

# Eclipse JDT Tutorial

Sunday, March 03, 2019 11:30 AM

## Installation

Install Eclipse (I use Eclipse Luna 4.4.1). Ensure JDK version 1.8 or above is installed. Open command prompt and type `java -version` to ensure proper JDK installation.

## New Project

Open eclipse. Create a new maven project. Choose a simple project. Mention "jdt" as group id, artifact id and name.

Edit the mvn pom.xml file and add the following lines inside the `<project></project>` node:

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.eclipse.jdt</groupId>
    <artifactId>org.eclipse.jdt.core</artifactId>
    <version>3.12.2</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

## Writing Java Code

First, let us write a simple Java method to read a java file as input.

```
public static String readFromFile(String filePath) {
    StringBuilder stringBuilder = new StringBuilder();
    try {
        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(filePath));
        String line = null;

        String ls = System.getProperty("line.separator");

        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
            stringBuilder.append(line);
            stringBuilder.append(ls);
        }
        reader.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    }

    return stringBuilder.toString();
}
```

Add any file you wish to analyze into the eclipse java project. For example, you may use this Test.java file:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```

    {
        String str = "CMI";
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();

        for(int i = str.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        {
            if (i == 0) sb.append('S');
            sb.append(str.charAt(i));
        }
        System.out.println(sb.toString());
    }
}

```

Create a class in src/main/java. Name it as Variable Printer.

Let us read and print our Test file. Add the following main method to the class that you created and run the class as a java application.

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String codeFragment = readFromFile("Test.java");
    System.out.println(codeFragment);
}

```

You should see the contents of Test.java printed on the console.

We are now ready to use Eclipse JDT to analyze Test.java.

### Traversing the AST and printing the variable names

Let us count the number of variables.

First we generate the AST for the code. Add the following method to your class.

```

public static ASTNode getASTNode(String codeFragment) {
    ASTParser parser = ASTParser.newParser(AST.JLS8);
    parser.setKind(ASTParser.K_COMPILATION_UNIT);
    parser.setSource(codeFragment.toCharArray());
    parser.setResolveBindings(false);

    ASTNode node = null;
    try {
        node = (CompilationUnit) parser.createAST(null);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        //TODO
        return null;
    }
    return node;
}

```

```

public static void printVariables(String codeFragment) {

    ASTNode node = getASTNode(codeFragment);

    node.accept(new ASTVisitor() {
        int varCount = 0;

```

```
        @Override
        public boolean visit(VariableDeclarationFragment node) {

            System.out.println(node.getName().toString());
            return super.visit(node);
        };
    });
}
```

Change the main method to

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String codeFragment = readFromFile("Test.java");
    printVariables(codeFragment);
}
```

Run the code and see the variable names getting printed.