

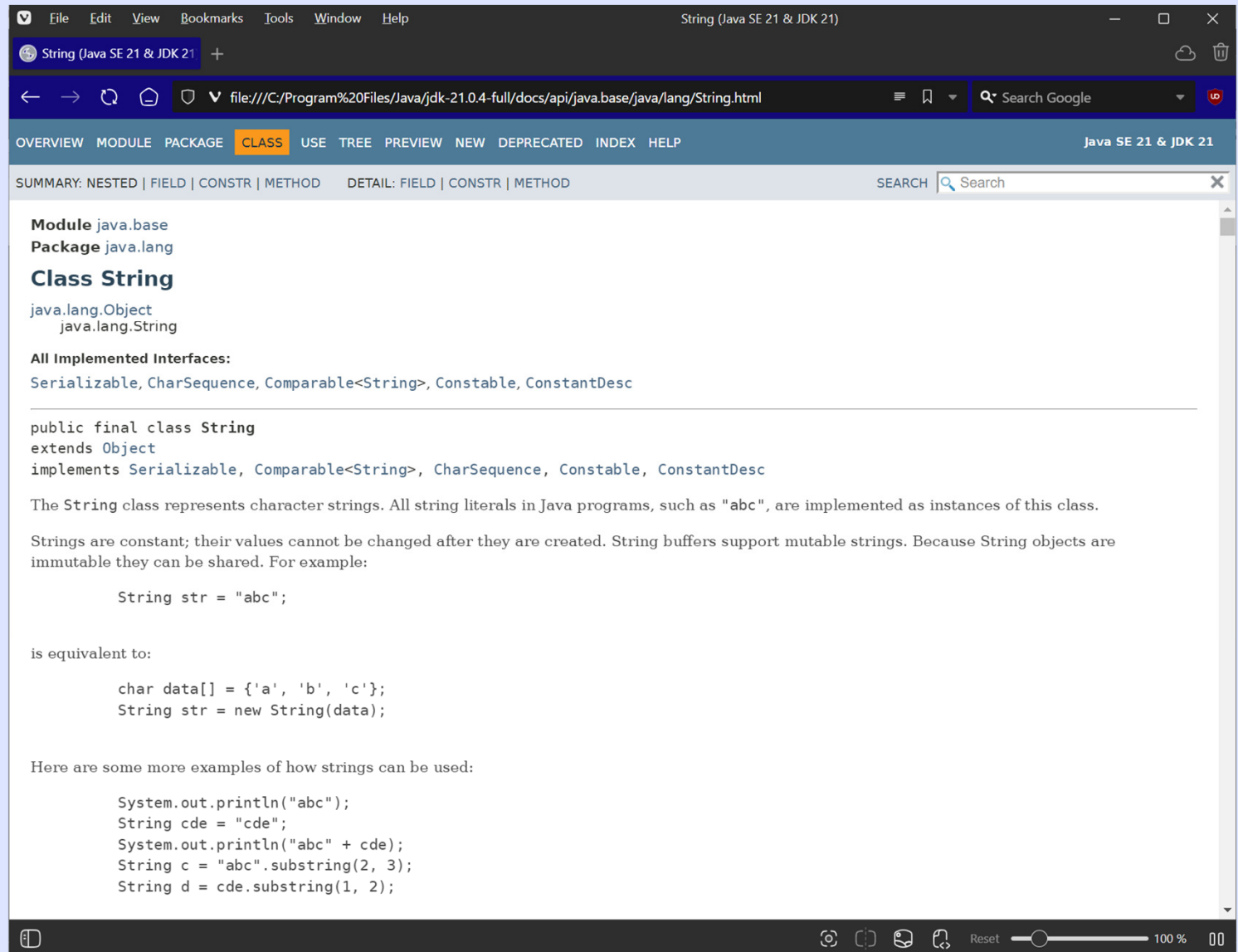
Javadocs

Javadocs

- Java comes with full documentation of all API classes in html format
 - If you followed the installation guide you can find the documentation in a folder named docs inside the folder where you installed Java
 - Either browse the documentation manually (open index.html inside the api folder) or access the documentation from within IntelliJ
- We can document our own classes in the same format as the API classes

Javadoc for class String

Scroll down for
info about fields,
constructors and
methods in the
String class



The screenshot shows the Javadoc for the `String` class in Java SE 21 & JDK 21. The browser address bar shows the URL `file:///C:/Program%20Files/Java/jdk-21.0.4-full/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/String.html`. The page has a navigation bar with tabs for OVERVIEW, MODULE, PACKAGE, CLASS (selected), USE, TREE, PREVIEW, NEW, DEPRECATED, INDEX, and HELP. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for SUMMARY, NESTED, FIELD, CONSTR, METHOD, and DETAIL (selected). The main content area displays the following information:

