

An introduction to the Java platform for .NET developers



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coding----i architecture

My background is predominantly Java

(client-server, websites, distributed systems, messaging, SOA, etc, etc)

I've been using . NET for 6 months

(Internet banking platform; ASP.NET, C#, Windows Communication Foundation, SQL Server, etc)

All technologies have benefits

All technologies have trade-offs

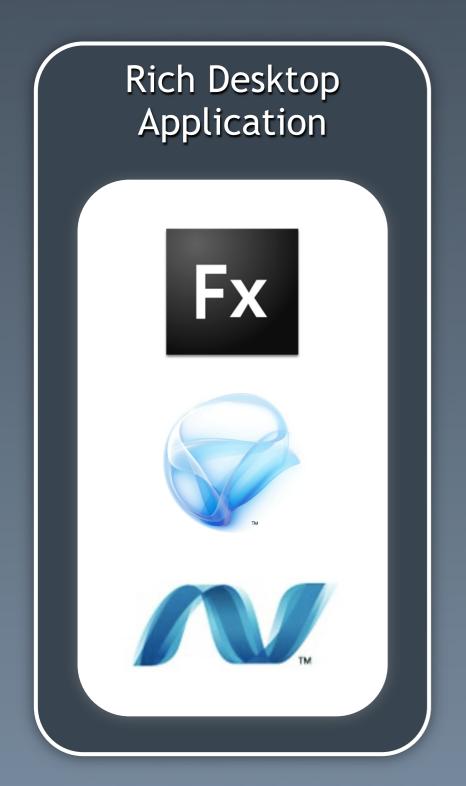
... your project context will determine their importance

More and more systems seem to be heterogeneous

Java projects are introducing .NET

.NET projects are introducing Java

Heterogeneous architectures are becoming more common...







The Credit crunch is less choosey about technology

Stakeholders need business benefit

And they want it faster and cheaper than ever

As an industry, we have an odd tendency to be dogmatic about technology decisions

In the current economic climate, we need to be pragmatic and open to change

The goal of this session is to provide you with a

jump-start

into the Java platform

This **iSN** t a session about how Java is better than .NET (case in point; Silverlight vs JavaFX!)

The first part of this session is

presentation and demos,

the second part is an opportunity for

discussion

What is Java? Where do I get it from? How do I install and run it? How do I write apps? What development tools are available? How do I build a website? Where can I find more information?

Overview of Java

Like C#, Java is a high-level programming language that gets compiled down to an intermediate representation called bytecode

That bytecode is run on a Java virtual machine (JVM) that just-in-time compiles it into native executable instructions

(similar to the CLR; this is why and how Java can run "anywhere")

Different editions, depending on runtime environment

Java Platform, Standard Edition (Java SE)

Desktop and server applications

Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE, formerly J2EE)

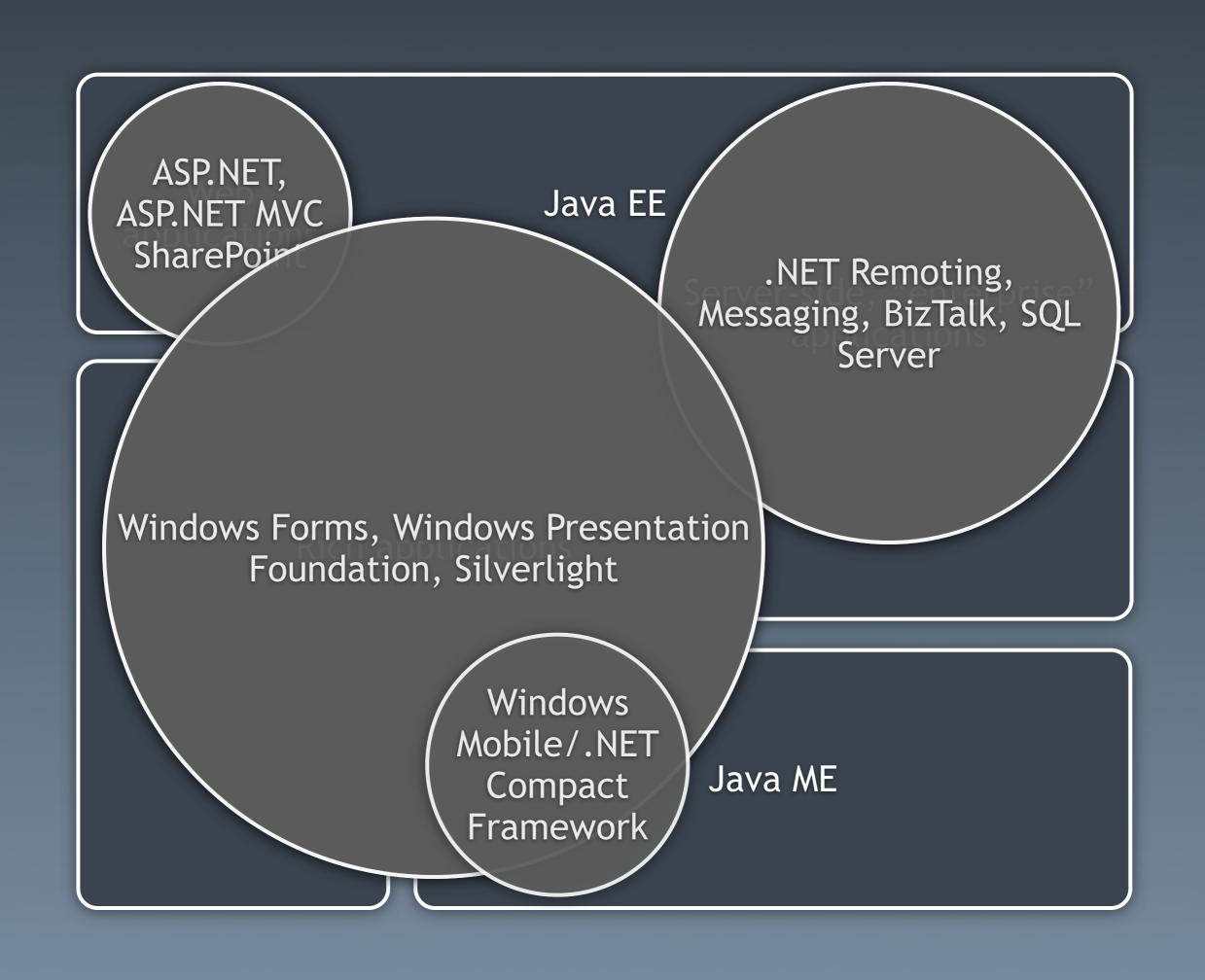
"Enterprise-class" server-side applications

Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME, formerly J2ME)

Applications for mobile and embedded devices

JavaFX (the new boy in town)

Rich user interfaces across desktops and mobile devices

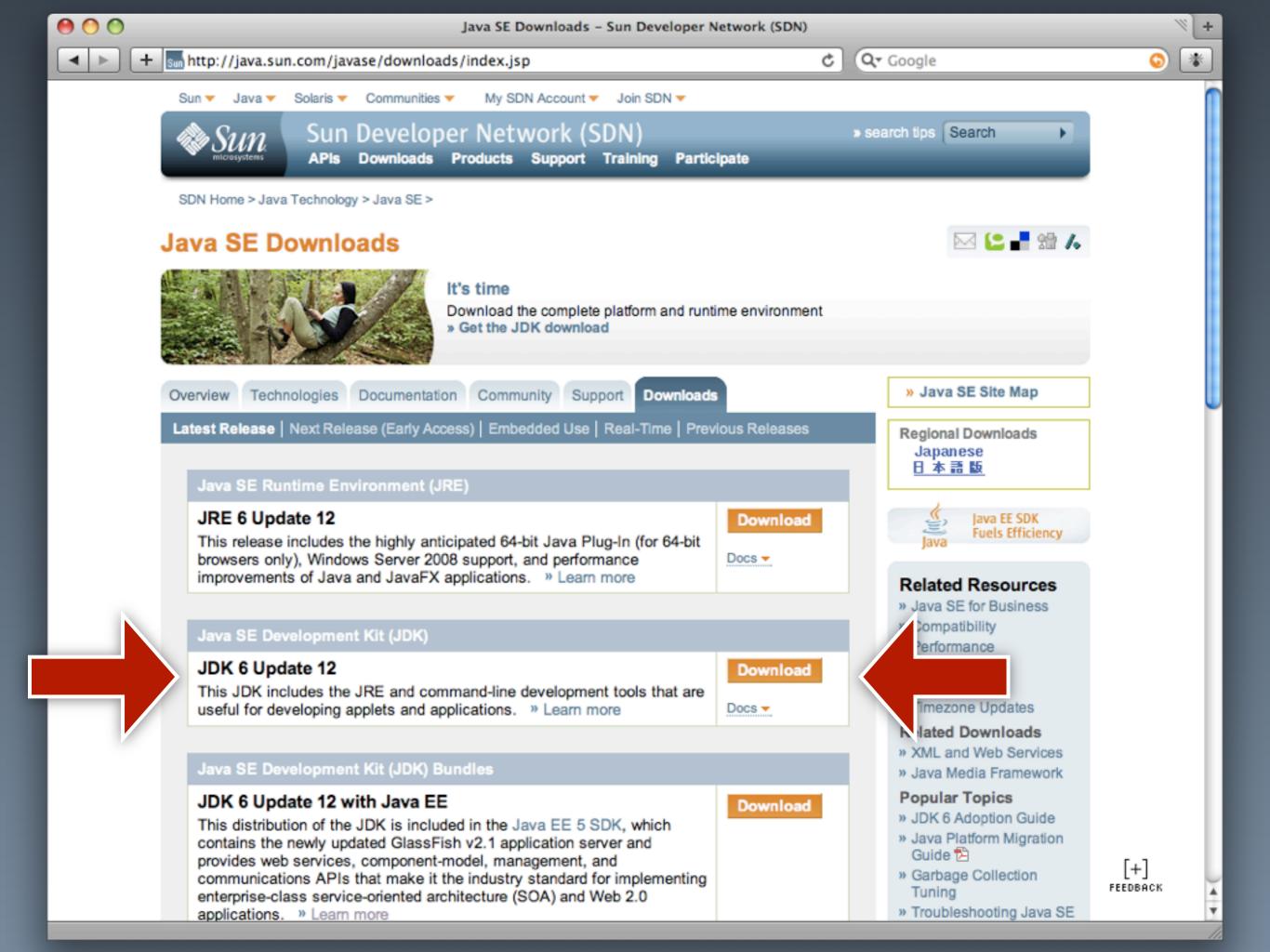


The JVM can run More languages than just Java

Groovy, Scala, JRuby, Jython, JavaFX Script

(... plus implementations for lots of other programming languages)

Getting Java





it 6 License Agreement

Select Platform and Language for your download:

Linux Intel Itanium

Windows Intel Itanium

Solaris SPARC

Select...

