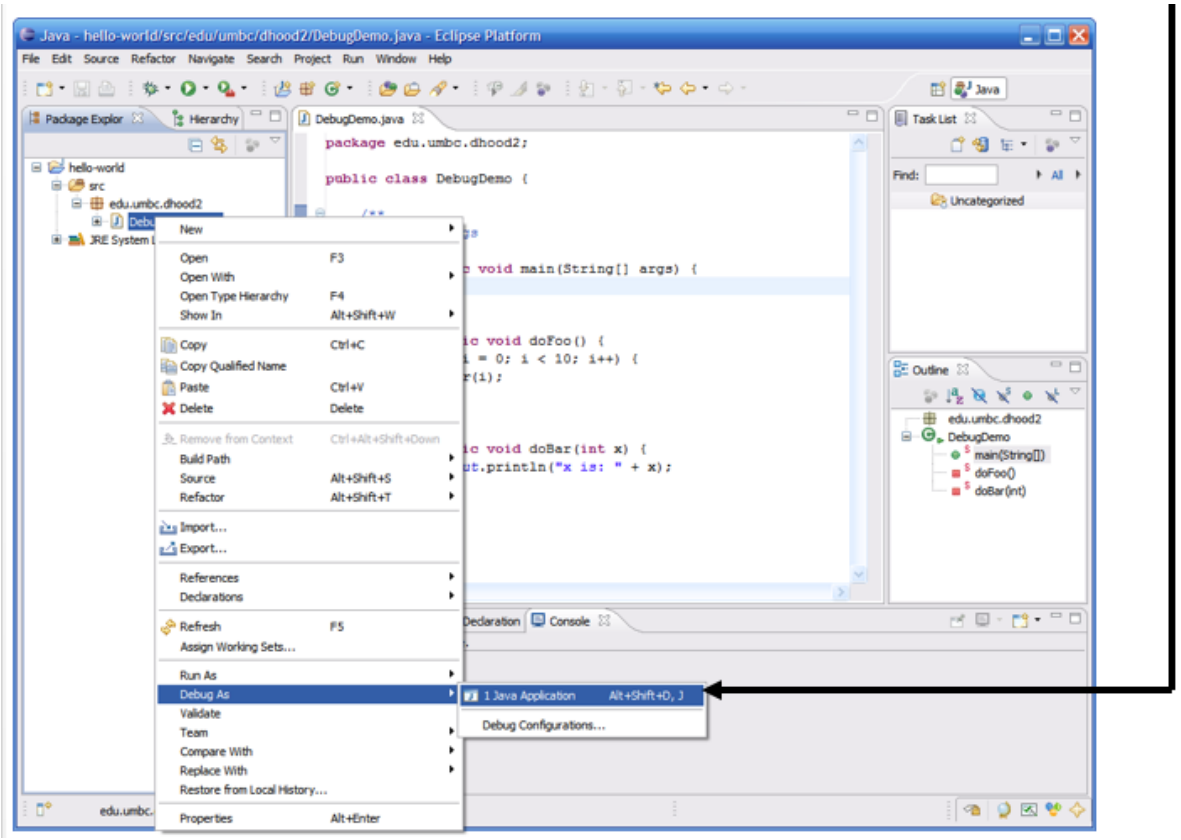
Debugging Code

- Eclipse comes with a pretty good built-in debugger
- You can set break points in your code by double clicking in the left hand margin break points are represented by these blue bubbles



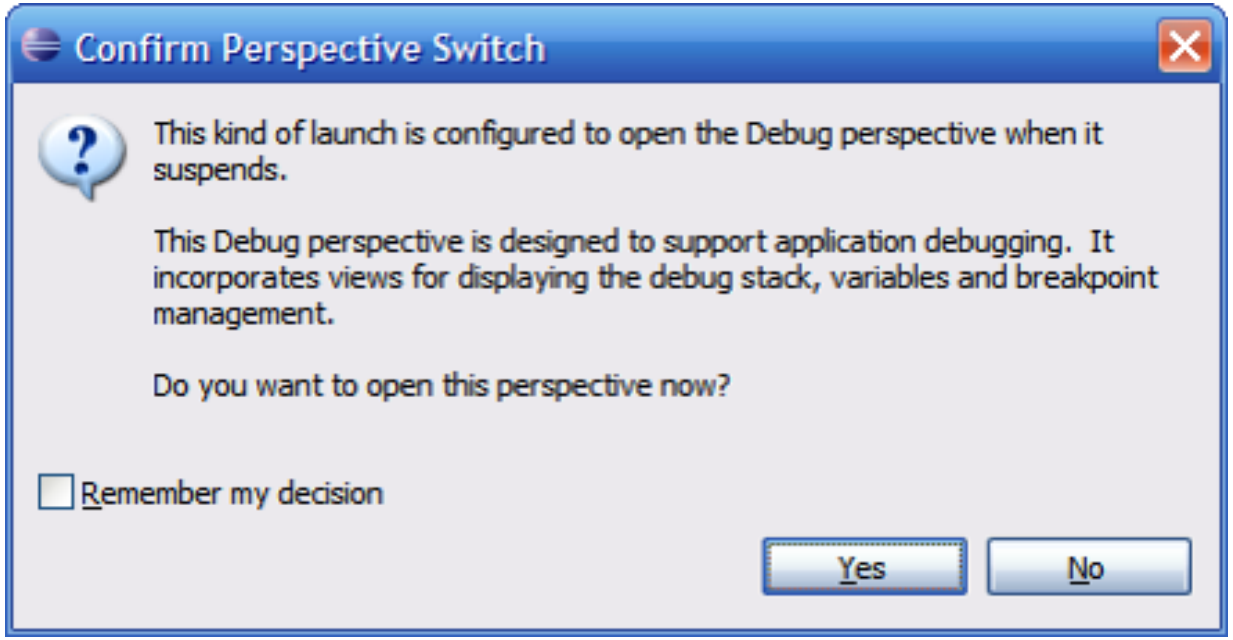
Debugging Code (continued)

An easy way to enter debug mode is to right click on the class and select Debug As → Java Application



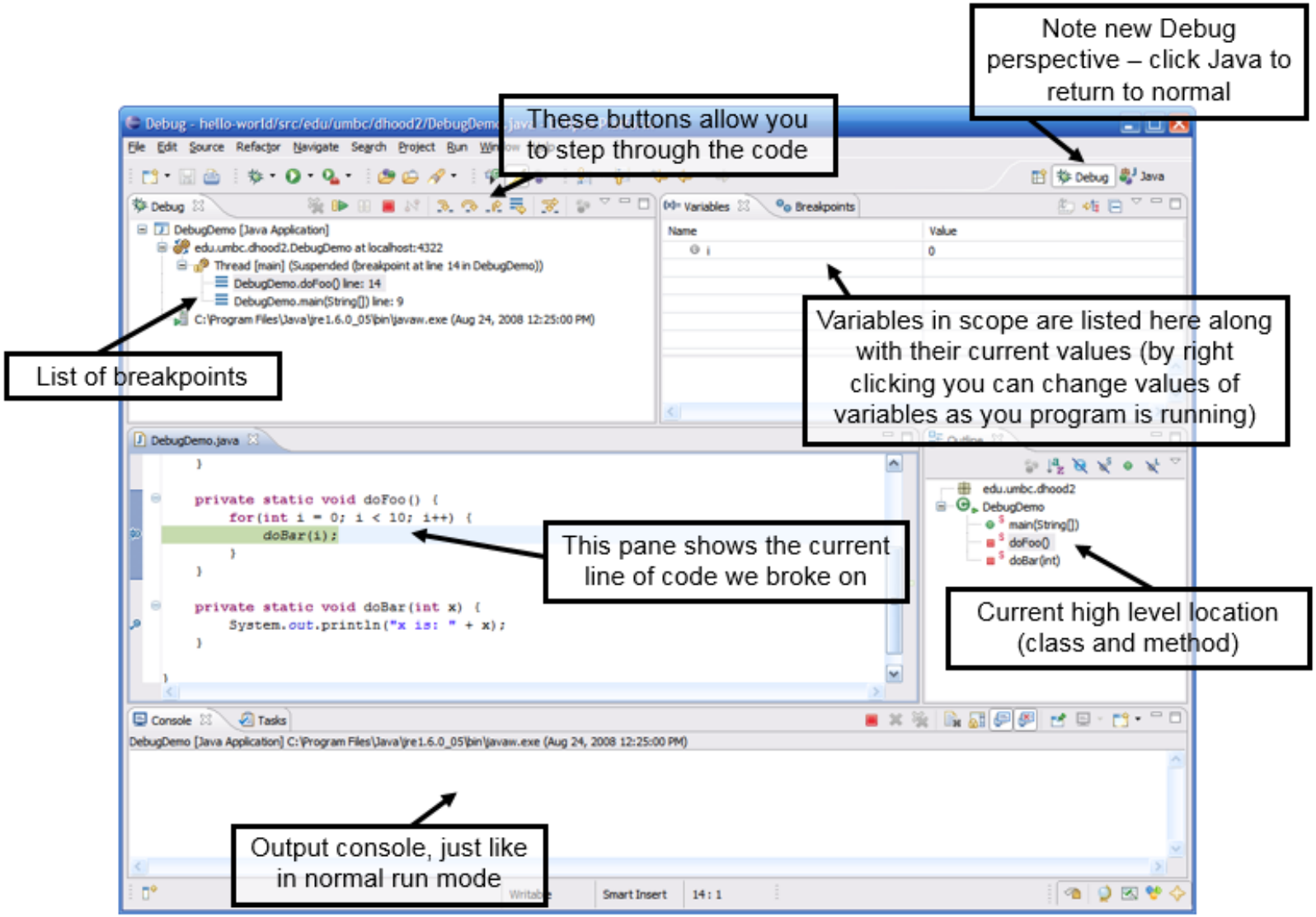
Debugging Code (continued)

- The first time you try to debug code you will be presented with the following dialog



- Eclipse is asking if you want to switch to a perspective that is more suited for debugging, click Yes
- Eclipse has many perspectives based on what you are doing (by default we get the Java perspective)