- Module** `java.base`
- Package** `java.lang`
- Class** `String`
- Superclasses: `java.lang.Object`, `java.lang.String`
- All Implemented Interfaces:** `Serializable`, `CharSequence`, `Comparable<String>`, `Constable`, `ConstantDesc`

The class declaration is shown as:

```
public final class String
    extends Object
    implements Serializable, Comparable<String>, CharSequence, Constable, ConstantDesc
```

The text explains that the `String` class represents character strings and that all string literals in Java programs are implemented as instances of this class. It also states that strings are constant and their values cannot be changed after they are created.

An example of creating a `String` object is provided:

```
String str = "abc";
```

This is equivalent to:

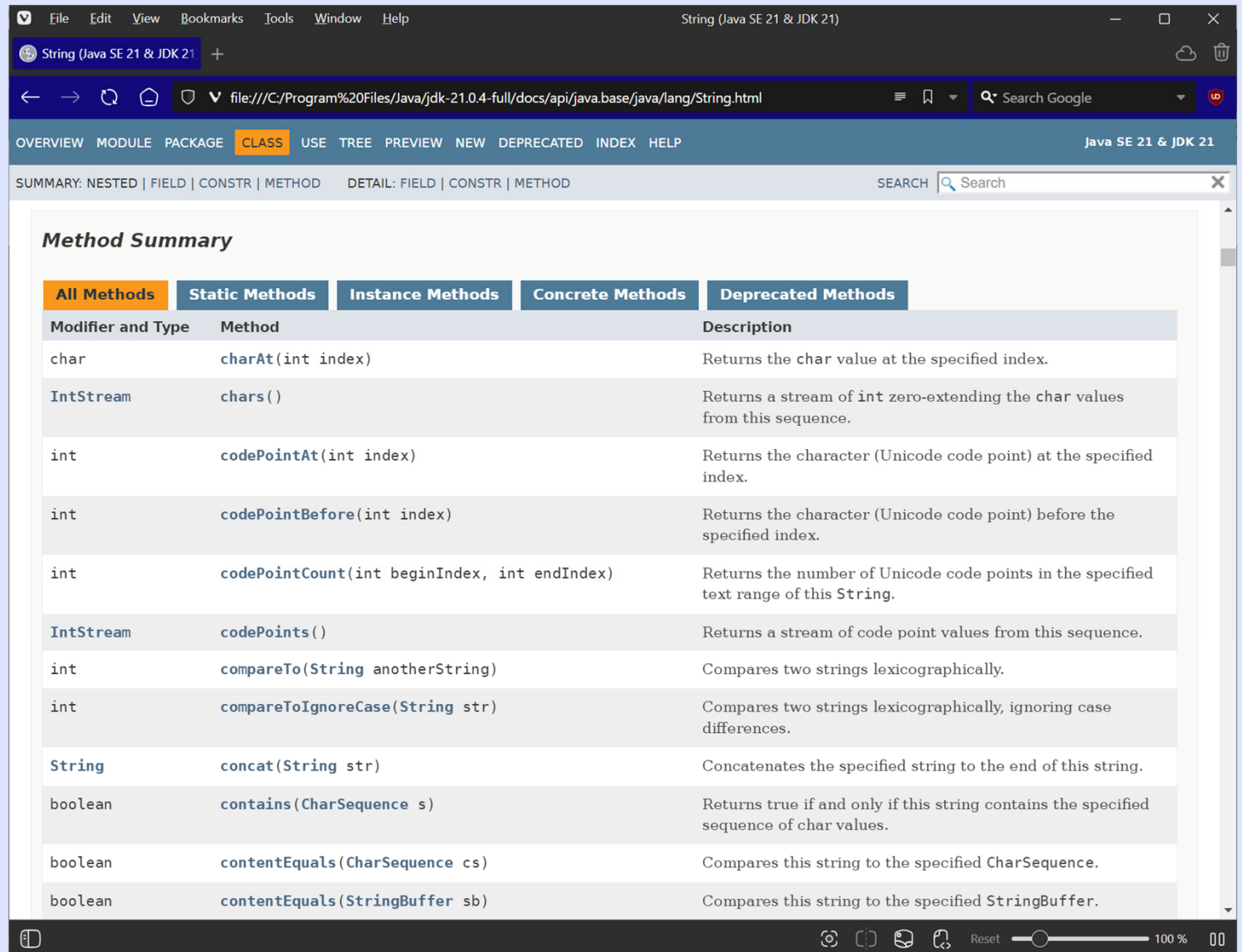
```
char data[] = {'a', 'b', 'c'};
String str = new String(data);
```