Linux x64

Solaris x64

Solaris x86

Windows x64

Windows

Linux

Platform:

Language:

lagree

Getting Started?

- » New to Java Center
- » New to Solaris Center

*

» Sun Studio

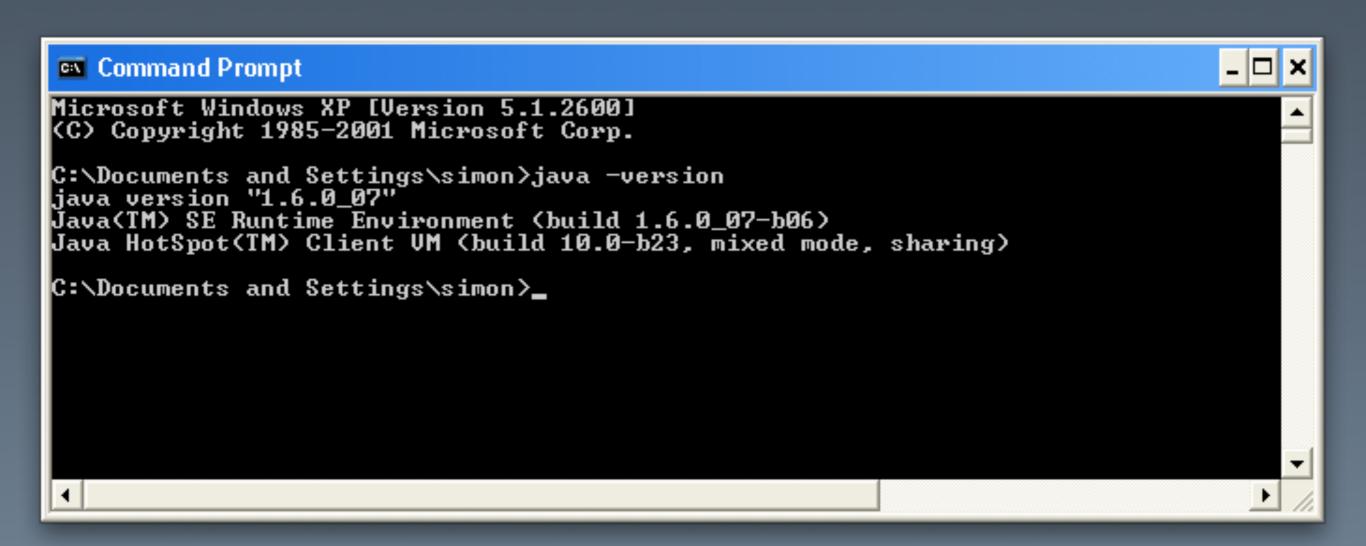
Download Resources

- » FAQs
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Related Resources

- » Java.sun.com
- » Solaris Developer Center
- » JavaFX
- » Web Developer Resource Center
- » Developer Services
- » JavaOne Online
- » Sun Student Developer Program
- » SunSolve
- » Sun Microsystems Press

Testing the installation



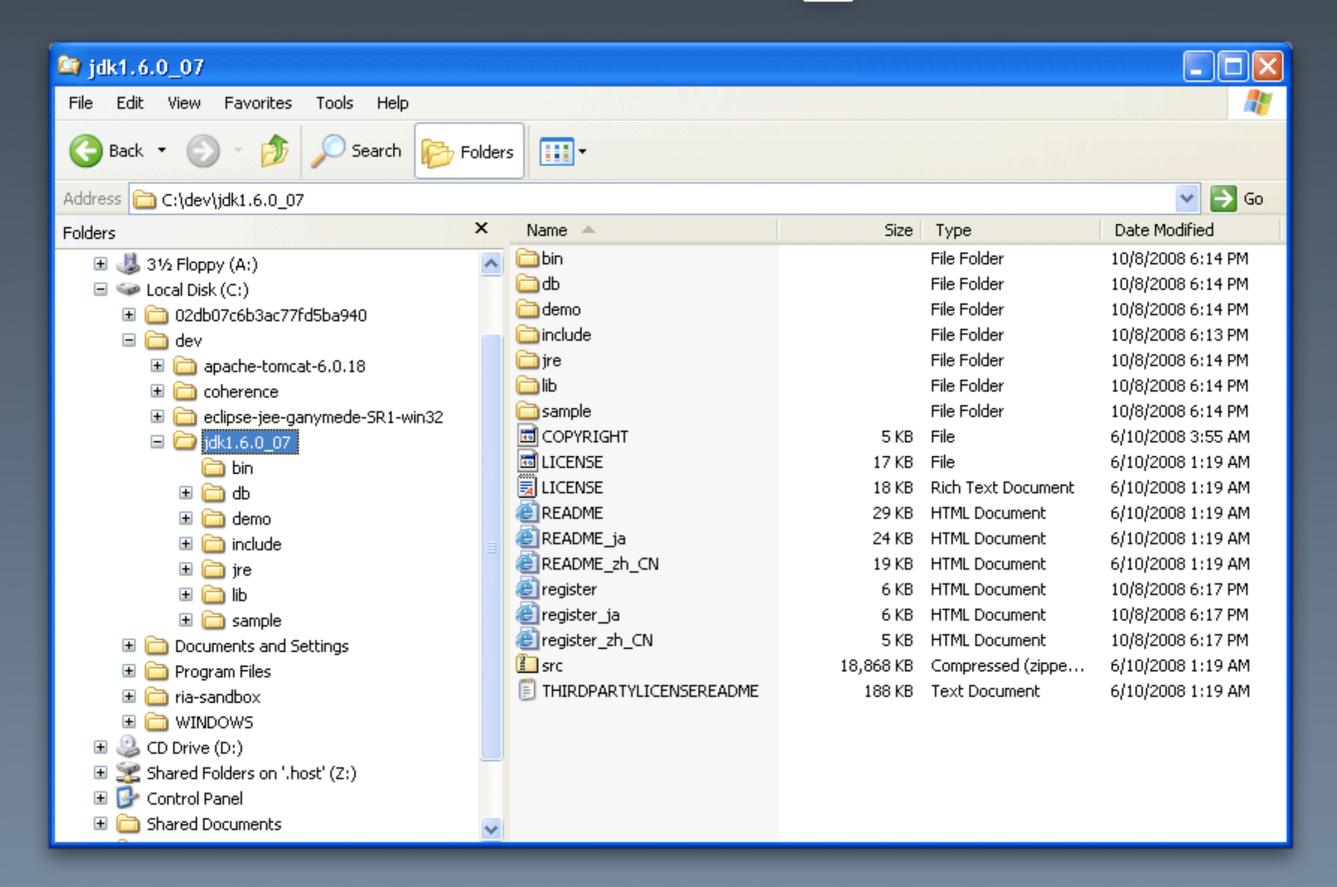
Like the .NET Framework, it is possible to install multiple versions of Java

