

NetBeans IDE



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DA SEICENTO ANNI GUARDIAMO AVANTI.

Riferimenti

- ❑ <http://netbeans.org/kb/trails/java-se.html>
- ❑ <http://wiki.netbeans.org/Refactoring>



NetBeans IDE

- ☐ Live Parsing
- ☐ Refactoring
- ☐ Smart Code Completion
- ☐ Jump to
 - Navigare all'interno del codice
 - Dall'errore alla linea
- ☐ Navigare per classi e interfacce



NetBeans IDE

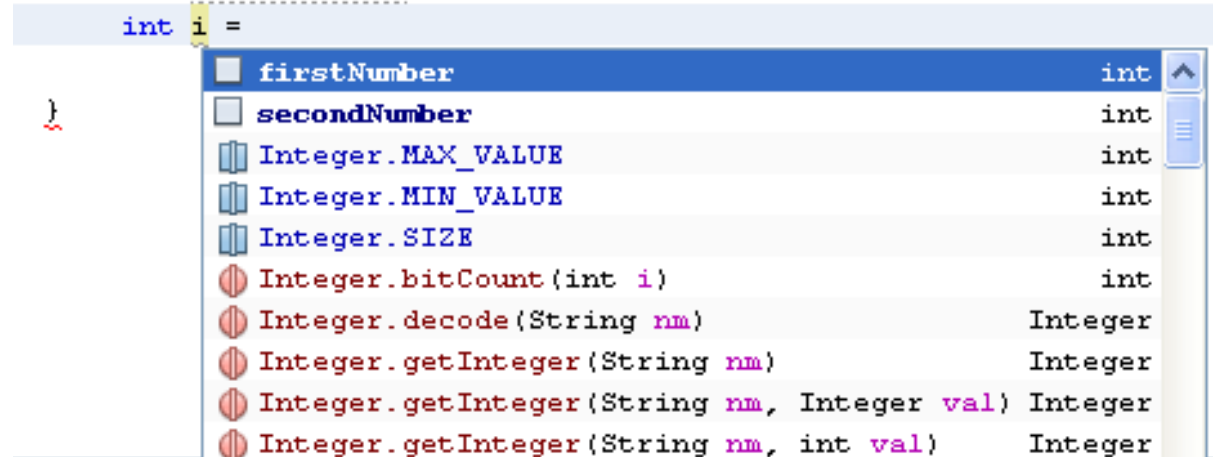
- ☐ Swing gui buider
- ☐ Profiler
- ☐ Debugger
- ☐ Version control
- ☐ Connessioni a DB
- ☐ JavaEE
 - Web Frameworks
 - Web services



Code Completion

- Completamento automatico (ctrl-spazio)

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int firstNumber = 1;  
    int secondNumber = 3;  
    int i =  
}
```



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a Java code file. The code is as follows:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int firstNumber = 1;  
    int secondNumber = 3;  
    int i =  
}
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the line `int i =`. A dropdown menu for code completion is visible, listing the following options:

- `firstNumber` (int)
- `secondNumber` (int)
- `Integer.MAX_VALUE` (int)
- `Integer.MIN_VALUE` (int)
- `Integer.SIZE` (int)
- `Integer.bitCount(int i)` (int)
- `Integer.decode(String nm)` (Integer)
- `Integer.getInteger(String nm)` (Integer)
- `Integer.getInteger(String nm, Integer val)` (Integer)
- `Integer.getInteger(String nm, int val)` (Integer)



Suggerimento errori

- ❑ Netbeans compila e verifica la sintassi del codice “al volo”
- ❑ Ci indica subito i possibili errori
- ❑ E talvolta anche le probabili soluzioni
 - Es. aggiungere un import, modificare la visibilità



Refactoring

- ❑ Refactoring: miglioramento della struttura e dell'organizzazione di un programma senza modificare il suo comportamento
 - Migliora il design del software
 - Rende il codice più comprensibile
 - Facilita la manutenzione
 - Aiuta a trovare gli errori
 - Velocizza la programmazione
- ❑ Esempio: “rename” cambia il nome di un metodo o di una variabile in tutte le occorrenze



Replace block of code with a method

- ❑ Click destro > Refactor > Introduce > Method

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int val=5;  
    System.out.print(val);  
}
```