Finally, some more examples of how strings can be used are shown:

```
System.out.println("abc");
String cde = "cde";
System.out.println("abc" + cde);
String c = "abc".substring(2, 3);
String d = cde.substring(1, 2);
```

Javadoc for class String

Just click on a
method name
for more details



String (Java SE 21 & JDK 21)

String (Java SE 21 & JDK 21)

OVERVIEW MODULE PACKAGE **CLASS** USE TREE PREVIEW NEW DEPRECATED INDEX HELP

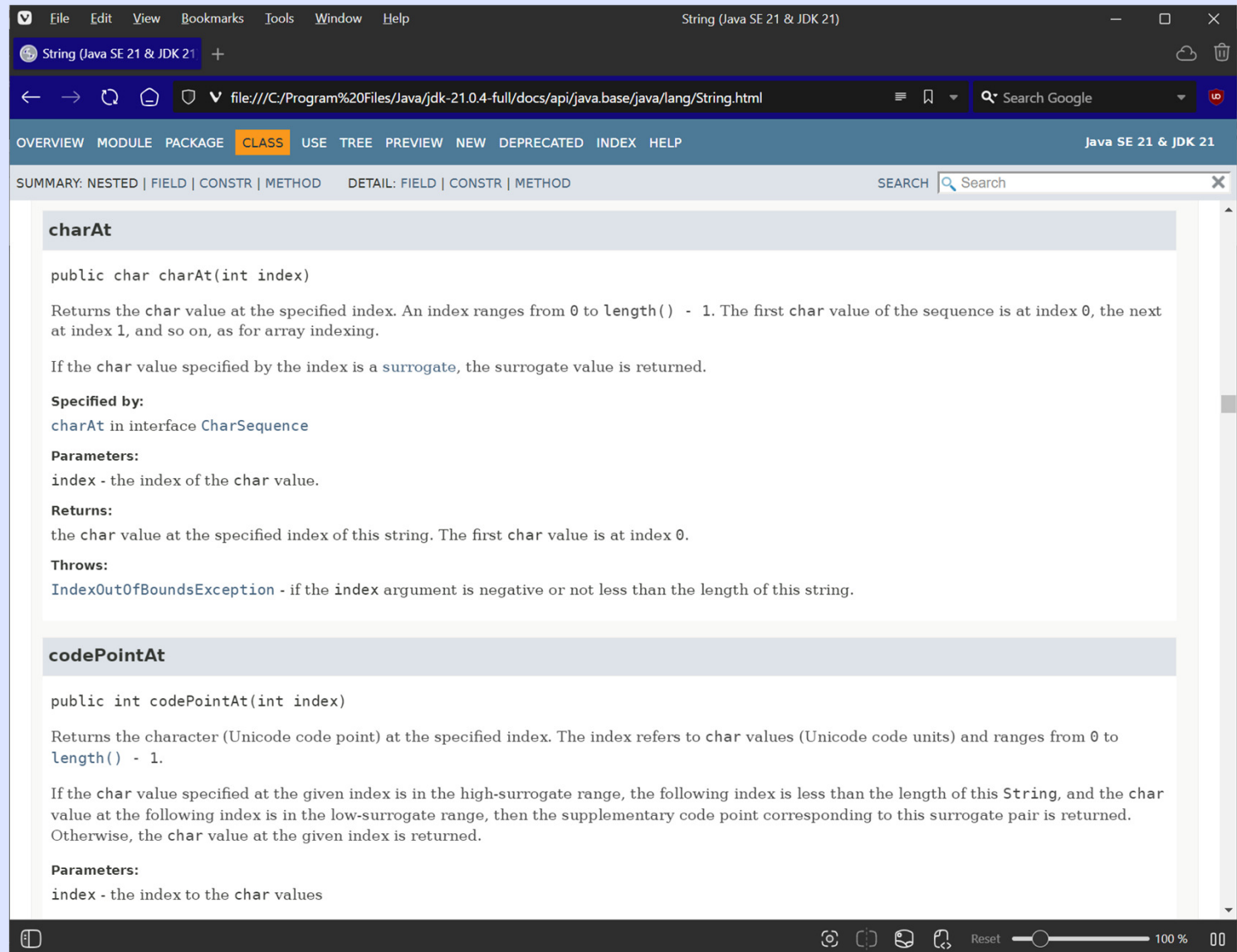
SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD SEARCH