Unfortunately, each overwrites the Java registry settings

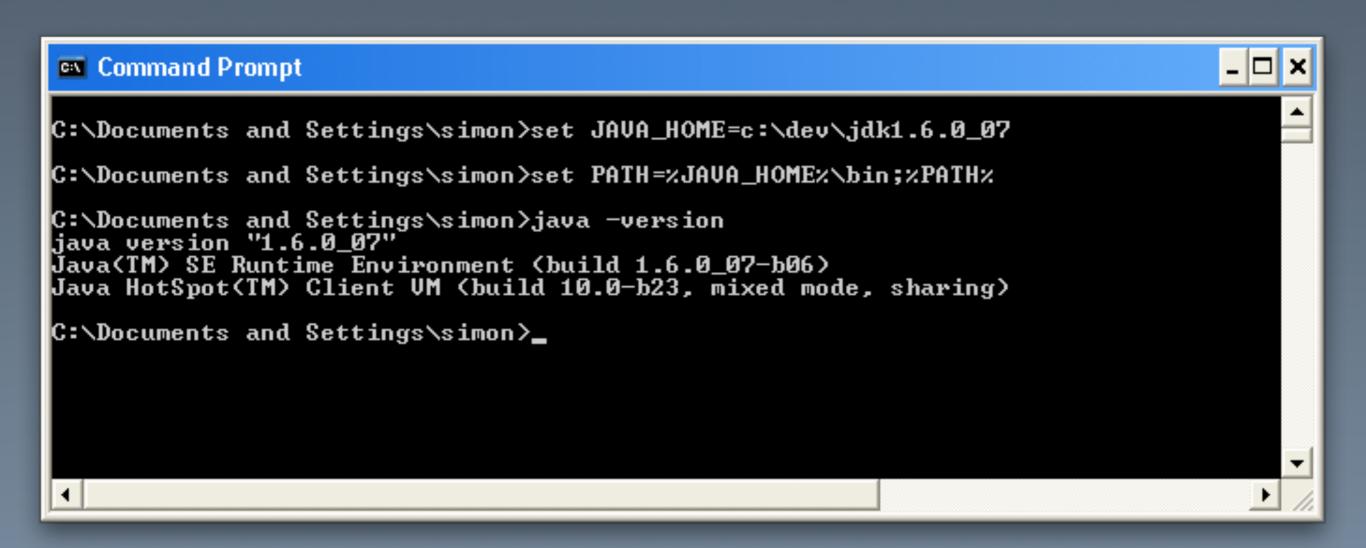
(this sometimes happens when you install applications that rely on Java)

Set the JAVA HOME environment variable to point to the version you need

Where is JAVA HOME?