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

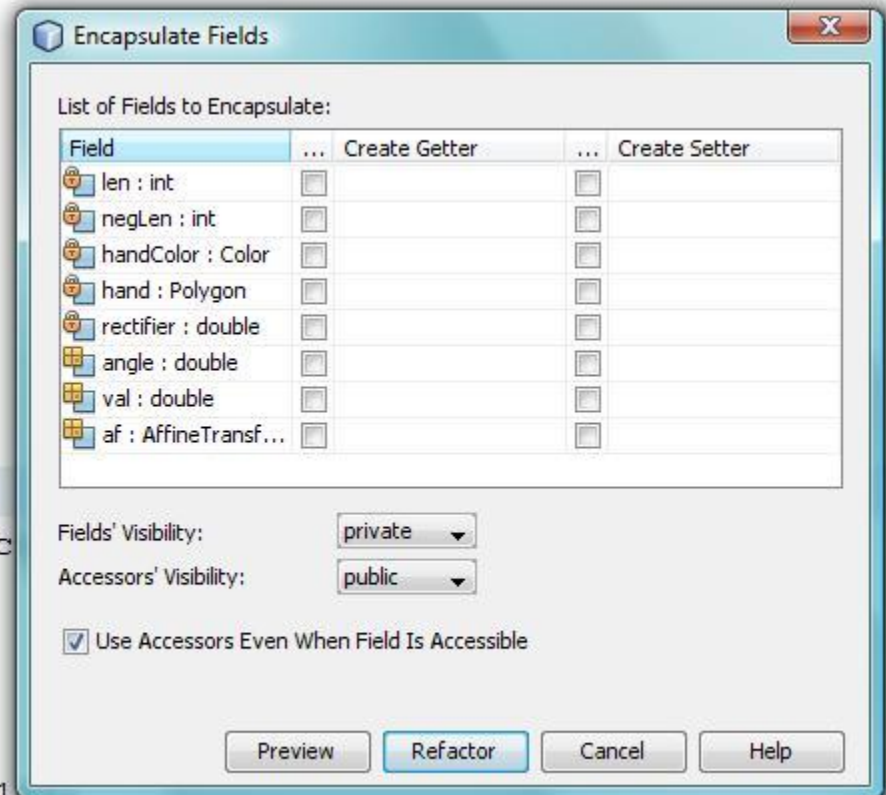
```
private static void newMethod() {  
    int val = 5;  
    System.out.print(val);  
}
```



Encapsulate Fields

- ❑ Cleck destro > Refactor > Encapsulate Fields

```
class Hand{  
    private int len;  
    private int negLen;  
    private Color handColor;  
    private Polygon hand;  
    private double rectifier;  
    double angle;  
    double val;  
    AffineTransform af;  
  
    Hand(double value, Color col, int rec  
        len = 100;  
        val = value;  
        negLen = 0;  
        handColor = col;  
        rectifier = Math.PI*rec/100;  
        initialize();  
}
```



Other frequently used refactoring techniques

- ❑ **Move Class:** Moves a class to another package or into another class. In addition, all source code in your project is updated to reference the class in its new location.
- ❑ **Safely Delete:** Checks for references to a code element and then automatically deletes that element if no other code references it.
- ❑ **Change Method Parameters:** Enables you to add parameters to a method and change the access modifier.
- ❑ **Extract Interface:** Creates a new interface from the selected public non-static methods in a class or interface.
- ❑ **Extract Superclass:** Creates a new abstract class, changes the current class to extend the new class, and moves the selected methods and fields to the new class.
- ❑ **Move Inner to Outer Level:** Moves an inner class or method one level up in hierarchy.



Debugging in NetBeans

Configurable Debugger: In the Options dialog, you can configure breaking/suspending behavior, you can specify Variable Formatters, and skip methods and packages using Step Filters.

Debugging Window: The Debugging window integrates the Sessions, Threads and Call Stack views.

Each sessions is broken down in its **list of threads**, and you can expand each suspended thread to its call stack, etc. You can resume/suspend threads with one click on the play/pause buttons.

Configurable Breakpoints: In addition to the **standard line and method breakpoints**, the NetBeans debugger provides advanced **Class, Thread, Exception, and Variable breakpoints**. Configure these custom breakpoints to be triggered by conditions and events such as uncaught exceptions, class loading, or variable access.

Expression Evaluation: Evaluate Java-syntax expressions assigned to watches and conditional breakpoints "live" while stepping through your code. Moving the pointer over the variable and the current value is evaluated and displayed in a tool tip.

Expression Stepping: You can easily step over individual expressions within a statement. The debugger will display the return value from each expression. The Step Into action (F7) lets you select the method call to step into if there is more than one possibility at the current line.



Profiling