Debug Perspective

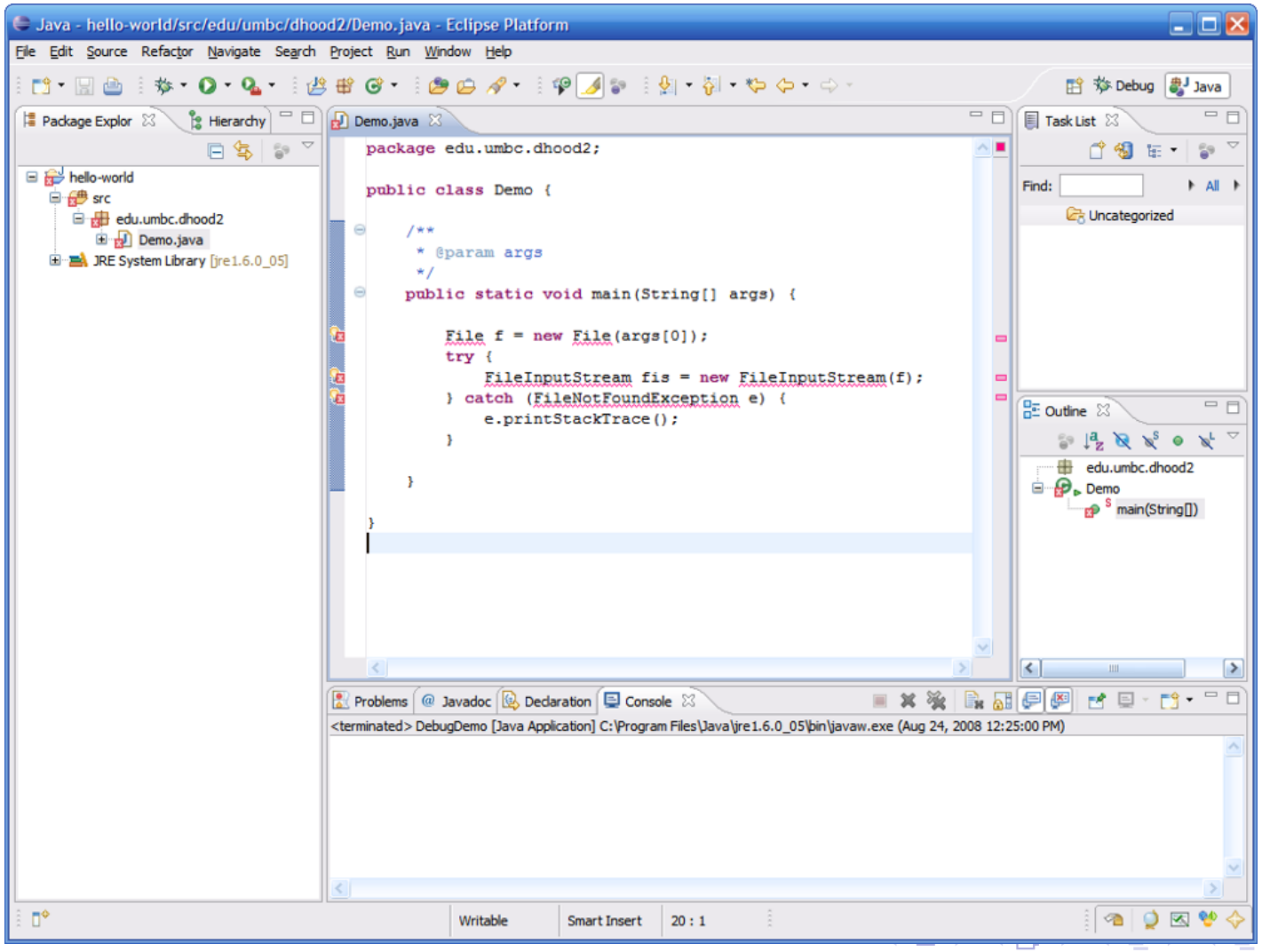


Sampling of Some Other Features

- Import organization
- Context assist
- Javadoc assist
- Getter/Setter generation
- Add unimplemented methods
- Exception handling
- Reminders
- Local history

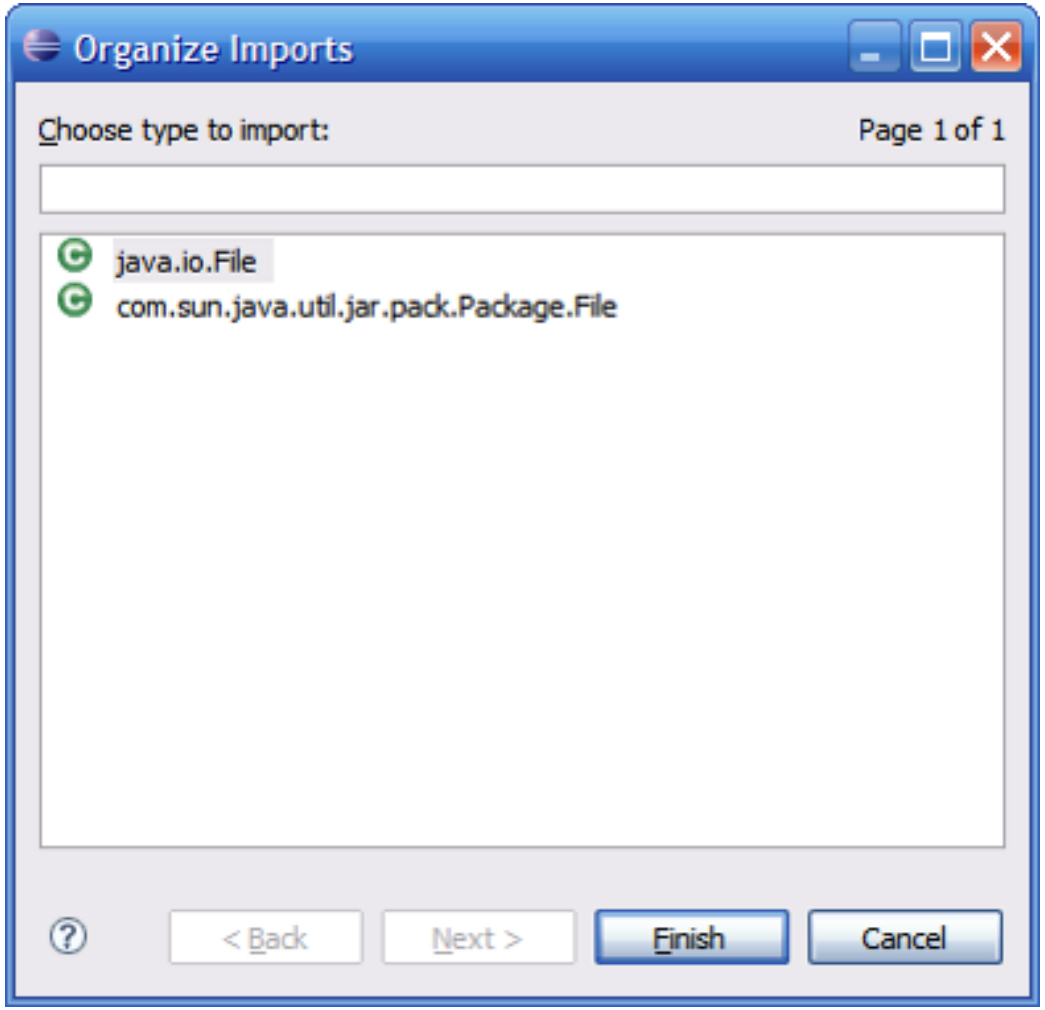
Import Organization

Eclipse can automatically include import statements for any classes you are using, just press Control + Shift + o (letter o)



Import Organization (continued)

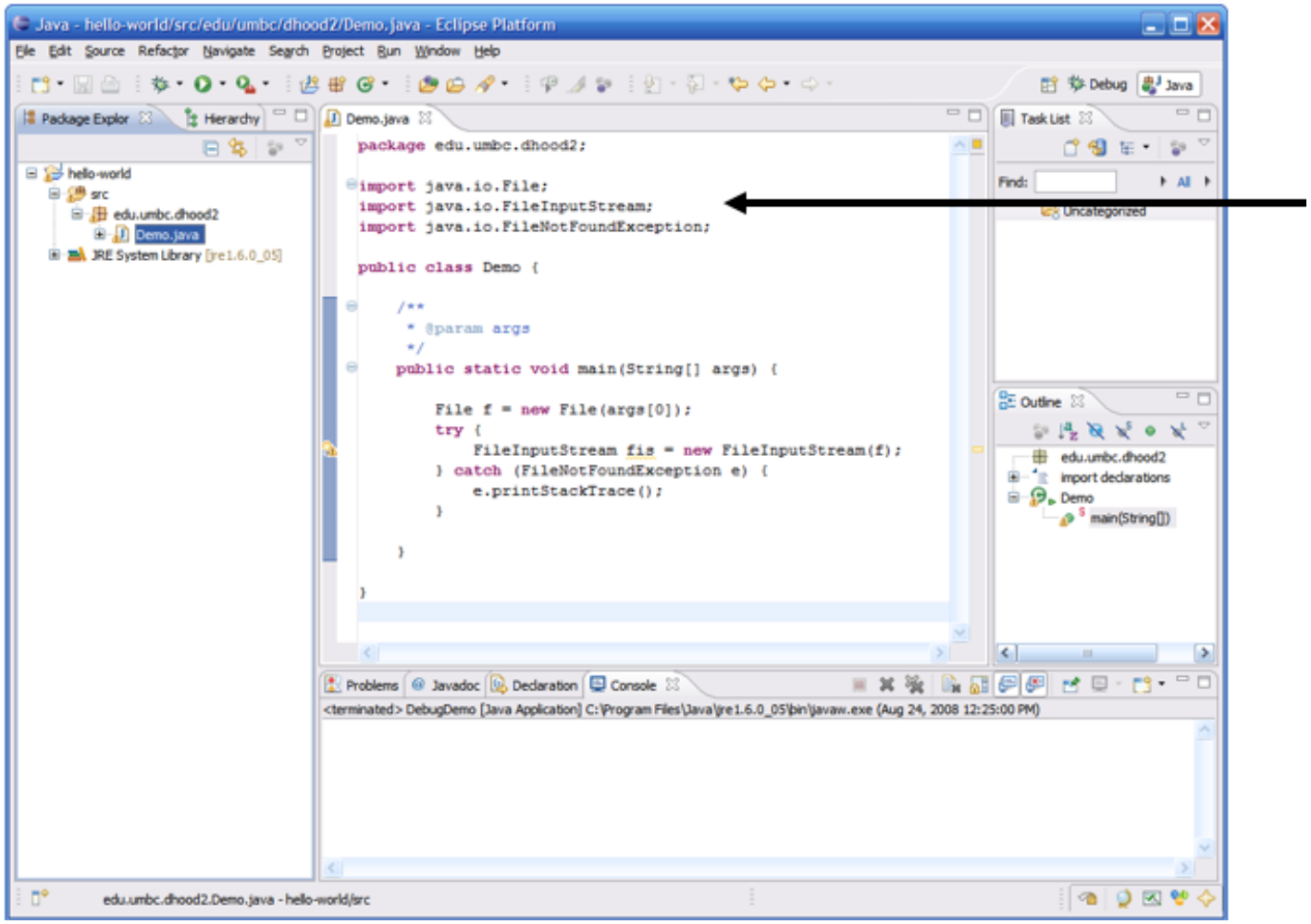
If the class is ambiguous (more than one in the API) then it will ask you to select the correct one



Import Organization (continued)

Import statements automatically included and organized

-You can organize imports to clean them up at any time

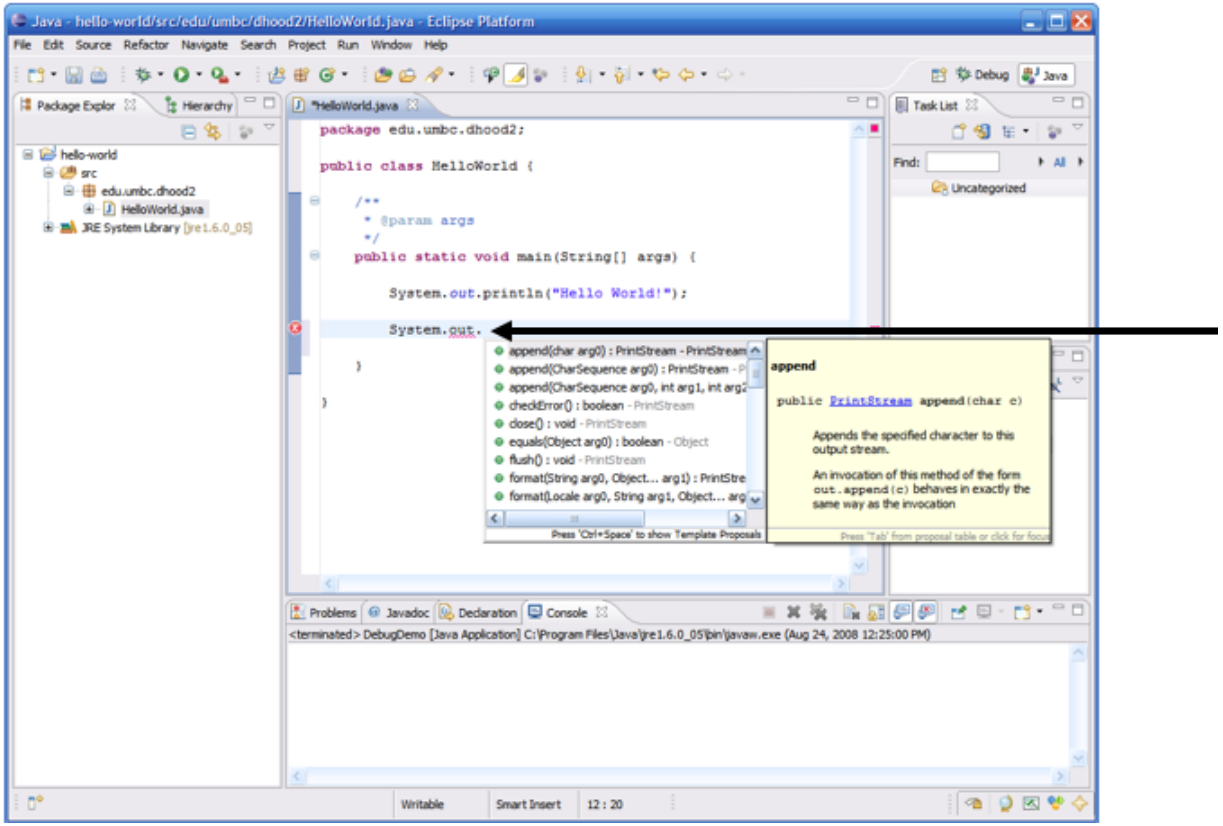


Context Assist

If you are typing and press a . character and pause a second, Eclipse will show you a list of all available methods for the class