Set the JAVA HOME environment variable to point to the version you need

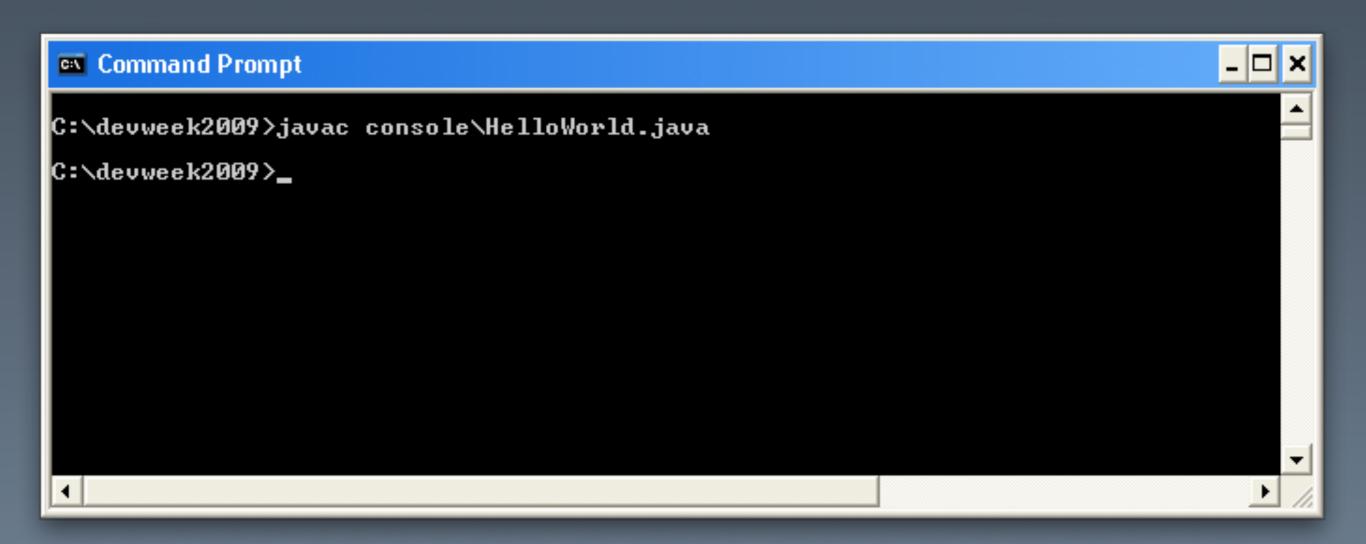


A quick Java console application

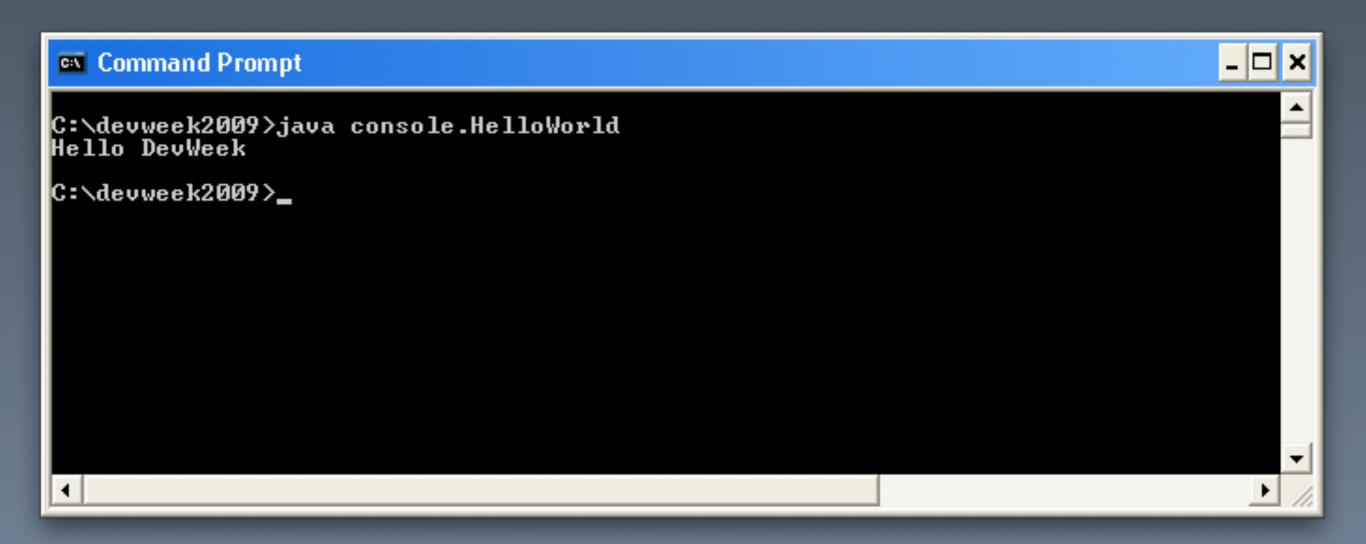
Writing Java code

```
HelloWorld - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
package console;
public class Helloworld {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
   System.out.println("Hello DevWeek");
```

Compiling Java code



Running Java code



Java code is typically packaged in a JAR file for deployment

In a similar way to adding assembly references to .NET projects, you add JAR files to the

