Building Java Applications

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The javac tool reads class and interface definitions, written in the Java programming language, and compiles them into bytecode class files.

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Input files can be specified as arguments to the javac command or kept in a argument files (see later).

Source files should be arranged in a directory hierarchy corresponding to the fully qualified names of the types they contain.

Example. . .

```
package it.unicam.cs.pa.battleship19;

public interface Player {

   ...

}
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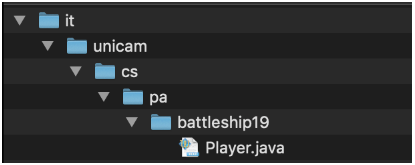

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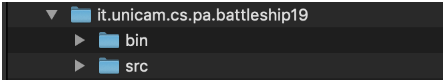

Standard options. . .

One of the most standard options of javac is `-d` that can be used to specify the destination directory for the generated classes.

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javac -d ../bin/ it/unicam/cs/pa/battleship19/Player.java
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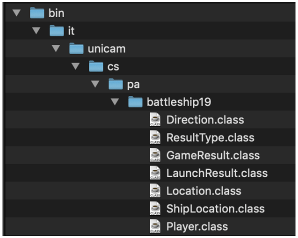

```
bin
  it
    unicam
      cs
        pa
          battleship19
            Direction.class
            ResultType.class
            GameResult.class
            LaunchResult.class
            Location.class
            ShipLocation.class
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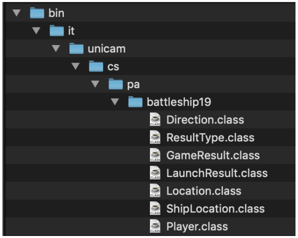

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To see the details of the building process, the option `-verbose` can be used.

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- `-g`: Generate all debugging info.
- `--help`: can be used to obtain a full list of the available options.

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Example:

```
-d ../bin/
-verbatim
it/unicam/cs/pa/battleship19/Player.java
```

To be continued. . .