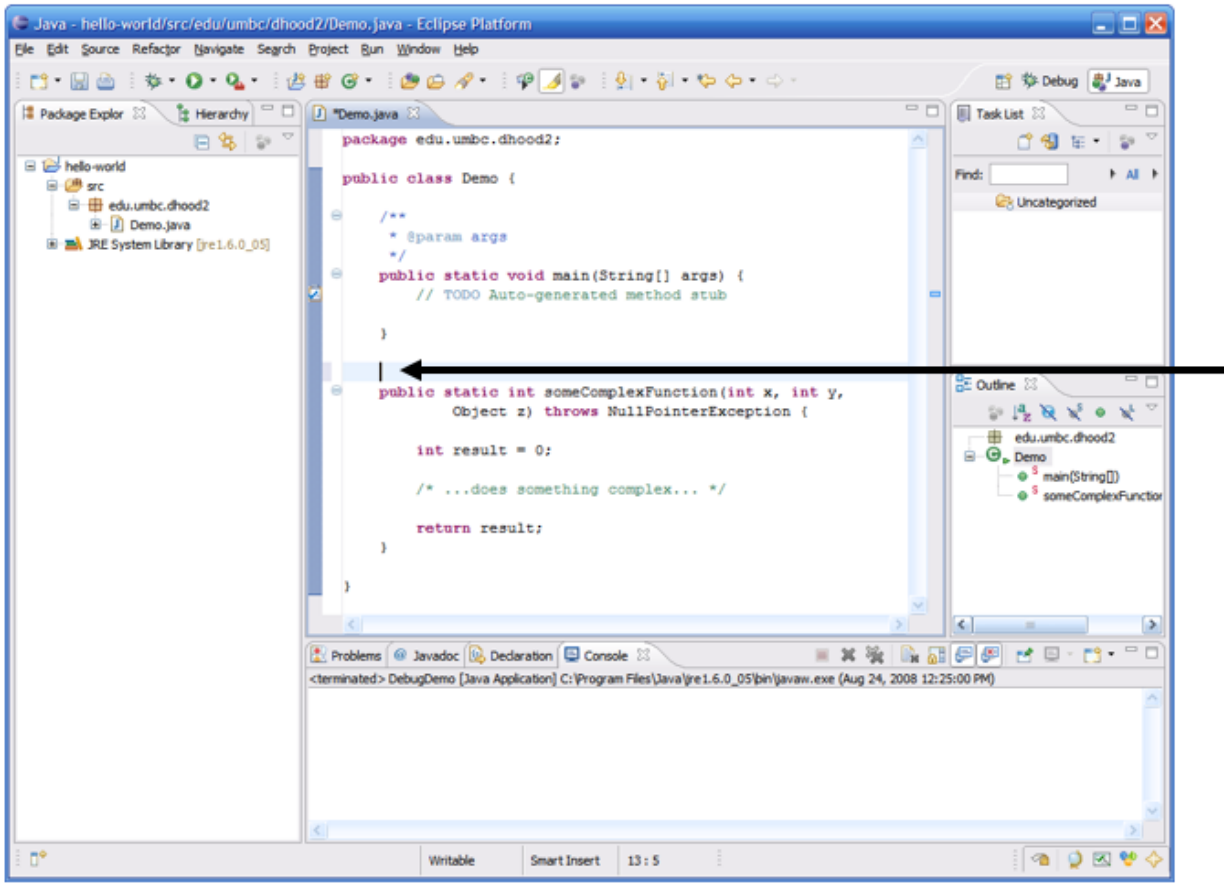
-Prevents having to browse javadocs to see what methods are available

-Get context assist at any time by pressing Control + Space



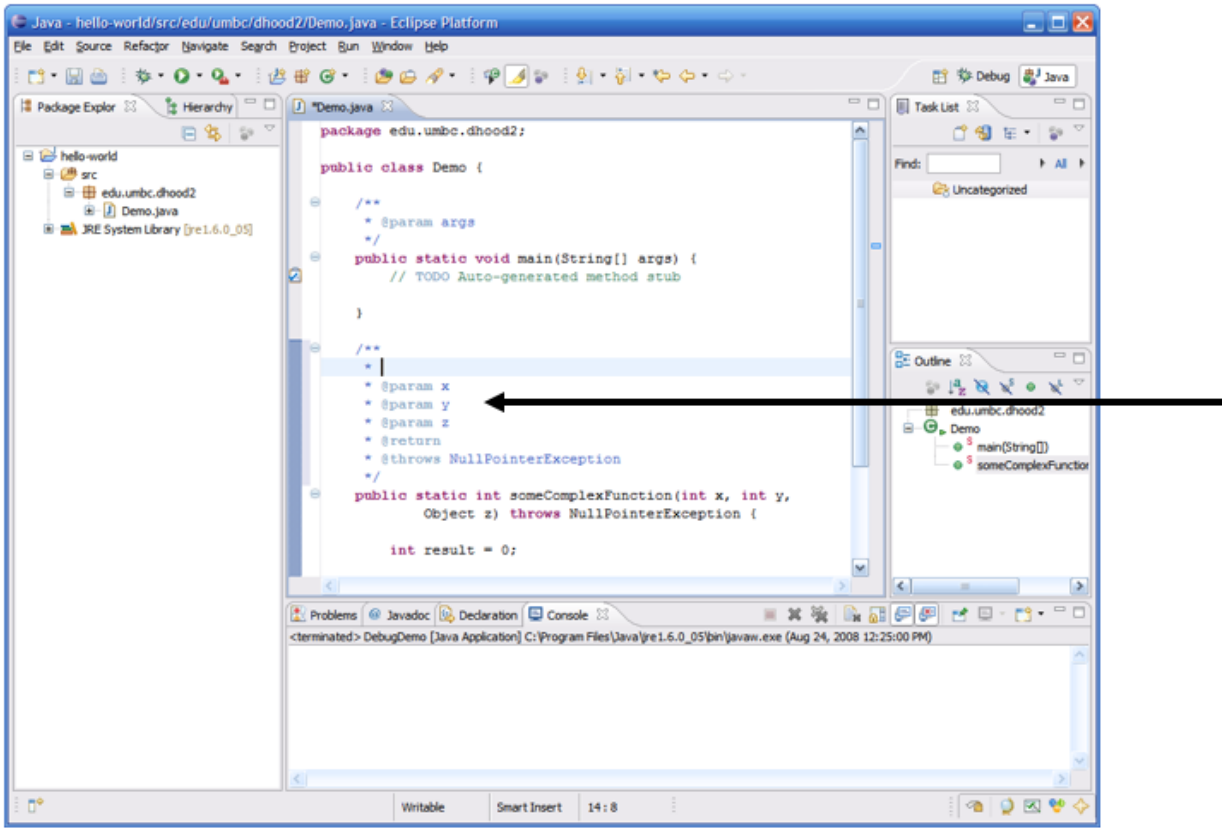
Javadoc Assist

Eclipse can also help generate javadoc comments for you, simply place the cursor before the method and then type /** then Enter



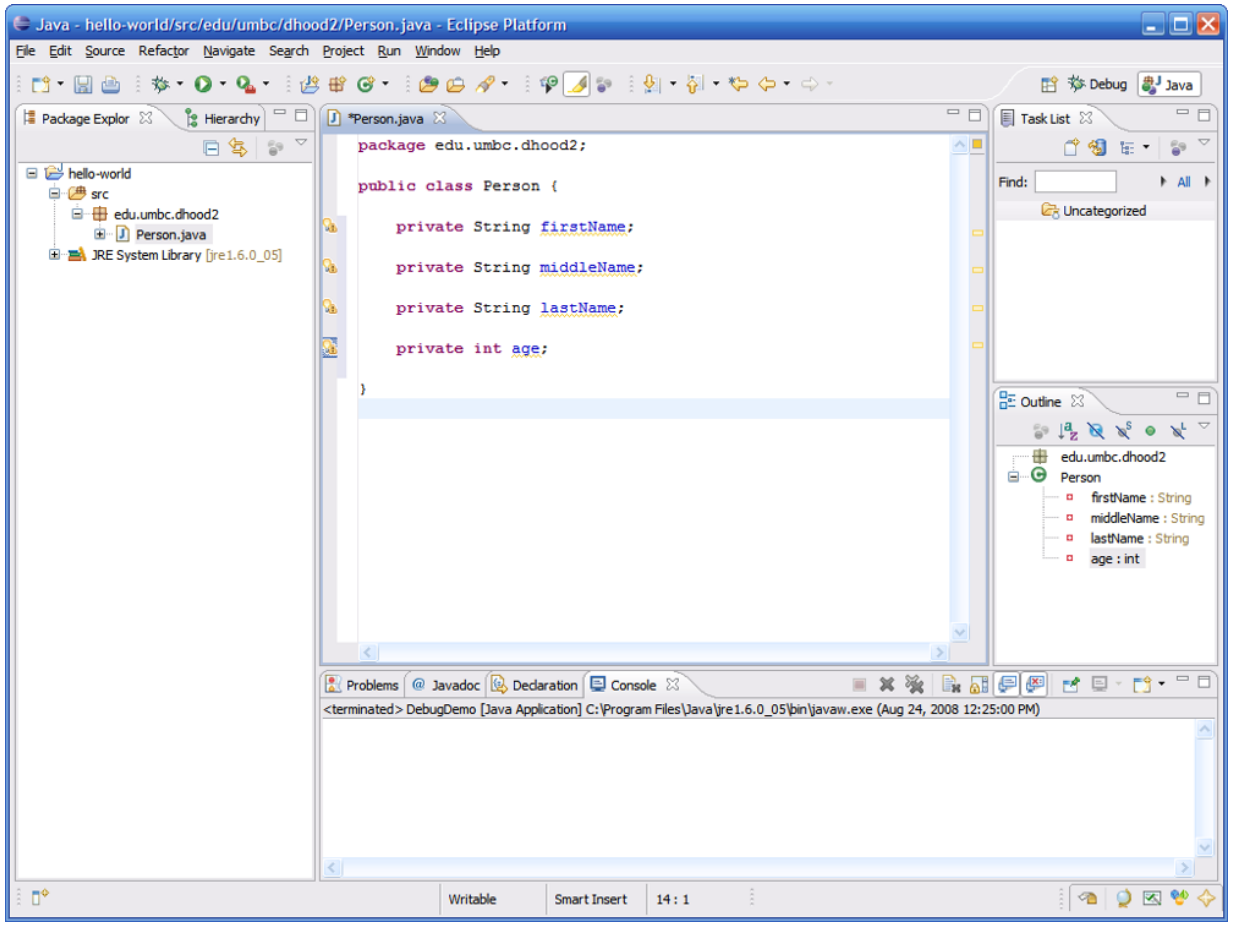
Javadoc Assist (continued)