classpath

for Java projects

Development tools

You have a choice

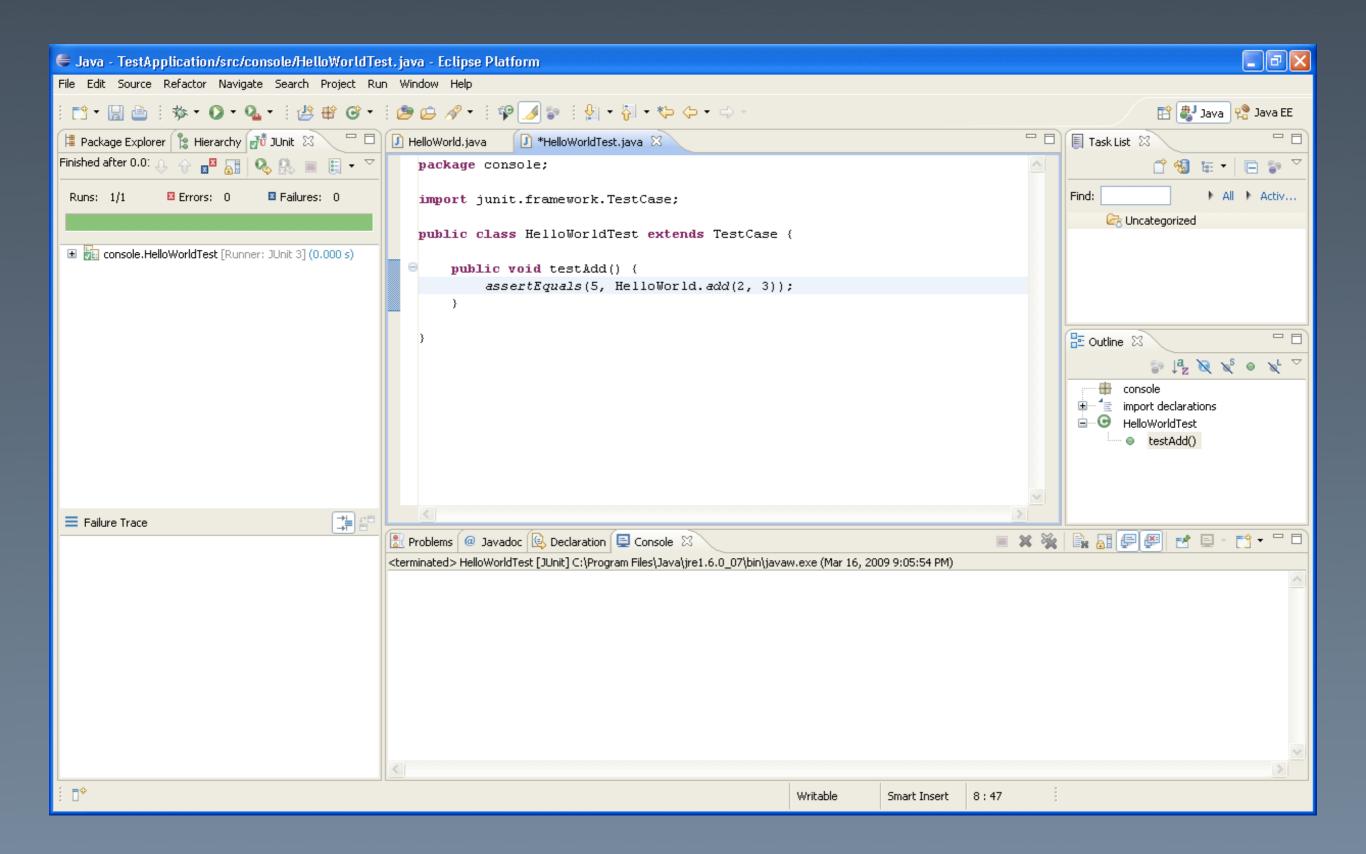
Multiple IDEs, both open source and commercial

(Eclipse, IntelliJ IDEA and NetBeans)

Supporting tools

MSBuild, NAnt Ant, Maven NUnit, JUnit, TestNG TestDriven.Net Clover, Cobertura, **NCover** Emma CruiseControl, Continuum, Bamboo, CruiseControl.NET Hudson

A quick Eclipse demo



Java web applications

Java EE web applications are Comparable to ASP.NET web applications

With the exception that Java EE applications are

portable

(Tomcat, Jetty, Resin, Glassfish, JBoss AS, Oracle AS, WebLogic, WebSphere, etc)

JSP pages rather than ASP pages

Scripting syntax, special XML tags and an expression language are available to invoke Java code

There are no code-behinds though

There are (too) many

MVC frameworks

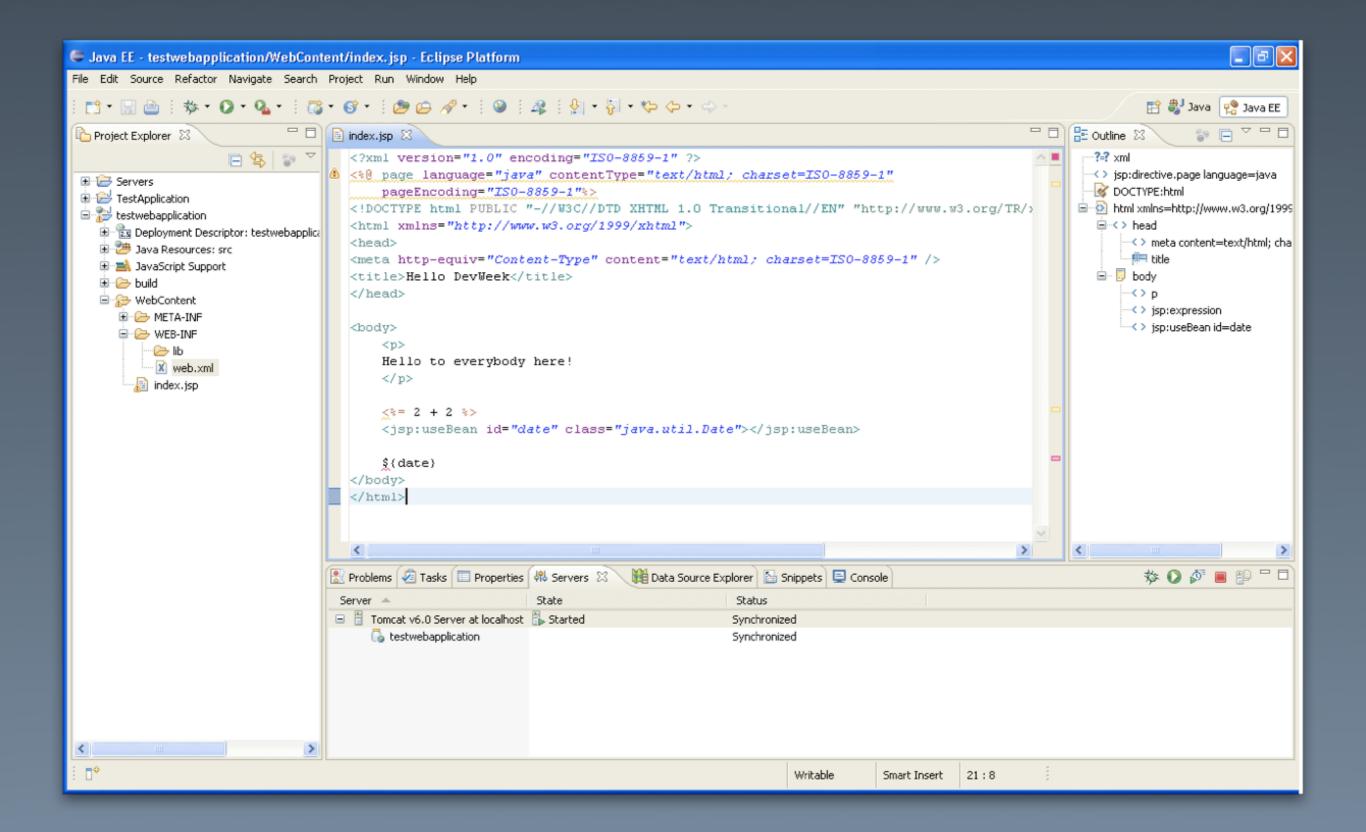
available to build more modular applications (Struts 2, Spring MVC, Stripes, ...)