Method Summary

Modifier and Type	Method	Description
char	charAt(int index)	Returns the char value at the specified index.
IntStream	chars()	Returns a stream of int zero-extending the char values from this sequence.
int	codePointAt(int index)	Returns the character (Unicode code point) at the specified index.
int	codePointBefore(int index)	Returns the character (Unicode code point) before the specified index.
int	codePointCount(int beginIndex, int endIndex)	Returns the number of Unicode code points in the specified text range of this String.
IntStream	codePoints()	Returns a stream of code point values from this sequence.
int	compareTo(String anotherString)	Compares two strings lexicographically.
int	compareToIgnoreCase(String str)	Compares two strings lexicographically, ignoring case differences.
String	concat(String str)	Concatenates the specified string to the end of this string.
boolean	contains(CharSequence s)	Returns true if and only if this string contains the specified sequence of char values.
boolean	contentEquals(CharSequence cs)	Compares this string to the specified CharSequence.
boolean	contentEquals(StringBuffer sb)	Compares this string to the specified StringBuffer.

Javadoc for class String

A detailed
description of
the `charAt`
method



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Javadoc for the `String` class in Java SE 21 & JDK 21. The browser's address bar shows the URL `file:///C:/Program%20Files/Java/jdk-21.0.4-full/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/String.html`. The page has a navigation bar with tabs for OVERVIEW, MODULE, PACKAGE, CLASS (selected), USE, TREE, PREVIEW, NEW, DEPRECATED, INDEX, and HELP. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for SUMMARY, NESTED, FIELD, CONSTR, and METHOD. The main content area displays the `charAt` method signature: `public char charAt(int index)`. The description states: "Returns the `char` value at the specified index. An index ranges from 0 to `length() - 1`. The first `char` value of the sequence is at index 0, the next at index 1, and so on, as for array indexing. If the `char` value specified by the index is a surrogate, the surrogate value is returned." It also lists "Specified by: `charAt` in interface `CharSequence`", "Parameters: `index` - the index of the `char` value.", "Returns: the `char` value at the specified index of this string. The first `char` value is at index 0.", and "Throws: `IndexOutOfBoundsException` - if the `index` argument is negative or not less than the length of this string." Below this, the `codePointAt` method is partially visible, showing its signature: `public int codePointAt(int index)`.

Documenting code with Javadocs

- When we install the Java SDK, we also get a Javadoc tool that can generate Javadocs for our own classes
 - All we need to do is add some special comments in our source code
- Professional looking documentation
- Other people can understand what our classes do without looking through all the source code
- A requirement as documentation of your SEP1 Java classes
 - At least for your model classes

Documenting code with Javadocs

- For each of our classes we should write:
 - A comment describing the overall purpose and characteristics of the class
 - The name(s) of the author(s)
 - A version number
 - Documentation for every constructor and public method
 - Usually, Java docs are only generated for public methods, however it's still a good idea to write comments for the private methods in case someone looks at the source code

Documenting code with Javadocs

- The documentation for the constructors and methods should include:
 - A description of the purpose and function of the method
 - A description of each parameter (if there are any)
 - A description of the return value (if there is one)
 - A list of the checked exceptions that the method can throw (if any)

Writing Javadocs

- Javadoc comments are written directly in the source code using a special block comment syntax
 - Javadoc blocks start with `/**` and ends with `*/`
 - Inside the blocks we use special tags, including:

@author	The name of the programmer
@version	The version of the class
@param	Description of parameters for a method
@return	Description of what is returned from a method
@throws	Description of the exceptions thrown by the method

Javadocs example (1/3)

```
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * A class containing a list of Student objects.
 * @author Allan Henriksen
 * @version 1.0
 */
public class StudentList
{
    private ArrayList<Student> students;

    /**
     * No-argument constructor initializing the StudentList.
     */
    public StudentList()
    {
        students = new ArrayList<Student>();
    }
}
```

