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Eclipse jee 64 bit zip

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You can download and install Eclipse in two ways: using an installer or downloading a zip package. Download and install Eclipse IDE using Eclipse Installer: This way you can download a small program called Eclipse Installer. Run this program and select a package that you want to install. Then the installer is downloaded and installs the selected package on your computer. The benefit of using Eclipse Installer is that Eclipse can install any desktop package in one place, and it also creates shortcuts for you in the desktop and Programs menu. Eclipse Installer (64-bit): D To download oardownload 64-bit Eclipse InstallerNote, you need to select a mirror site to upload the link. Download the Eclipse IDE by downloading the zip packet: In this way, download a zip/tar file for a specific package and extract the file on your computer. To start an IDE.exe, run the eclipse program in the eclipse directory: And if you want shortcuts on the desktop and on the Programs menu, you must create them manually. Link to download Eclipse IDE package for Java EE Developers: Download Package Eclipse IDE for Java EE DevelopersNote: Eclipse IDE depends on JDK/JRE, so make sure you have JDK/JRE installed on your computer, and JAVA_HOME and PATH environment variables correctly (see How to set environment variables for Java using the command line). The above package requires Java 8 or later. 2. The IDE WorkbenchA window instance is called Workbench. The workbench window consists of one or more Perspectives. And a perspective includes editors and Views. You can open multiple workbench windows at the same time or more in a workspace - means you can work with more than one project at a time. However, you can work in a single workspace in Eclipse's work session. To move to another workspace, from the main menu, click File > Migration Workspace. Eclipse stores preferences individually for each workspace in the .metadata directory at the root of the workspace. This means that each workspace has its own settings for layouts, JDKs, servers, and so on. Therefore, you use a workspace to group related projects that share common settings. For example, you can create a workspace (indexing) to develop an application that consists of several projects; A workspace for swing projects; A workspace for Java EE projects; A workspace for spring projects, and so on. The following screenshot shows multiple projects listed in the current workspace: 4. PerspectivesIn Eclipse provides the first layout organized to help perspective programmers complete a task or job. Each perspective contains a different set of editors and views. For example, the Java perspective includes the following editors and views: - Java Editors: To edit Java source files. - Package Explorer: allows you to navigate projects. - Outline: displays the structure of the source file in the active editor. - Issues: detected errors, alerts and issues. - Javadoc: allows you to preview a class's Javadoc, method, field, ... Declaration: shows notification notification for variable in cursor position. - Task List : Bugzilla displays tasks downloaded from a popular error tracker tool such as Mantis... The following screenshot has a Java perspective: When working in perspective, you open more editors and views as needed, but initially a perspective includes a fixed editors and views. Toolbars and menu items are also modified according to the purpose of the current active perspective. And this is the Debugging perspective that allows you to debug a running program: By default, Eclipse provides several perspectives, as shown below: You can see this list opening a perspective from the menu > Perspective > Open Perspective > Other... For Java development, you often use only a few perspectives, such as java, Java EE, and Debugging. If you're using version control, you often move to Go or Team Sync perspectives. In Eclipse, you can switch between perspectives that open by clicking the perspective icons on the toolbar or by pressing Ctrl + F8 shortcut. You can open perspectives in the same workbench window (default) or in new windows. Note that different perspectives can have different views, but they all share the same editors. You can customize a perspective, for example, edit views and editors any way you want, and save them as your own perspective. Active Click Perspective > Perspective > Reset to reset to the default layout... 5. EditorsAn editor lets you re-create a source file. For example, when you double-click a .java in Project, click Explorer view opens a Java editor in the editor area that is usually at the center of the workbench: Note that the editor area may show small icons to indicate the gray border in the left margin, errors, warnings, issues, and information in that line. Each discovery type can be opened with the associated editor. If eclipse does not have an associated editor for a file type, it will try to open it using an external program that is located in the operating system. Multiple editors can be opened, and they are stacked in the editor area, but only one editor is active at a time. The name of the file appears in the editor's title bar, and the asterisk (*) indicates that the editor has unsaved changes. In Eclipse, you can use the Shortcut Ctrl + F6 to switch editors. 6. ViewsA view gives you the ability to navigate the information on the workbench. For example, in Project Explorer view, you can navigate a workspace in the structure of projects: The view also provides alternative representation to support the editor. For example, the Outline view displays the structural elements of the source file in the active editor. Therefore, if you are editing .java file, it displays its classes, fields, and methods: By using outline view, you can quickly jump to an item in the source file. You can resize, move, minimize, and maximize views in a perspective. The view can be detached from the workbench and is a floating window (right-click the title bar of the view, and then click Detach). The view has a drop-down menu that offers actions that allow you to customize the representation of the view. You can access this menu by clicking the down arrow in the upper-right corner of the view. For example, the following screenshot shows the pull-down menu for Project Explorer view: Click Window > Show View to open a view in Eclipse. Press Ctrl + F7 to switch between pop-up views. 7. ToolbarsEclipse the last visual component I want to tell you about are toolbars. Eclipse has 4 types of toolbars: - Main toolbar: appears under the main menu, the main toolbar consists of buttons grouped into different sections: Open/Create/Save Project, Run, Debugging, Navigation, Search... Buttons vary depending on the current perspective. a- Individual view toolbar: a view can have its own toolbar in the title bar area or in the upper-right corner. For example, in this screenshot you can see the toolbar of the Presenters view: - Perspective changer toolbar: This toolbar contains buttons that you can switch between perspectives that open on the workbench. You can see this toolbar on the right side of the main toolbar: It also includes a button (far left) that lets you open a list of all perspectives. - Display the stack toolbar: This is a custom tool that appears when you minimize the view in the view stack. The icons on this toolbar let you open a single view in the stack. For example, the toolbar that appears when console view is minimized is given the following: Until now I learned about the basic concepts and components in Eclipse IDE. By understanding them, you know how to use IDE correctly and effectively. Other Eclipse Tutorials: Nam Ha Minh Java programmer (SCJP and SCWCD) certified. Java 1.4 began programming with Java in its time and has been falling in love with Java ever since. Make friends with him on Facebook and watch his Java videos on YouTube. Youtube.