Eclipse will automatically generate a javadoc header for the method all stubbed out with the parameters, return type and exceptions



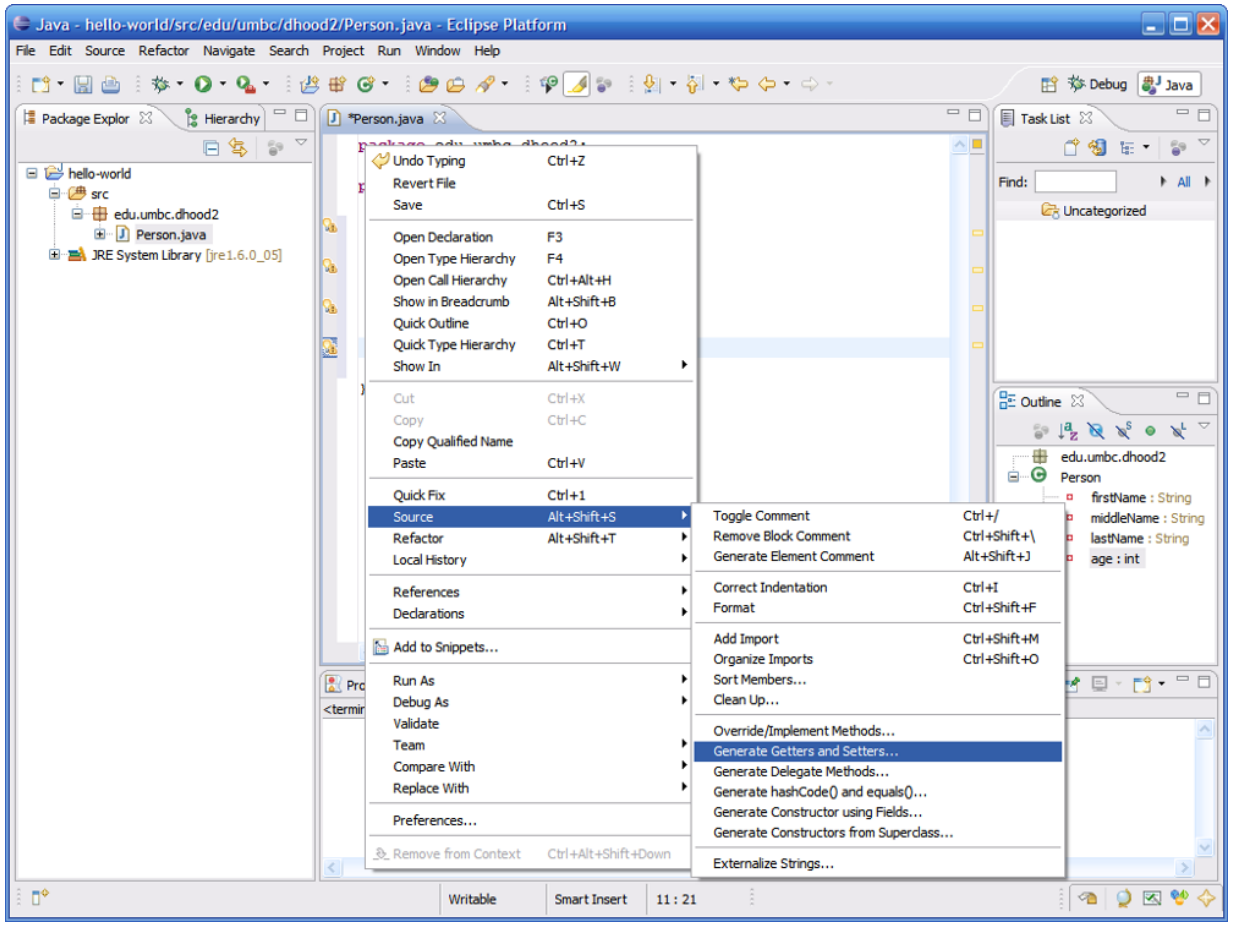
Getter/Setter Generation

Eclipse can automatically generate getters and setters for member of a class



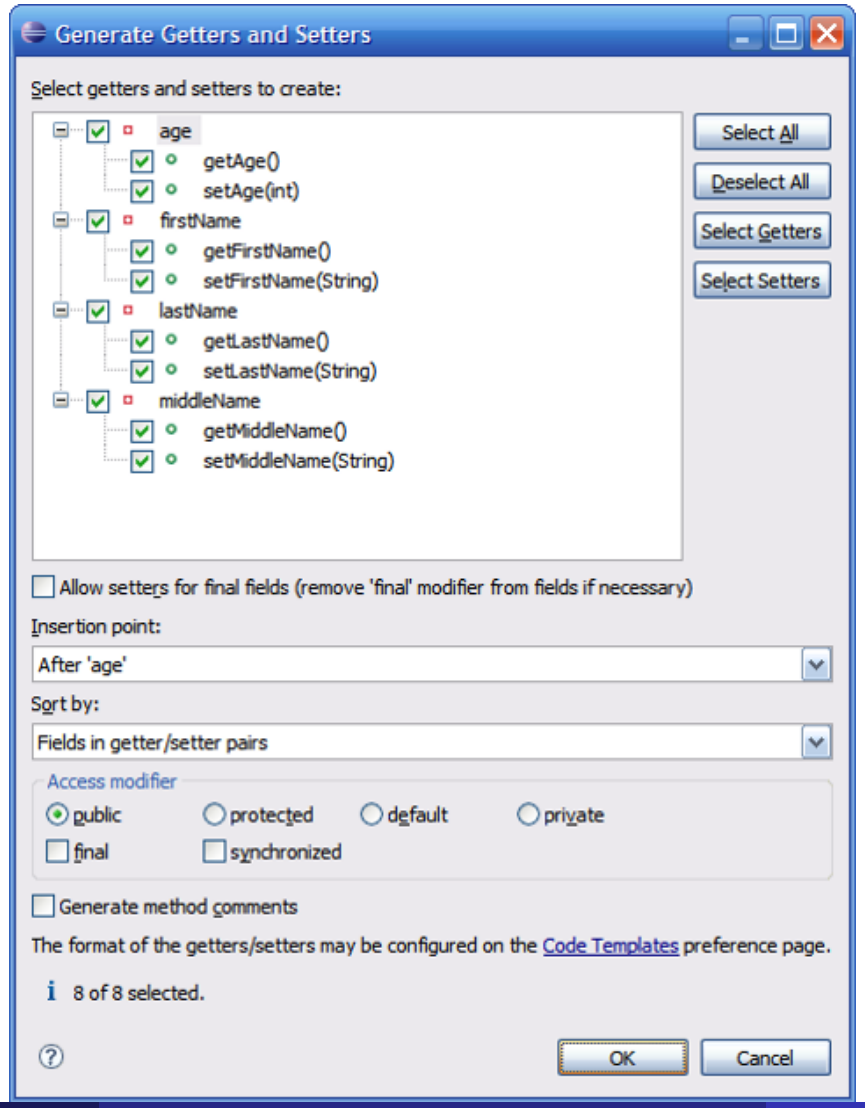
Getter/Setter Generation (continued)

To generate getters and setters, right click in the main pane, then select Source → Generate Getters and Setters



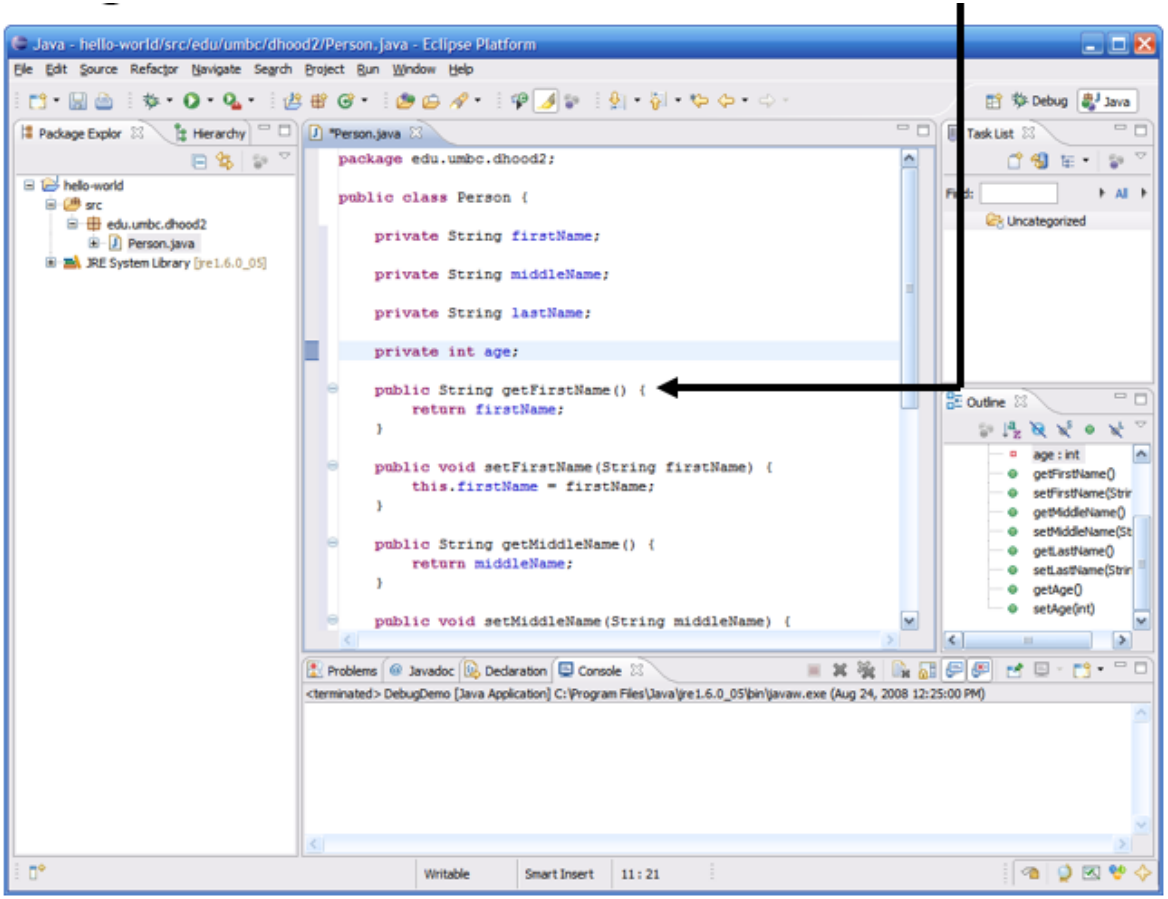
Getter/Setter Generation (continued)

Here you can selectively choose members for which to generate getters and setters