Javadocs example (2/3)

```
/**
 * Adds a Student to the list.
 * @param student the student to add to the list
 */
public void add(Student student)
{
    students.add(student);
}

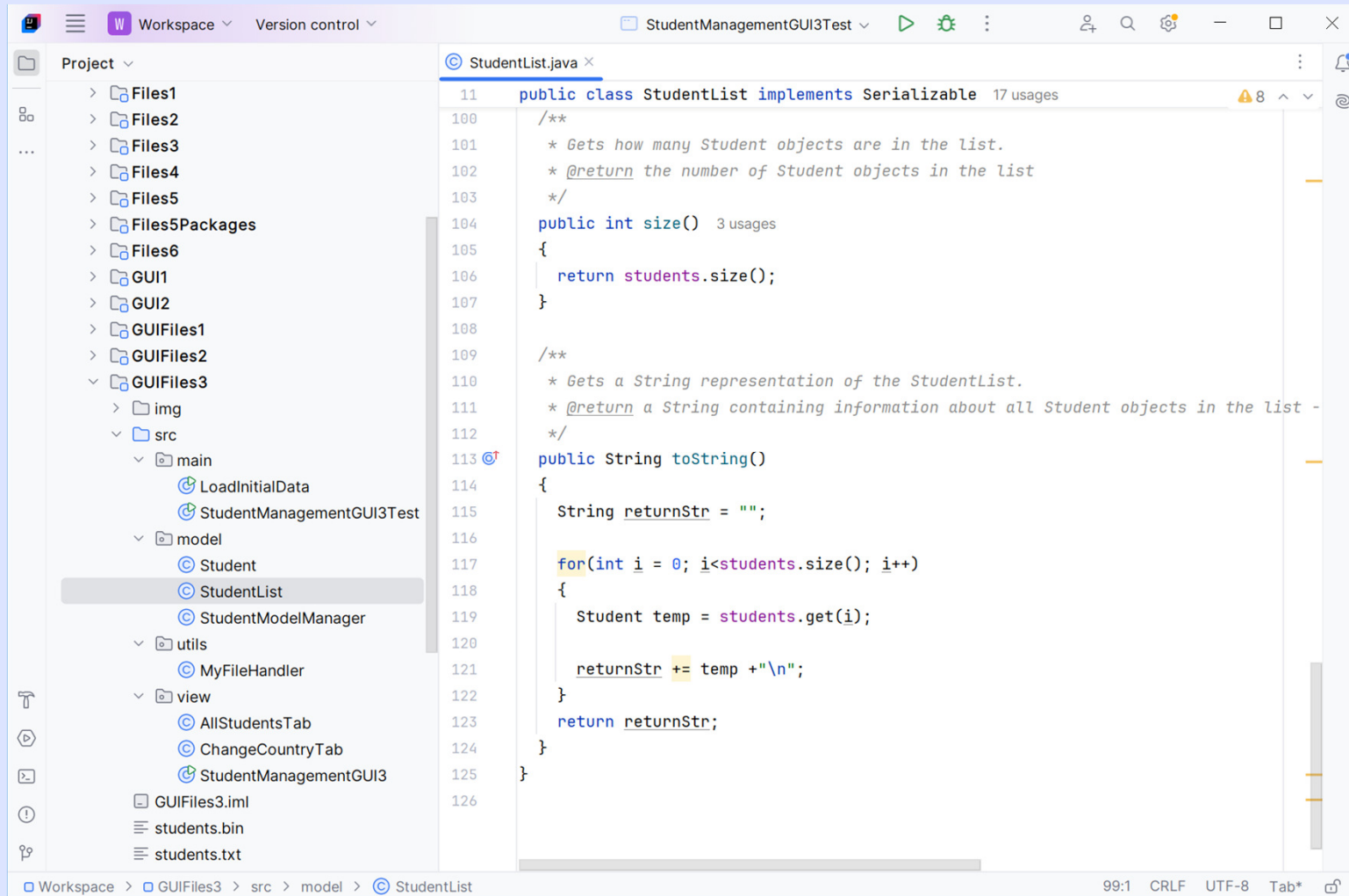
/**
 * Replaces the Student object at index with student.
 * @param student the student to replace with
 * @param index the position in the list that will be replaced
 */
public void set(Student student, int index)
{
    students.set(index, student);
}
```

Javadocs example (3/3)

```
/**
 * Gets a Student object from position index from the list.
 * @param index the position in the list of the Student object
 * @return the Student at index if one exists, else null
 */
public Student get(int index)
{
    if(index<students.size())
    {
        return students.get(index);
    }
    else
    {
        return null;
    }
}

//rest of class
```