There are Component frameworks

that provide data-bound controls,
AJAX controls, etc
(JSF, Tapestry)

Java EE web applications can be further configured through a Web. similar to Web.config)

Another quick Eclipse demo



Beyond the basics

Each Java Virtual Machine runs as a separate process

(every time you run java.exe)

Each Java Virtual Machine has its own runtime options

-server and -client

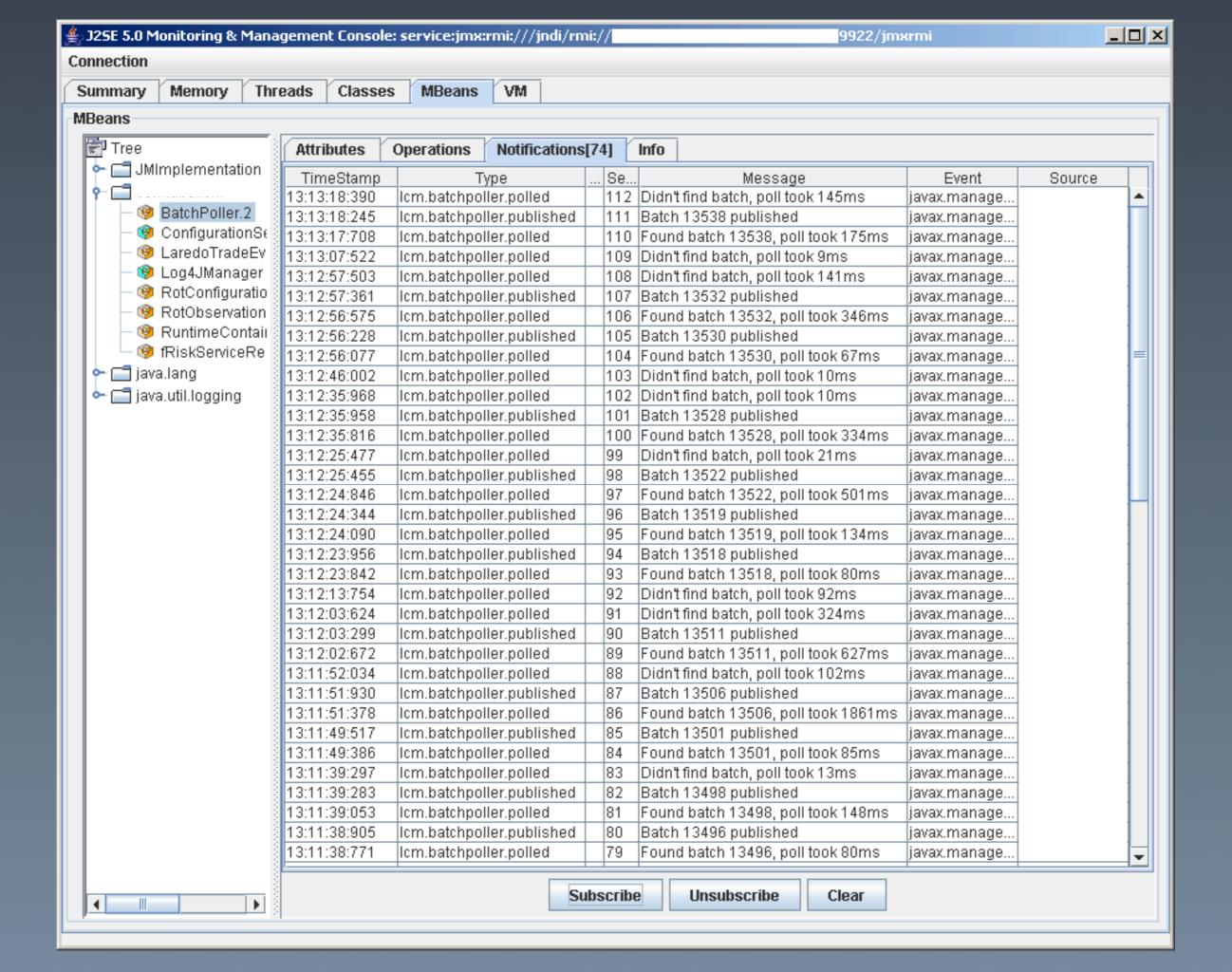
-Xms and -Xmx

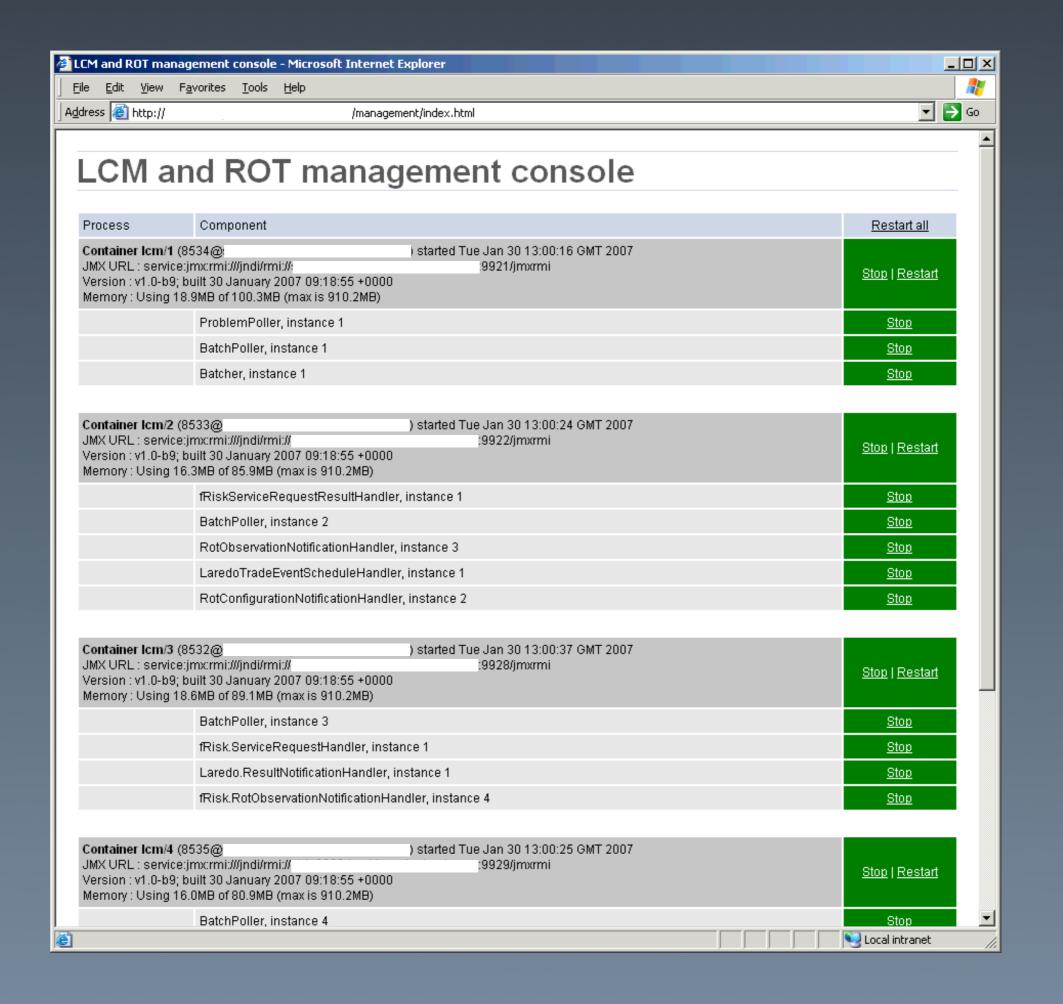
Garbage collection tuning

(serial/stop-the-world, concurrent, etc)

You have a **ChOiCe**of Java Virtual Machine

Java Virtual Machines can be monitored using JConsole





If JVMs are separate processes, why do you need ClassLoaders?

Like AppDomains, ClassLoaders allow multiple applications to be run in

isolation

within a single process

Where next?

It depends

If you're looking at Java **Generic**development...

Java SE tutorials JDBC Spring Framework Ant/JUnit/CruiseControl

If you're looking at Java Web development...

Java EE (JSP and Servlets) Struts 2 and Spring MVC (a couple MVC frameworks) Grails and JSF Apache Tomcat or Glassfish

If you're looking at enterprise Java development...

Java EE (JMS, EJB, Web Services) Spring Framework Hibernate

If you're looking at Java **client** development...

Swing SWT SWT JavaFX

(make sure the technology decision is justified)

Some good resources are...

InfoQ.com TheServerSide.com JavaBlogs.com

To finish...

.NET and Java; the Same but different

They can be used in isolation and in harmony

They can be used to solve the Same and different problems

As technologists we need to be

pragmatic,

choosing the right technology for the context

Website

http://www.codingthearchitecture.com

Google Group

http://groups.google.com/codingthearchitecture