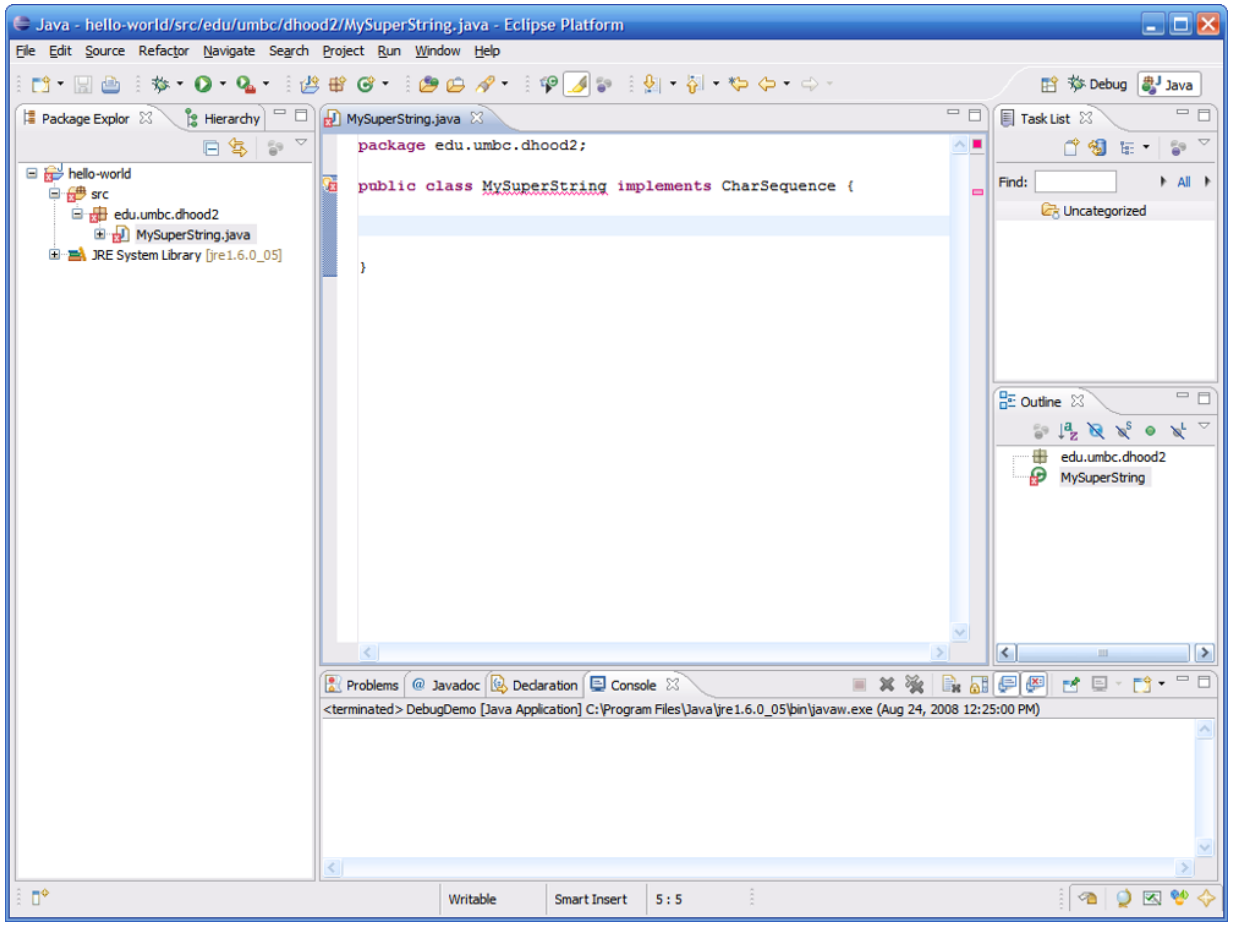
Getter/Setter Generation (continued)

Eclipse will then automatically generate the code for the getters and setters



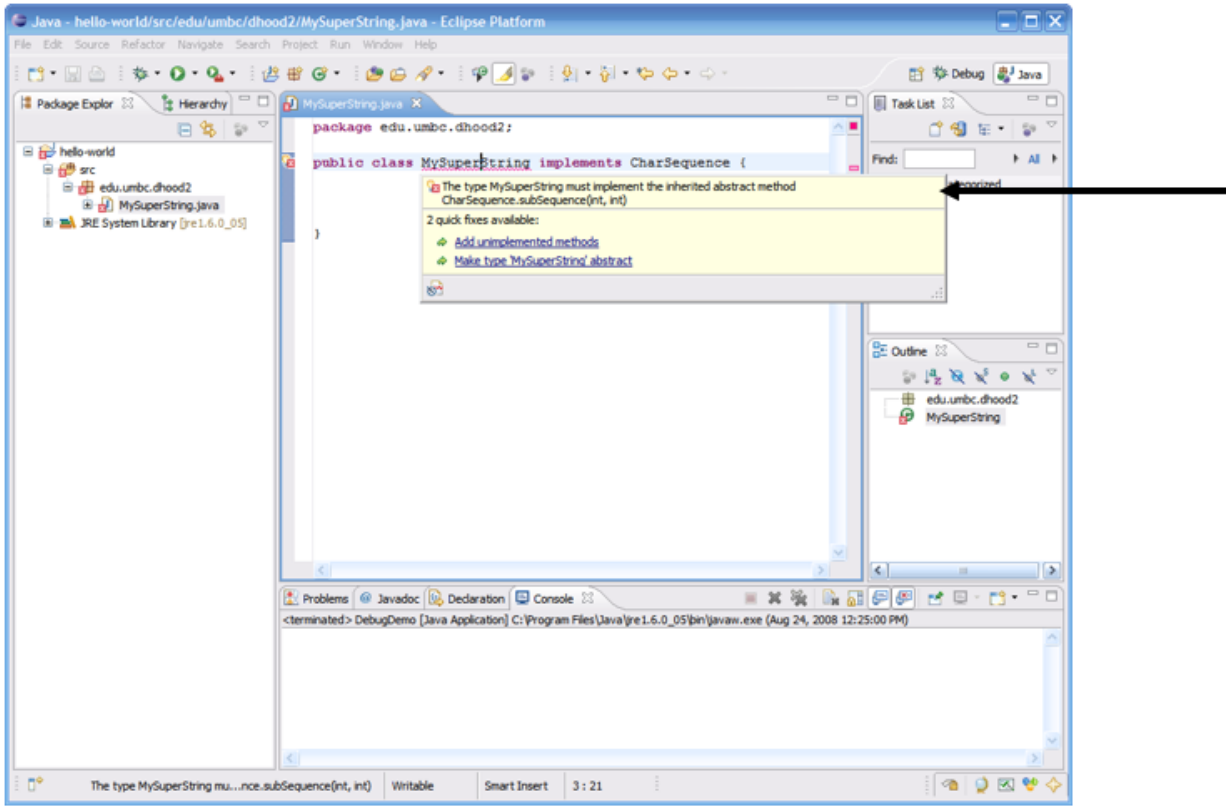
Add Unimplemented Methods

Eclipse can also stub out methods that need to be present as a result of implementing an interface



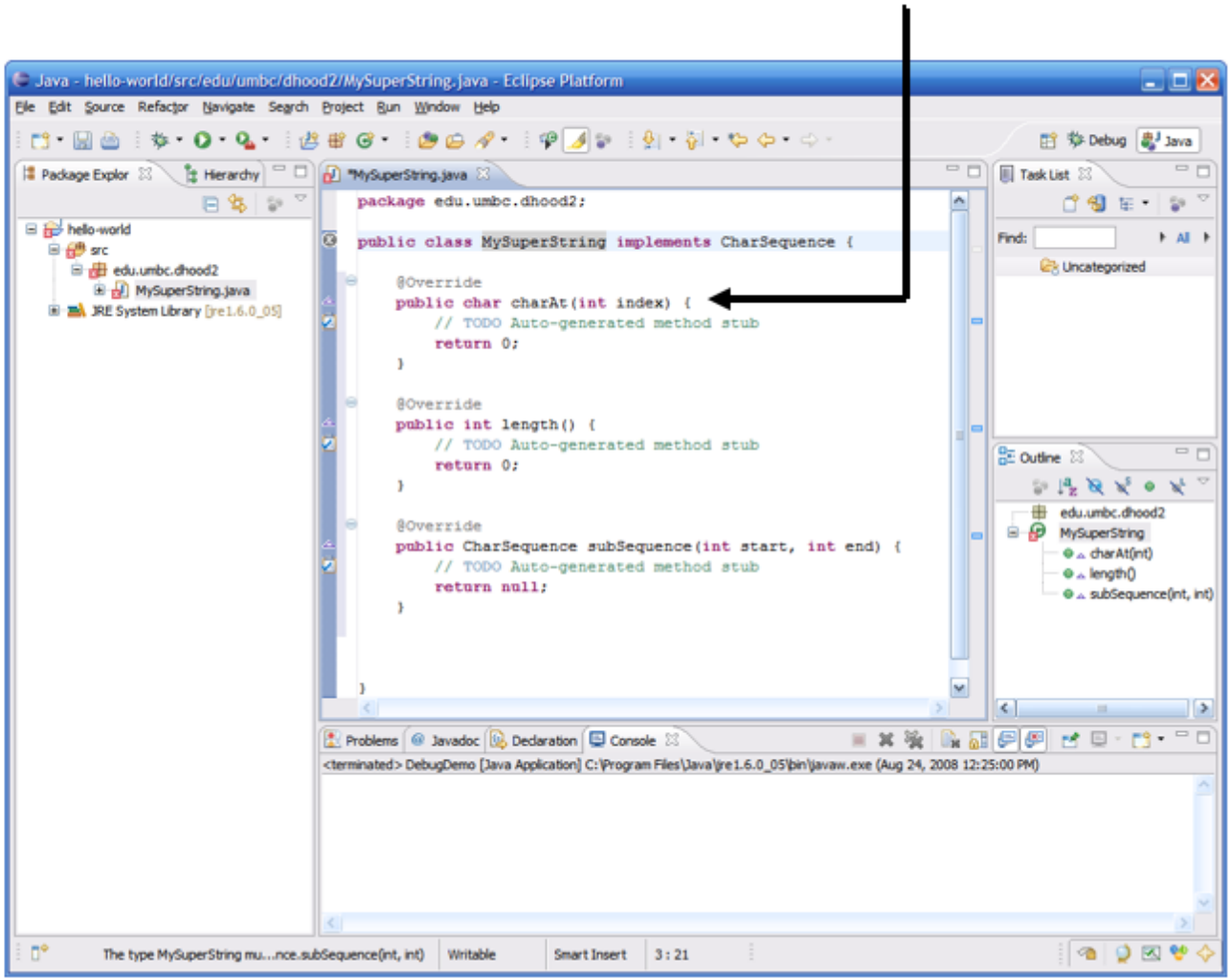
Add Unimplemented Methods (continued)

You can use the quick fix light bulb to add the interfaces unimplemented methods to the class