Java code with Javadocs

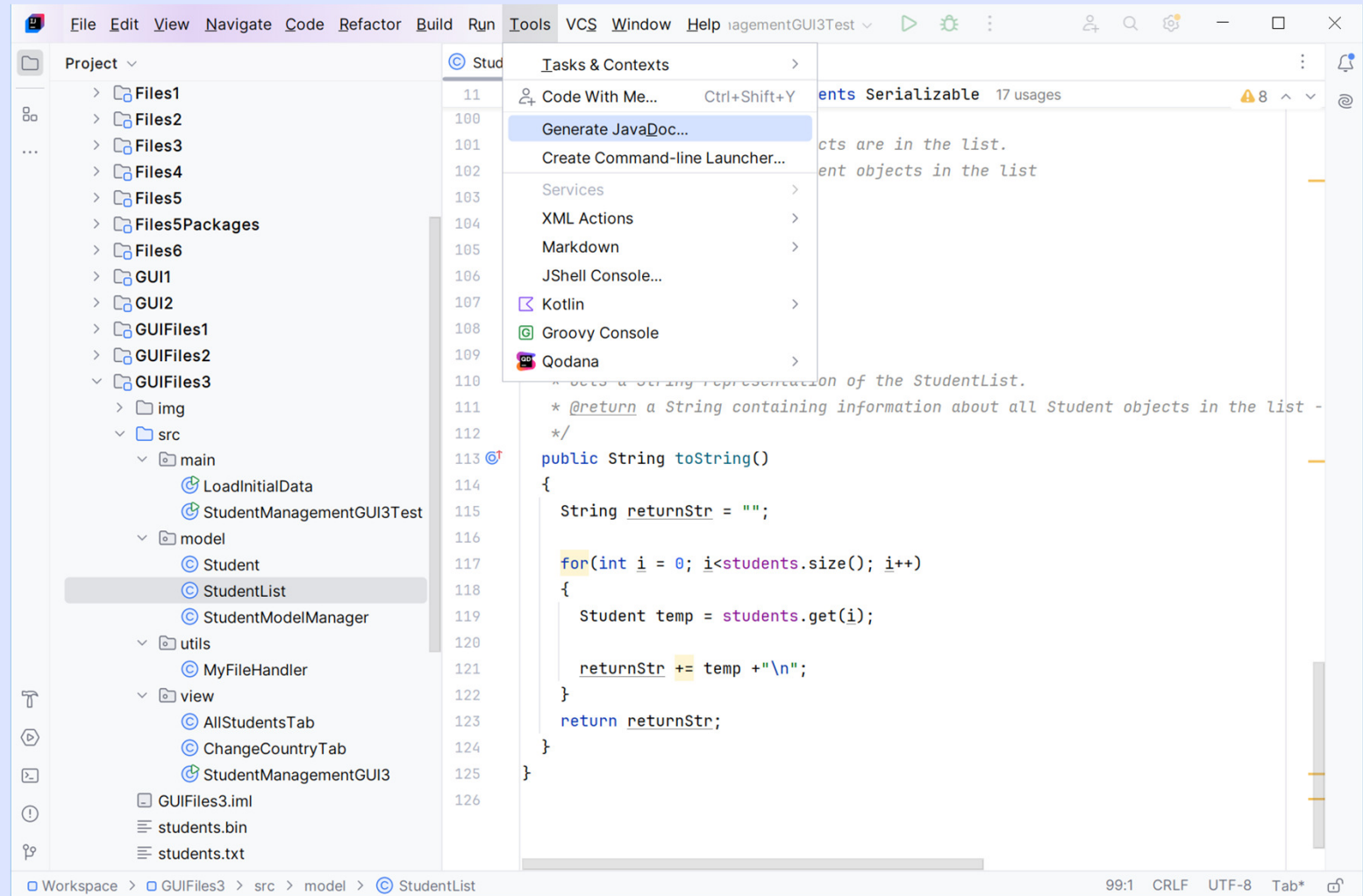


The screenshot shows an IDE window with a project explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The project explorer shows a hierarchy of folders and files, with 'StudentList' selected under 'model'. The code editor displays the 'StudentList.java' file, which implements the 'Serializable' interface. The code includes two methods: 'size()' and 'toString()'. The 'size()' method returns the size of the 'students' list. The 'toString()' method returns a string representation of the list, with each student object's string representation on a new line. The code is annotated with Javadoc comments for both methods.

```
11 public class StudentList implements Serializable 17 usages
100 /**
101  * Gets how many Student objects are in the list.
102  * @return the number of Student objects in the list
103  */
104 public int size() 3 usages
105 {
106     return students.size();
107 }
108
109 /**
110  * Gets a String representation of the StudentList.
111  * @return a String containing information about all Student objects in the list -
112  */
113 public String toString()
114 {
115     String returnStr = "";
116
117     for(int i = 0; i<students.size(); i++)
118     {
119         Student temp = students.get(i);
120
121         returnStr += temp + "\n";
122     }
123     return returnStr;
124 }
125
126
```