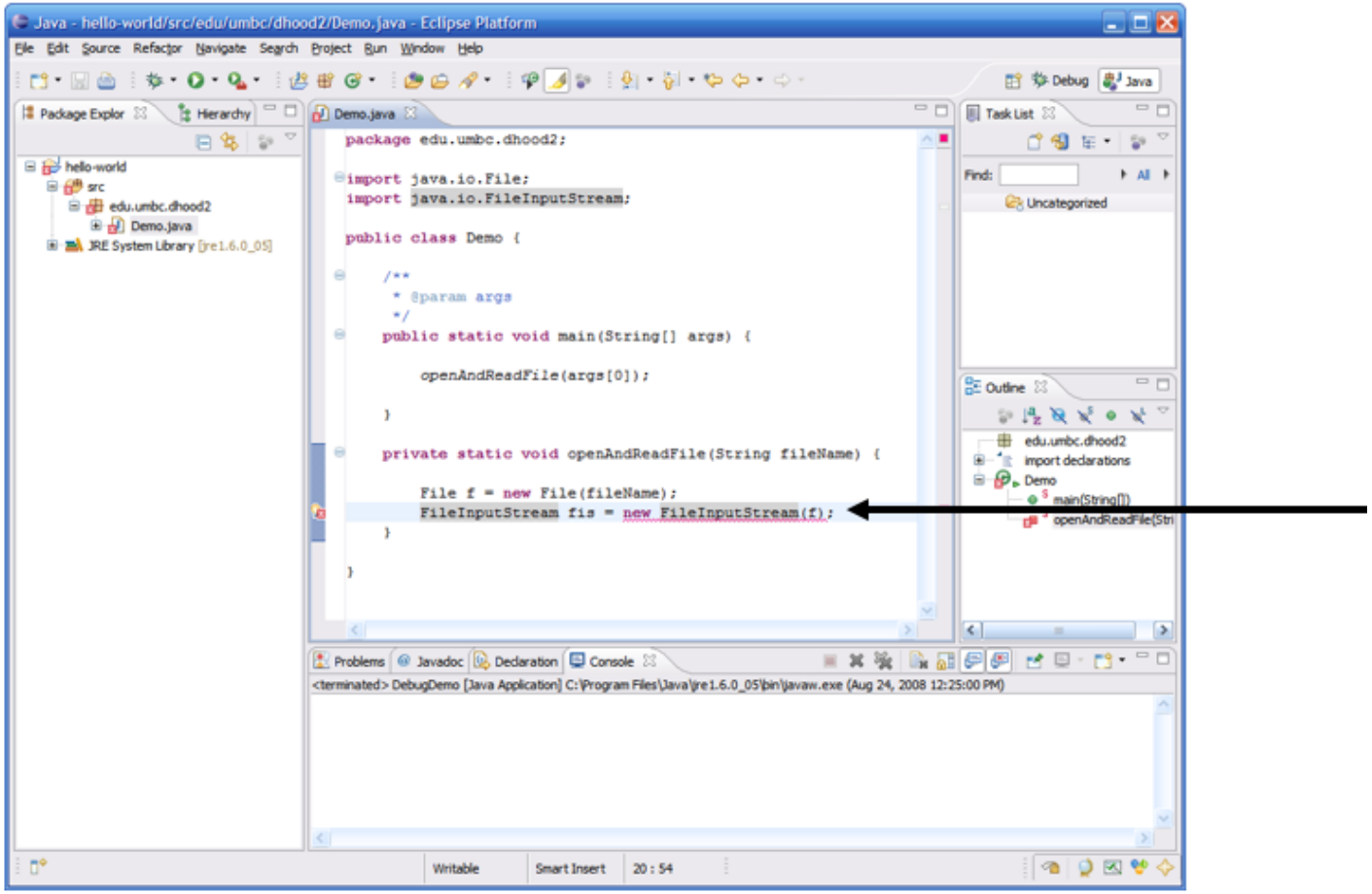
Add Unimplemented Methods (continued)

Again Eclipse will go ahead and stub out the method for us



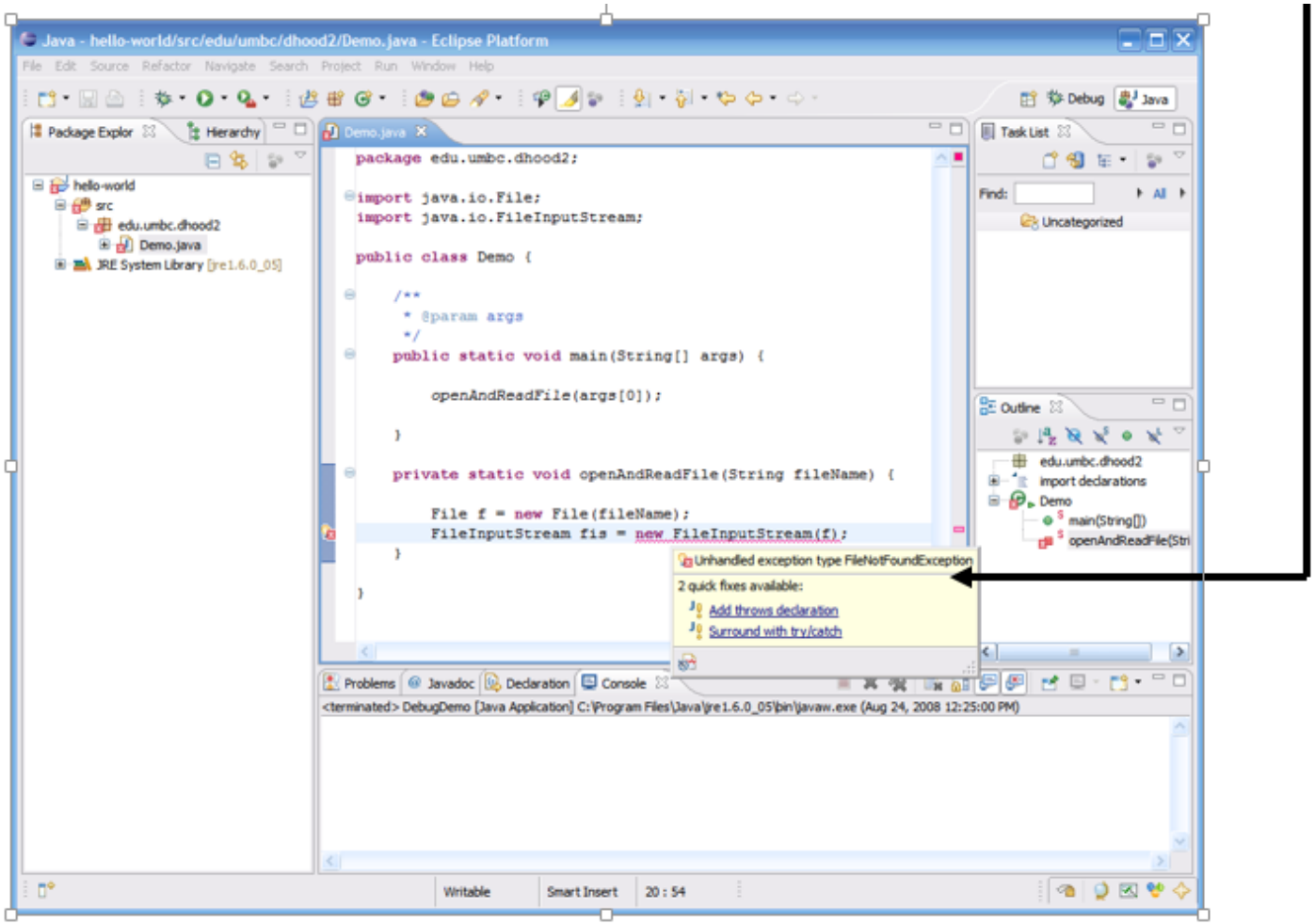
Exception Handling

Eclipse will also pickup on unhandled exceptions



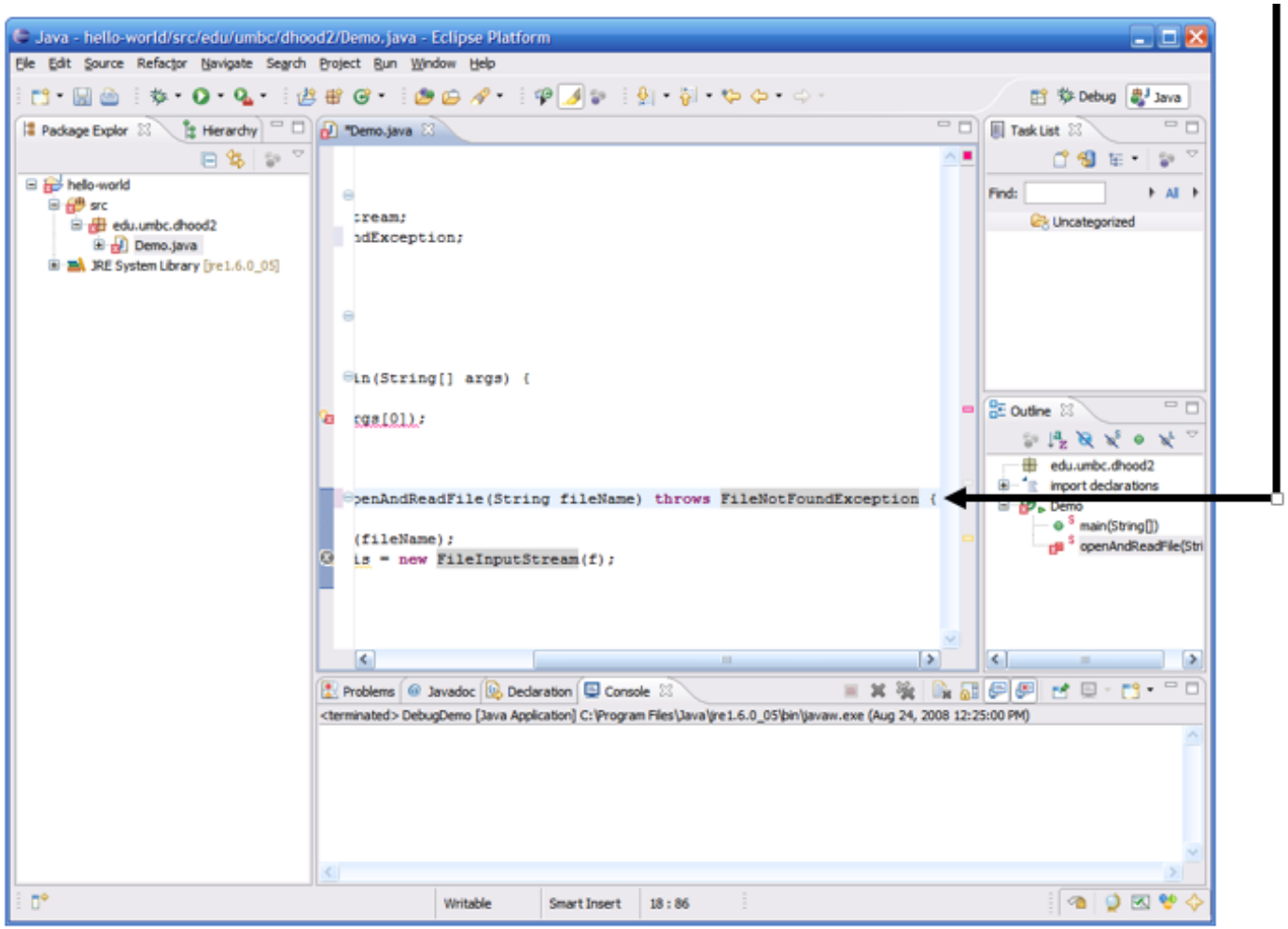
Exception Handling (continued)

By clicking on the quick fix light bulb, Eclipse can suggest what to do to handle the exception



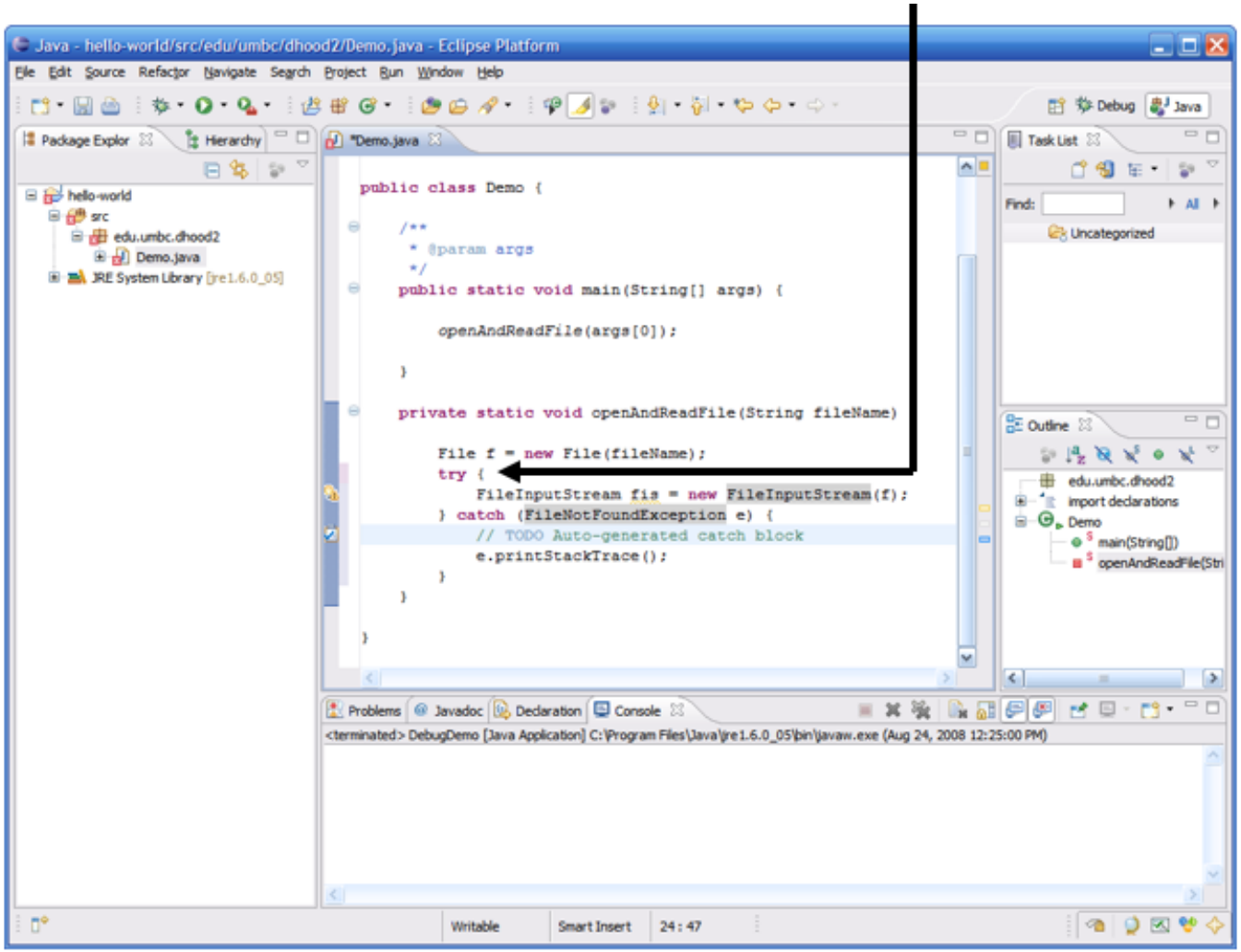
Exception Handling (continued)

Eclipse can automatically add a throws declaration to the method signature



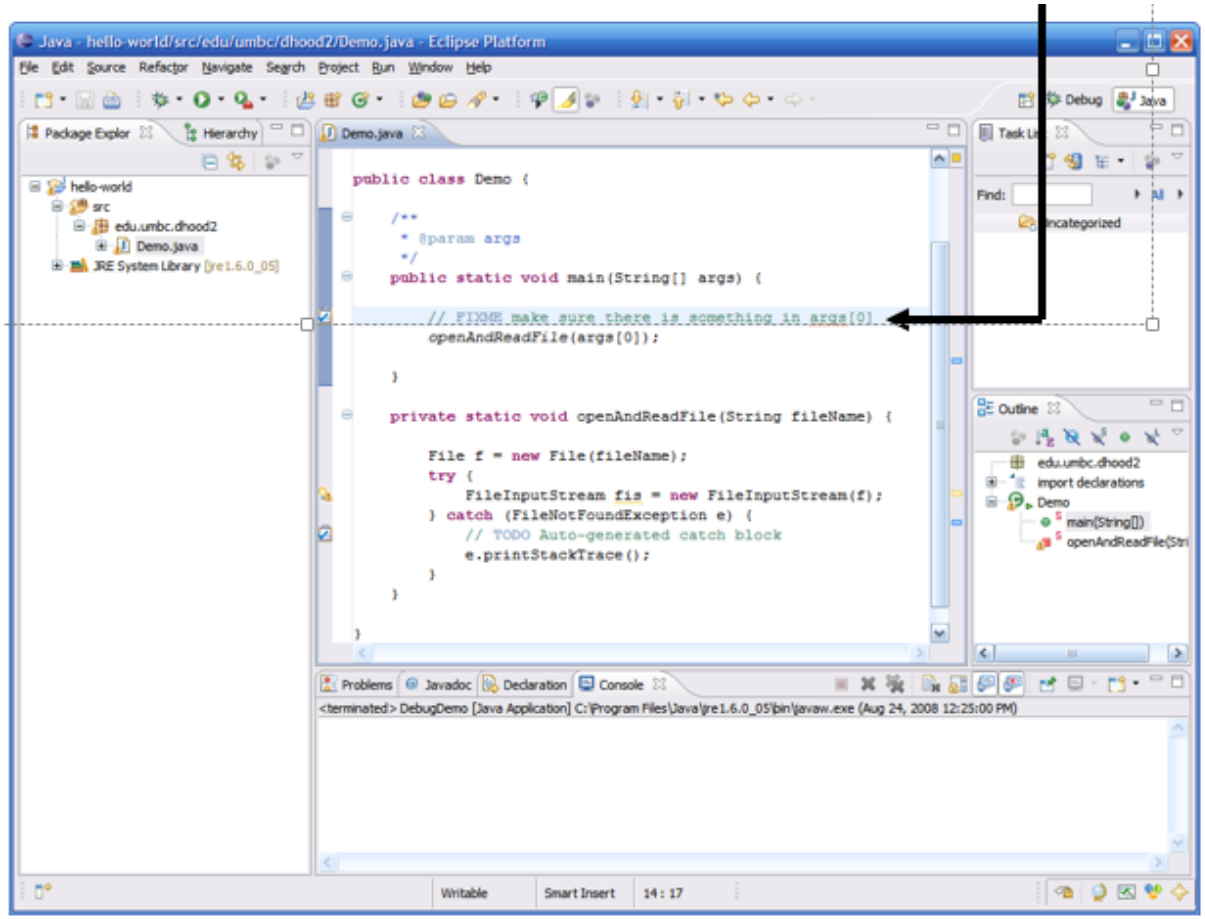
Exception Handling (continued)

Alternately, Eclipse can also wrap the code inside a try/catch block



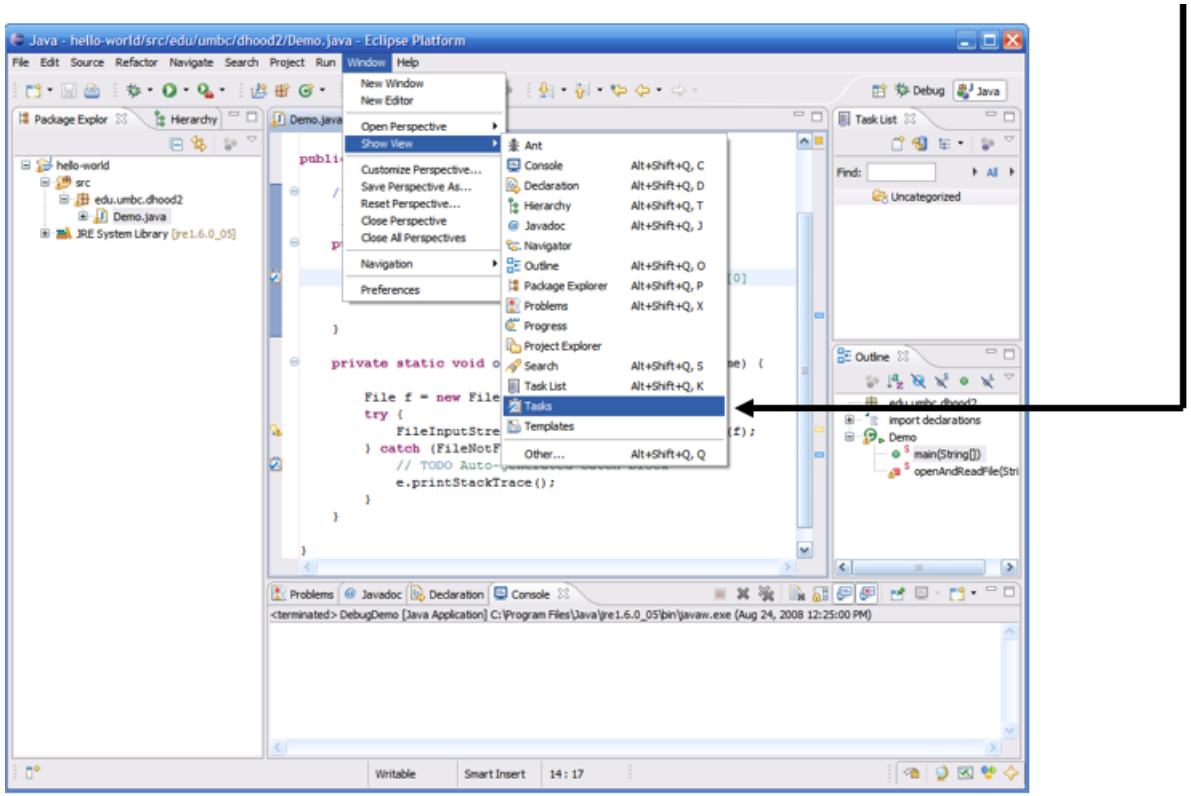
Tasks

Eclipse allows you to insert reminders into your code and stores them for you to come back and revisit them



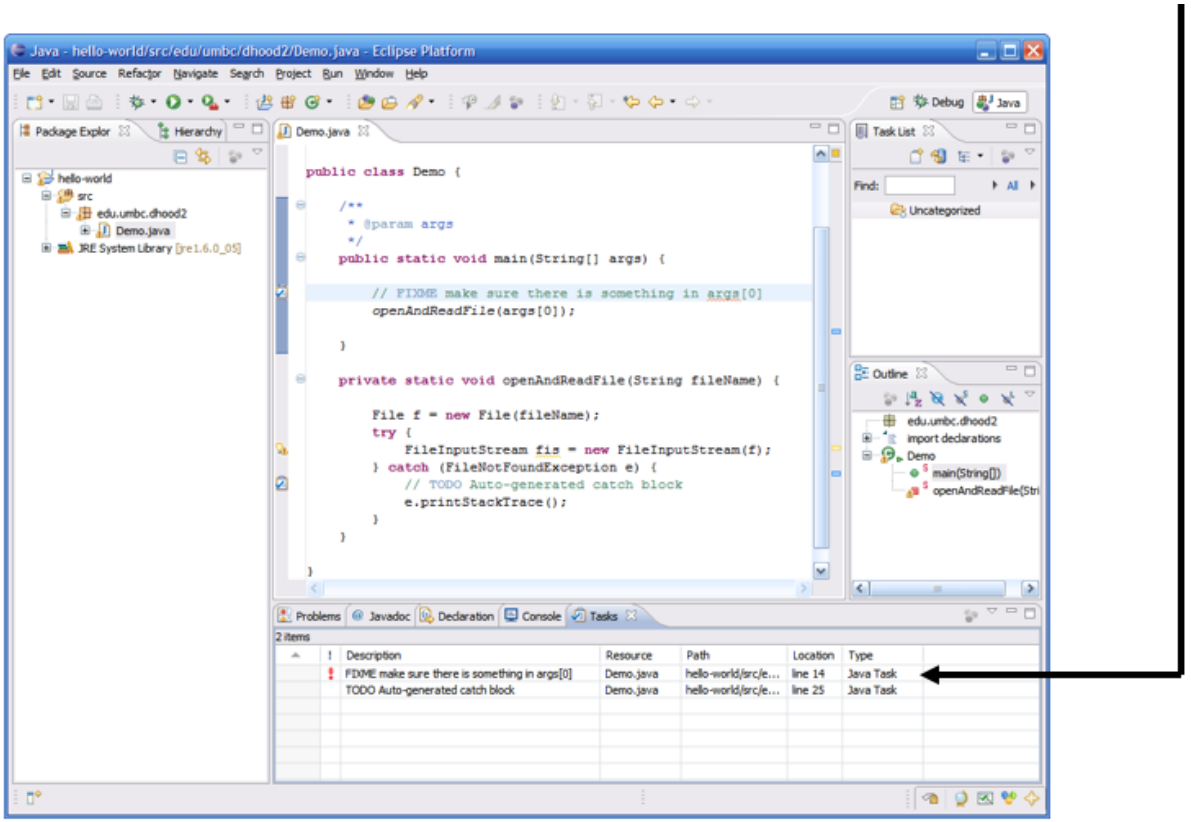
Tasks (continued)