Generating Javadocs

When you are done writing the Javadoc comments, choose “Generate JavaDoc...” from the “Tools” menu in IntelliJ



Generating Javadocs

Choose what to generate Javadoc for. You'll probably want it for the current module

Choose which access modifier levels to include in the Javadoc. Usually it's done only for public

Click "OK" to generate the JavaDocs

The screenshot shows the 'Generate Javadoc' dialog box with the following settings:

- JavaDoc Scope:**
 - ☐ Whole project
 - ☒ Module 'GUIFiles3'
 - ☐ File '...\GUIFiles3\src\model\StudentList.java [GUIFiles3]'
 - ☐ Custom scope: Module 'GUIFiles3'
- JavaDoc Options:**
 - ☐ Include JDK and library sources in -sourcepath
 - ☐ Link to JDK documentation (use -link option)
 - Output directory:** C:\Users\ALHE\Desktop\StudentDoc
 - Visibility level:** public
 - ☒ Generate hierarchy tree
 - ☒ Generate navigation bar
 - ☒ Generate index
 - ☒ Separate index per letter
 - ☐ @use
 - ☒ @author
 - ☒ @version
 - ☒ @deprecated
 - ☒ Deprecated list
- Locale:** (empty field)
- Command line arguments:** (empty field)
- Maximum heap size:** (empty field) megabytes
- ☒ Open generated documentation in browser
- Buttons:** Generate, Cancel

Choose the folder where the generated files will be stored

Choose which tags to include in the Javadoc

The generated Javadocs

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "StudentList". The address bar shows the file path: `file:///C:/Users/ALHE/Desktop/StudentDoc/model/StudentList.html`. The browser has tabs for "StudentList" and a search bar. The page content is organized into sections:

- Package model**
- Class StudentList**
 - `java.lang.Object`
 - `model.StudentList`
- All Implemented Interfaces:**
 - `Serializable`
- Code Snippet:**

```
public class StudentList
extends Object
implements Serializable
```
- Description:** A class containing a list of Student objects.
- Version:** 1.0
- Author:** Allan Henriksen
- See Also:** Serialized Form
- Constructor Summary**
 - Constructors**
 - | Constructor | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>StudentList()</code> | No-argument constructor initializing the StudentList. |
- Method Summary**

The bottom of the browser window shows a toolbar with icons for zooming, resetting, and other navigation functions, along with a zoom level of 100%.

The generated Javadocs

Method Summary

Modifier and Type	Method	Description
void	<code>add(Student student)</code>	Adds a Student to the list.
<code>Student</code>	<code>get(int index)</code>	Gets a Student object from position index from the list.
<code>Student</code>	<code>get(String[Ⓜ] firstName, String[Ⓜ] lastName)</code>	Gets a Student object with the given first name and last name from the list.
int	<code>getIndex(String[Ⓜ] firstName, String[Ⓜ] lastName)</code>	Gets the index of a Student object with the given first name and last name.
void	<code>set(Student student, int index)</code>	Replaces the Student object at index with student.
int	<code>size()</code>	Gets how many Student objects are in the list.
<code>String[Ⓜ]</code>	<code>toString()</code>	Gets a String representation of the StudentList.

Methods inherited from class `java.lang.ObjectⓂ`

`equalsⓂ`, `getClassⓂ`, `hashCodeⓂ`, `notifyⓂ`, `notifyAllⓂ`, `waitⓂ`, `waitⓂ`, `waitⓂ`

Constructor Details

StudentList

`public StudentList()`

No-argument constructor initializing the StudentList.

The generated Javadocs

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the title "StudentList". The address bar shows the file path: `file:///C:/Users/ALHE/Desktop/StudentDoc/model/StudentList.html`. The browser's navigation bar includes tabs for OVERVIEW, PACKAGE, CLASS (selected), TREE, INDEX, and HELP. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar and a summary section. The main content area is divided into two sections: "Constructor Details" and "Method Details".

Constructor Details

StudentList

```
public StudentList()
```

No-argument constructor initializing the StudentList.

Method Details

add

```
public void add(Student student)
```

Adds a Student to the list.