To add a table of all reminders in all of your source code you can add the Tasks view by clicking on Window → Show View → Tasks



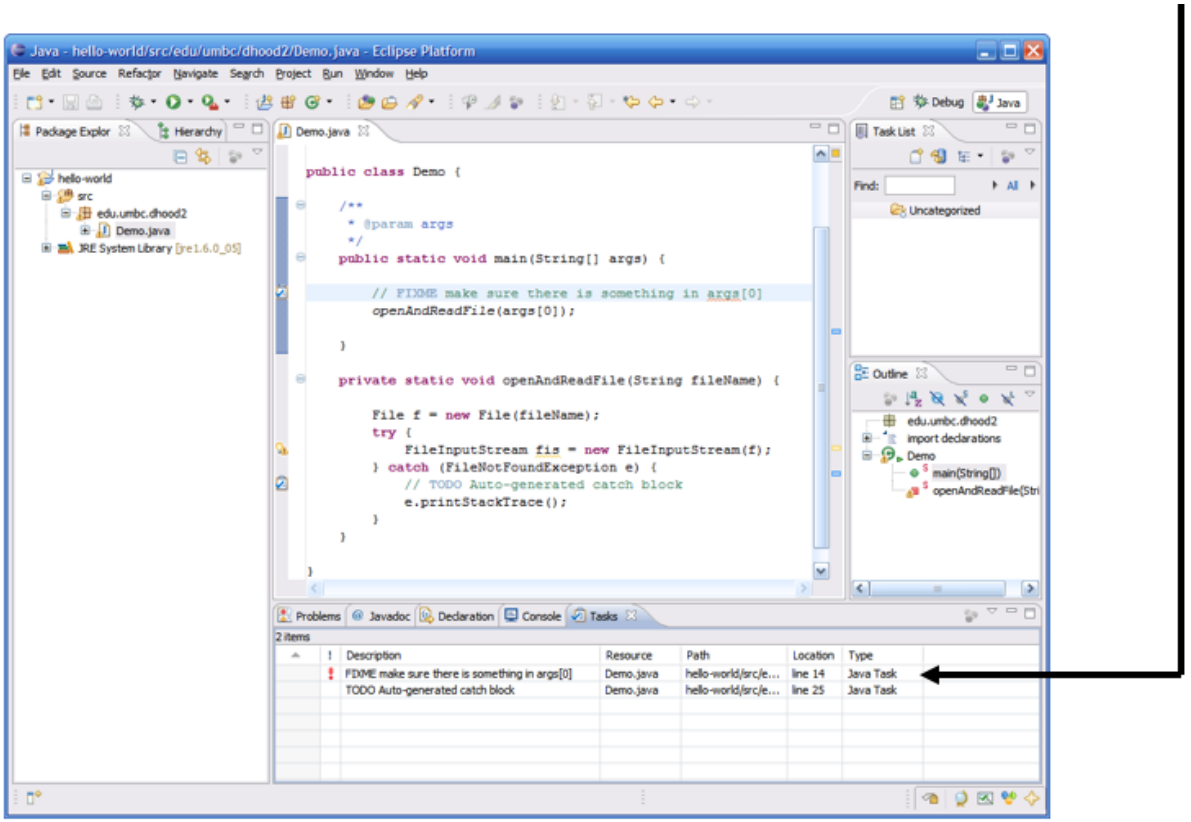
Tasks (continued)

This neatly displays all tasks in a tabular form



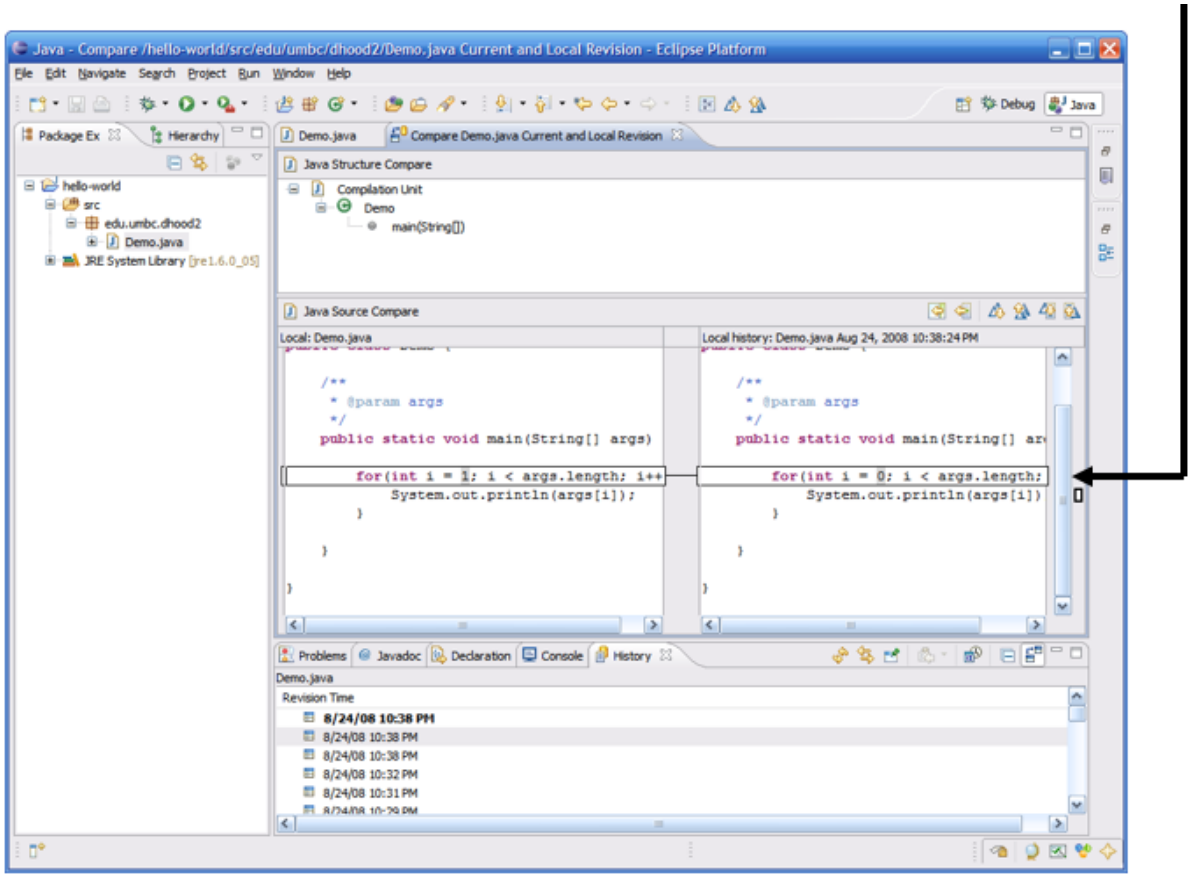
Local History

Eclipse maintains a local history of file revisions which can be accessed by right clicking on the class, then selecting Compare With → Local History



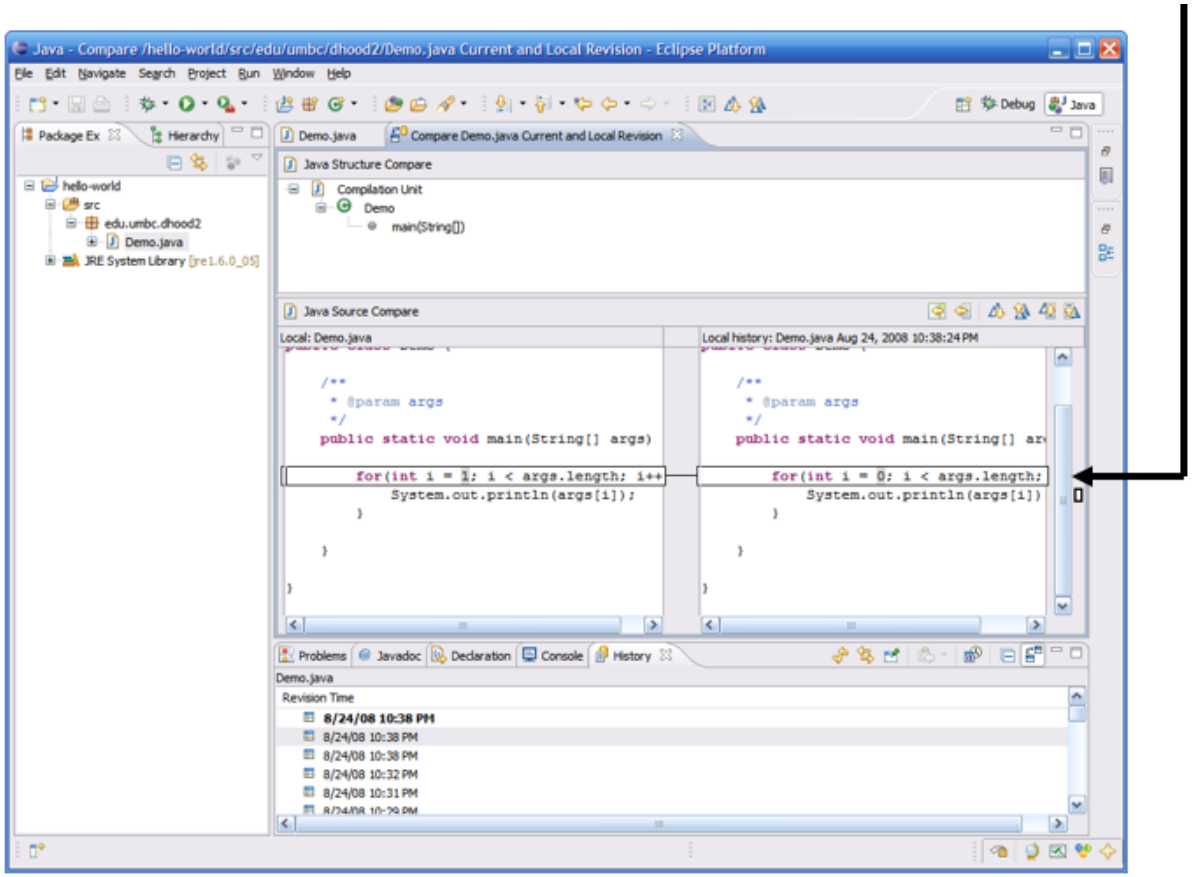
Local History (continued)

Previous saved revisions are displayed in the History pane, double click a revision to view in the built-in diff viewer



Local History (continued)

Previous saved revisions are displayed in the History pane, double click a revision to view in the built-in diff viewer



The End