Parameters:

student - the student to add to the list

set

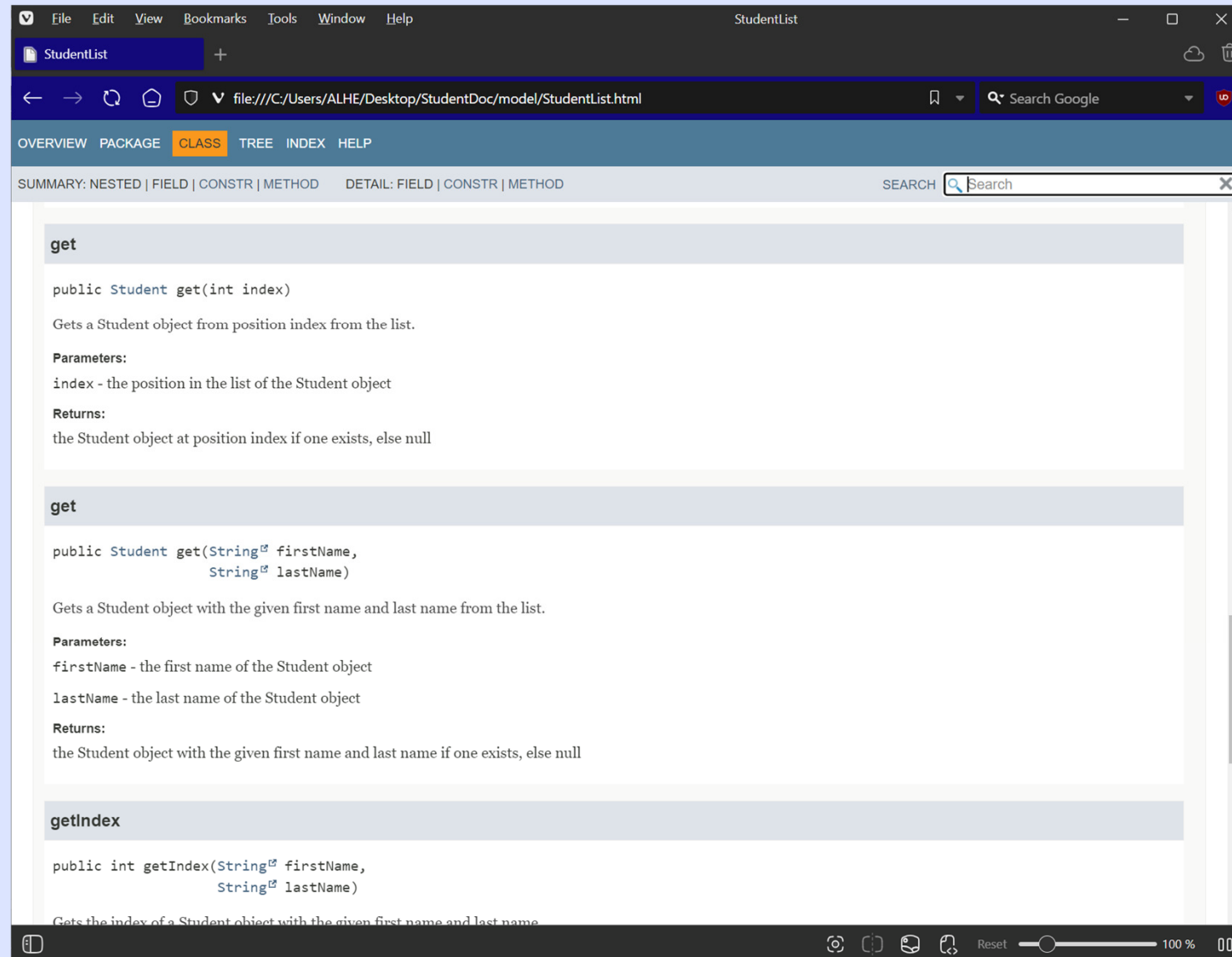
```
public void set(Student student,
                int index)
```

Replaces the Student object at index with student.

Parameters:

student - the student to replace with
index - the position in the list that will be replaced

The generated Javadocs



The generated Javadocs

```
public int getIndex(String firstName,
                    String lastName)

Gets the index of a Student object with the given first name and last name.

Parameters:
firstName - the first name of the Student object
lastName - the last name of the Student object

Returns:
the index of the Student object with the given first name and last name if one exists, else -1
```

```
size

public int size()

Gets how many Student objects are in the list.

Returns:
the number of Student objects in the list
```

```
toString

public String toString()

Gets a String representation of the StudentList.

Overrides:
toString in class Object

Returns:
a String containing information about all Student objects in the list - each Student object followed by a new line character
```